THE PRICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES IN NEW YORK CITY, WEEK DAYS, IS TWO CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder today; tomorrow fair; gentle northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,923. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AMERICAN TROOPS NOW ON BATTLE FRONT; 2 MEN KILLED, 4 WOUNDED, AND 1 MISSING AFTER GERMAN RAID ON SALIENT IN FOG

BARRAGE PRECEDES ATTACK

Terrific Shell-fire Cuts Off All Aid Until Raiders Retire.

GERMANS SUFFER ALSO

But Dead and Wounded Are Carried Off After a Lively Morning Encounter.

AMERICAN PATROLS GO OUT

Casualties on Occupied Front Have Been Frequent in the Last Few Days.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 31, (Associated Press.)—An American position on a certain part of the French front was raided during a heavy fog soon after daylight yesterday morning. The attack was preceded by a violent artillery barrage.

Two Americans were killed and four wounded. One soldier is missing, and is believed to have been captured by the enemy.

It is certain that the German losses from the American cannon and machine-gun fire were as great as or greater than ours.

Tuesday night had been fairly quiet throughout the American sector. The usual number of shells came over, doing no damage, and there were the customary sporadic outbursts of machine-gun fire from both sides at points where the opposing lines are nearest.

At daybreak yesterday morning the heavy fog, which had been enveloping the whole country for miles around for several days, became still thicker, blotting out all except the nearest enemy positions.

At 7 o'clock three muffled reports sounded through the fog. There were three whistles, followed quickly by three shell-bursts. The projectiles exploded on three sides of an American listening post just outside the wire, within forty-five feet of an enemy listening post.

"Then hell broke loose," said one of the men who was there. In fifteen minutes the enemy dropped hundreds of high explosive 77s around the post and the surrounding ground, cutting off the men there. The two killed were slain in the first few minutes.

Says He Shot Two Germans.

Another man who was wounded told the correspondent later as he was lying on a cot in a field hospital that he saw four Germans approaching out of the fog as the barrage lifted. He brought his automatic rifle into play and saw two of the Germans fall. He kept on firing until shell splinters hit him in the head and arm.

"The last I remember in the time before I reached the hospital," said another wounded man, "is seeing something moving through the fog. I determined to get some Germans and put my rifle to my shoulder, but never pulled the trigger. There was a deafening explosion behind me. Frozen earth, ice, stones, and shell splinters came my way."

Another of the wounded, who was found on a cot in a field hospital, said with a smile to the correspondent:

"Did you ever hear of such bad luck? Now I've got a piece bit out of my leg by a shell splinter. There is only one satisfaction. That is, the Germans had to stay far away and shoot shells at us, instead of coming up to where we could get at them. Goodness knows how long I will be laid up now, but, believe me, if ever I get back to that line again—well, all I want is another chance."

Four days ago this youth, who has sandy hair and comes from a farm near Bismarck, N. D., emerged from the trenches after doing duty for a period. He is a drafted man, but came over with a division of National Guardsmen and had been in France only a few weeks. He expressed his deep regret then that he had not been able to "get" a German, but added:

"I am going back tomorrow and hope to have better luck next time."

Inspection of the scene of the raid showed that the ground was ploughed up by the explosion of shells.

American Patrols Out Constantly.

A dense fog rolled in clouds over the American sector all through last night and enabled both American and enemy patrols to work freely. The American patrols, unmolested, inspected the enemy wire defenses and made some discoveries of importance. No reports of patrol encounters have come in up to this hour (8:50 A. M.)

Owing to the fog aerial and artillery observation is impossible. American anti-aircraft gunners at various places are standing by their guns, as clearing weather is expected before night.

Casualties have been occurring almost daily for several days in this sector, and it is now permitted to disclose that all the recent casualties, given out from Washington, took place here. The

Continued on Page Three.

SCOTCH WHISKIES—ALL LEADING BRANDS
Grosvenor Nicholas & Co., Inc.,
14-16 So. William St. Phone Broad 3108.—Advt.

Washington Admits Our Soldiers Now Hold Sector On the French Front as Part of Fighting Forces

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—American soldiers in France are occupying front-line trenches and bearing the full brunt of the defense of certain sectors of the line.

Publication of this fact was authorized late this afternoon in a high official quarter. It was the first time that any official of the War Department would authorize the publication of the statement that American expeditionary forces were occupying trenches for other than training purposes. Thus the department lifted the ban on information relative to the activities of the army in France to the extent of permitting the deduction to be drawn that the casualty lists received during the last week from General Pershing, containing the names of men killed or wounded in action, showed the troops were engaged in real warfare in front-line trenches.

The position taken by the American forces was not made known, and it is not desired that this be stated unless officially authorized. Nor was any information vouchsafed as to the strength of the American forces in the front-line trenches.

No report has yet been received from General Pershing as to the encounter of Wednesday morning, when German forces raided an American salient.

A report, contained in one press dispatch reaching here, that California drafted men took part in the encounter, is explained by the fact that large quotas of these troops from every State have been included in both regular army and National Guard divisions.

HOLD UP SAILINGS ON SPANISH LINERS

War Trade Board Stops Issuing Licenses for Exporting of Merchandise.

SPAIN LONG SUSPECTED

Holding Up Of Pershing's Supplies In That Country May Have Led to Reprisals.

The War Trade Board ceased yesterday to issue licenses for export of merchandise to Spain, and the Spanish Line posted a notice in its office in this city that the sailing of the vessels of that line had been indefinitely postponed. At the office of the company, Pier 8, East River, any knowledge of the War Trade Board's action was denied. J. Zaragoza, the agent, said that sailings had been postponed because clearance orders for the steamships ready to sail had not been received from Washington.

There are six vessels of the Spanish Line in port and another one is due within the next day or two. The immediate effect of the order had been to hold up the sailing of the steamship C. Lopez y Lopez, which is loaded and ready to sail, and the Alfonso XII., which was scheduled to sail today. This vessel is the crack steamship of the line. She was formerly the German steamship Havel, and is the product of the Vulcan Works at Stettin. There are about 250 passengers booked to sail on her. She has on occasion been used as the private yacht of the Spanish royal family. The C. Lopez y Lopez is anchored in the stream and all ready to sail as soon as orders come from Washington. Her agents say that she carries a cargo that consists of machinery and general merchandise.

The following vessels of the company's fleet are assembled here: The Alfonso XII, of 12,192 gross tonnage; the Manuel Calvo, 11,275 tons; the Antonio Lopez, 10,912 tons; the P. de Satrustegui, 9,246 tons; the C. Lopez y Lopez, 8,468 tons, and the Alicante, 6,401 tons. The Isla de Panay, of 7,803 tons, is due and the order will affect her leaving port. The vessels ply between Barcelona, Cadiz, and other Spanish ports and New York, calling in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico.

"There has been circulated today a report to the effect that this company has suspended all services," Mr. Zaragoza said in a formal statement. "We beg to correct this erroneous impression and state that so far as we are advised this company will continue its service as usual. The steamship C. Lopez y Lopez is loaded and ready to sail and only awaits her clearance from Washington, which is the usual procedure. The passenger steamship Alfonso XII. will be ready to sail in a few days and no difficulties are expected in obtaining clearance. This vessel was originally scheduled to sail tomorrow and notice was posted in this office advising passengers that the sailing had been postponed. This was to afford passengers an opportunity to remain ashore, as the Government regulations do not permit passengers to go ashore after once embarking. Our steamship Manuel Calvo has been released today and will sail as soon as laden. Three other vessels are discharging and loading their cargoes as customary."

Some of the passengers who have arrived on the steamships from Spain have been under the scrutiny of the agents of the Department of Justice. It is said that at one time many came in on Swiss passports, and the scene at the pier when some of the liners discharged their passengers was about the same as followed the landings from a German steamship. This, however, was before America entered the war. Since then, it is said, there has been a falling off in this class of passengers. The Government is also said to have been

Continued on Page Five.

They're all same price now, including the dependable N. Y. Evening Post. 3 cents, was 3 cents.—Advt.

BAKER'S BROTHER GOT A CONTRACT

Government Gave $921,000 Order to Airplane Company He Formed, Witness Reveals.

SECRETARY CANCELED IT

Brother Later Quit Concern, He Explains—Aircraft Building Program Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—From Col. E. A. Deeds, an assistant to Major Gen. Squier, Chief of the Signal Corps, evidence was adduced at the Senate Military Affairs Committee's hearing today that H. D. Baker of Cleveland, a brother of Secretary of War Baker, organized last July a concern which later obtained cost-plus contracts for making war airplane parts aggregating $921,000.

It was brought out from the testimony of Colonel Deeds, also, that changes in plans for machines, combined with scarcity of skilled labor and available raw materials, had put the aircraft production program considerably behind, but that now satisfactory progress was being made.

The brother of Secretary Baker had been "flatly turned down," Colonel Deeds testified, when he asked for airplane contracts in June because he had no company to make the machines. So Mr. Baker on July 15 incorporated in Ohio the Engel Aircraft Company, with himself as President, A. J. Engel of Cleveland, inventor of a flying boat, as Vice President, and George A. S. Patterson of Cleveland, an automobile maker, as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Engel was identified with Mayor Johnson's administration, having been purchasing agent for the City of Cleveland.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey put into the record a report made by a financial agency showing that the Engel Aircraft Company was organized with $8,000,000 capital stock, of which Mr. Baker took $1,000,000. Of the $3,000,000 of stock, $38,610 had been paid in to the company in cash on Oct. 31 last, six days after the concern had got its first airplane contract with the Government. On that day the firm's books showed a cash balance in bank of $13,079.94 and cash on hand of $500.

After Mr. Baker had been informed that he could have no war contracts unless he had a plant, he appeared, from the evidence offered by Senator Frelinghuysen, to have acted quickly. The Engel Aircraft Company absorbed the plant and equipment of the Niles Car and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland for $225,000, which was paid in stock, and also the Engel Airplane and Motor Company of Buffalo, which was organized to float Mr. Engel's flying boat.

Secretary Baker's Statement.

Secretary Baker, after hearing of the evidence before the Military Affairs Committee, issued a statement, tonight, in which he explained that his brother, at the Secretary's suggestion, had withdrawn from the Engel Aircraft Company before the delivery of any of the three contracts given to the firm by the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps. In his statement Secretary Baker says:

"The matter of the Engel Aircraft Company is of interest only because of the personal relationship between my brother, H. D. Baker, and me. Long before America entered the war my brother told me that he was interested with a Mr. Engel, an airplane expert, in the development of a flying boat. He later told me that they were forming a company to manufacture airplanes.

"Subsequently and after our entrance into the war, I learned that the company had a contract with the Aircraft Production Board. I asked General Squier about it and was advised that they had a small contract for the manufacture of parts, that the company was excellently equipped, and was making good progress.

"While on inquiry I learned that the men in the company with my brother are men of the highest business stand-

Continued on Page Six.

To Newspaper Readers in New York City:

Your newsdealer is now making a profit on each copy 50 per cent. larger than he made when the newspapers were sold at one cent. In addition he now takes no risk of loss, as the newspapers refund to him the amount paid for unsold copies. He has, therefore, no just reason for refusing to serve you.

The subway and elevated news stands are liberally supplied with morning and evening newspapers, and other means of distribution will be promptly arranged if necessary.

INSANE LIEUTENANT KIDNAPS FOUR MEN

Soldiers Tell of Spending a Night of Terror in Home of Seymour Hyde.

DETAINED AT PISTOL POINT

Camp Upton Officer Fires On Greenwich Policemen Called to the Rescue.

Early yesterday morning two army privates ran into the Greenwich, Conn., police station and told Captain James J. Nedley that they had been held prisoners all night by an insane man in the Seymour J. Hyde home three miles away, and that there were then two other prisoners at the mercy of an armed maniac. Captain Nedley and two patrolmen went to the Hyde home and arrested First Lieutenant Seymour Hyde, attached to the Headquarters Intelligence Staff at Camp Upton. He was taken to the Greenwich police station, where it was found necessary to put him in a straitjacket. Late last night Hyde was taken to the base hospital at Camp Upton.

The men who had been unwilling guests at the Hyde home told a weird story. The two privates gave their names as Frank E. Pleuss and William Datchon of the 306th Infantry, stationed at Yaphank. The other two prisoners were Louis Balssner, a candy vendor of 227 Waverly Place, and a marine, who gave the Greenwich police the name of Harry Smith, but who was in reality Sergeant Leven Hyde, attached to the recruiting office of the United States Marines at 24 East Twenty-third Street. Sergeant Hyde told the most connected story of what had taken place. He walked into the recruiting office yesterday, after having been absent thirty hours and just as his absence was about to be reported to Washington. This is his story as he told it to Lieutenant Daniel M. Gardner, in charge of the recruiting station:

"Wednesday afternoon, as I was leaving the subway station at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to come to the office, I was stopped by a man in civilian clothes and of military bearing, who said: 'How dare you pass an officer without saluting? Stand where you are.' I obeyed the command. He then ordered me to go with him to an office in lower Broadway. There I found two other soldiers sitting erect in chairs. He told me to be seated, and told the other men to keep guard over me.

Displayed Loaded Revolver.

"He returned in about half an hour and displayed an army revolver and a package containing sandwiches, cigars, and cigarettes. This was about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. After we ate he ordered the other two soldiers to undress and draped violet colored robes over them, cutting holes for their eyes. Then he went out saying to me: 'These men are armed and if you move they will shoot you.' I sat in the chair for two hours not daring to say a word, and not a sound did my bodyguard make. The man, who was Lieutenant Hyde, returned about an hour later, ordered the men to dress and rode us in a taxicab to the Hotel Astor. At the hotel Lieutenant Hyde peered from the taxicab and in a moment ordered the chauffeur to drive to Greenwich, Conn.

"We reached the place about 2 o'clock this morning and were taken to a twenty-five room mansion. We were told to walk through a dimly-lighted cellar, into a long passageway, up a stairway, and into a magnificently furnished dining room. All the time Lieutenant Hyde was behind us.

"We were ordered to sit down, and Lieutenant Hyde went to a closet and brought out several bottles of champagne, wine, and beer, and boxes of cigars and cigarettes, saying, 'Boys, help yourselves, and go to it and have the time of your life.'

"We refused to drink, in fear of violating army orders, and Lieutenant Hyde waved his revolver in the air and fired three shots, which broke an electric chandelier. Then he severed the telephone wires.

"Pushing the other two men into the closet from which he had taken the liquors, he closed the door and ordered me to lie down by the fireside, where several logs of wood were burning. Taking a warm poker in one hand, and aiming the revolver at me with the other hand, he said, 'I will not kill you,' striking me fifteen times over the body with the poker and kicking me in the ribs several times. I feared to make an outcry lest he would shoot and kill me.

"He then took from a desk in the room about 500 cartridges, filled his revolver, and shouted at me, 'Dance, you, dance!' I danced until I became fatigued, and soon could not move my limbs. About 8 o'clock this morning he released the two soldiers from the closet and told them to go upstairs and to bed. He then told me to go to a typewriter and commanded me to write what he thought of me as a Marine Corps Sergeant. All the while the revolver was leveled at my temple. I became dizzy several times expecting to be shot.

Two Soldiers Escaped.

"The two soldiers, instead of going to bed, jumped from the window on the second floor to the porch roof and noti-

Continued on Page Seven.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL.
138 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
PARK & TILFORD, ALL STORES.—Advt.

FORD TO TURN OUT BIG CHASER FLEET

Daniels Tells of New Craft Which He Predicts Will End the U-Boat Menace.

FASTER THAN DESTROYERS

Detroit Plant to Build Scores of Vessels in Parts—To be Fabricated at Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Daniels told the House Committee on Naval Affairs today that the navy would have nearly 300 destroyers and armored submarine chasers in the war zone and in the ocean lanes by late Summer or early Fall. This fleet of anti-submarine craft, he said, would be strong enough to reduce the submarine menace to the lowest possible minimum.

Secretary Daniels informed the committee that Henry Ford had turned over his immense plant at Detroit to build a new type of submarine chaser for the Government. A contract has been signed with Mr. Ford by which he will turn out these ships by the score. The exact number and other details that might be of value to the enemy will not be made public.

In general terms it was stated that the size of the vessels would be between the old destroyer and the submarine chaser now in use, but would not be as large as the latest type of destroyer. The new craft will more nearly approximate the size of the old type of destroyer. The speed of the vessel also was kept secret, but it is understood that it will exceed that of the modern destroyers.

The identity of the designers of the new type of vessel also has been concealed, although it is known that Mr. Ford's mechanical experts and the experts of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy have held several confrences, and that they have been co-operating for a considerable time. Some of the navy's experts will be stationed in the Detroit plant, where all the parts and machinery of the vessels will be constructed. The vessels will be standardized, so that the maximum efficiency in their construction may be attained.

Vessels 200 Feet Long.

Mr. Daniels told the committee of the successful experiments with these armored submarine chasers, which are about 200 feet long, very speedy, and carry two powerful guns. The new boat, he said, combined all the good points of the early submarine chasers, and had many of the features of the destroyers, which so far have proved to be the only effective means against submarines. The construction of the new vessels will be rushed with the utmost speed. The parts will be manufactured at the Henry Ford factories at Detroit and assembled in Government fabrication plants on the Atlantic Coast.

Naval engineers who have passed upon the new vessels are confident that they will be more effective in fighting the submarines than are the destroyers. Greater success is predicted for them because they will be faster and will ride so low in the water as to make their presence hard to detect.

Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Construction, and Naval Constructor Stocker approved the plans, and everything is now in readiness for the construction of the vessels, Mr. Daniels told the committee. The new ships should make their appearance in European waters in considerable number within a very few months.

"The new boat," said Mr. Daniels, "will be not unlike our old destroyers, but it will have many features that will make it by far the most efficient vessel of any navy now engaged in the war on submarines. The Admiralties of other nations have looked over the plans and approved them. They are so gratified with the new features which these boats will have that propositions have already been made for contracts for similar vessels by other nations."

Secretary Daniels told the committee in executive session of the progress of the navy and its new developments. Members of the committee were greatly surprised by the cheering information which he gave them. One member said that "the American Navy will settle the war and be able to crush the submarines, carry all the supplies and ammunition necessary to Europe, and convey and man the merchants ships."

In addition to perfecting the armored submarine chasers the navy will be well supplied with airplanes, bombing devices, guns, and ammunition, it is said. In every essential the navy is ready for the work before it, and Secretary Daniels predicted that by the late months of 1918 the submarine menace would be overcome.

Secretary Daniels said he had great pride in the present efficiency of the

Continued on Page Four.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage till you have tried them.—Advt.

GERMAN ARMY INTERVENES IN STRIKE; RESUMPTION OF HAMBURG WORK ORDERED; 1,000,000 OUT; APPEAL TO REICHSTAG

Berlin Cabinet Refuses to Deal with Strikers, Who Are Angered by a Threat of Military Force

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.—The Berlin papers explain that the German authorities do not refuse to treat with the proper labor leaders regarding the strike. The Government takes the position, however, that on important political questions it cannot negotiate with the workers, and, in any case, with strikers.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the Berlin strikers yesterday, the Berlin Tageblatt says, a resolution was passed declaring that the strikers would oppose to the utmost of their power any reprisals against their leaders or representatives. These reprisals, according to one report, have already begun throughout the country, following the refusal of Herr Wallraf, Minister of the Interior, to meet the strikers.

Herr Wallraf's action in going into conference with Lieut. Gen. von Stein, former Prussian Minister of War, and now commander of the home forces, possibly with a view to suppressing the strikes by military force, has further angered the men and women, for the latter also in many cases have gone out.

Lansdowne Wants Clean Peace Only, But Would Neglect No Chance for It

Not Unpatriotic to Stop and Think What Two Years More of War Mean—Believe League of Nations Would End Prussian Militarism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—An address was presented to Lord Lansdowne this afternoon by a deputation, headed by Lord Parmoor, in acknowledgment of the services which, the address said, Lord Lansdowne had rendered to the country by his letter to The Daily Telegraph. The address further said:

"You have been honored in the last few weeks by the vituperation of a few men who own a large number of newspapers. You have also learned from innumerable sources of the approval with which your patriotic advice has been received by millions of your fellow-countrymen in civil and military life.

"Our hope is that by offering this small proof of our esteem we may encourage you in taking whatever further steps may be necessary to bring your policy to fulfillment."

Lord Parmoor said that the Lansdowne letter had produced a revolution in public opinion. He had in the darkest hour in the history of Europe led his country in the right path.

After thanking the signatories of the address, who included Lords Buckmaster, Beauchamp, Brassey, Braye, Farrer, Courtney, and Messrs. Noel Buxton, Dean Inge, George Lansbury, H. W. Massingham, and Jerome K. Jerome, Lord Lansdowne said:

Defends His Course.

"May I utter one word of protest at the outset. I venture to claim that those who saw in my letter not the whinings of a craven, not the utterances of a meddlesome personage, but the views of one who desired at all events to look the facts in the face—I venture to claim for us that we are not open to the charge of cowardice, that we are as tenacious of the honor of this country, as determined that this war shall result in an honorable peace as the most loud-mouthed and unscrupulous of our critics.

"May I give you one or two of the reasons for which it seemed to me that the time had come for a little plain speaking. In the first place, I was deeply convinced that a great number of our own people, and of the best of our own people, were deeply perplexed and uneasy because they did not know clearly what were the objects for which this country was asked to prolong this war. They sought, they desired to be taken into the confidence of the Government. They were suspicious; but let me say, on the other hand, of those people, that if you can convince them that your cause is a just one they will work on and fight on to the bitter end.

"Now it is quite true that there have been from time to time statements of the war aims of this country. Those statements were in a broad outline and could be filled up in their different ways according to the inclination of the reader, but since those statements have been made there have been in the course of the war developments, some of them not of a character very pleasant to contemplate, which seemed to call for a reconsideration of the question, and besides that there have been, owing to various accidents, a revelation of other and ulterior war aims not included in the original description which seemed to many people less intelligible and therefore more needing explanation.

"May I say, when I offer these observations, that I make no complaint of his Majesty's Government. I think we must make great allowances for the difficulties in which they found themselves. We are not standing alone fortunately in this war. We have our allies to think of and no doubt in the emergencies we have had to face decisions have had to be taken hurriedly. Obligations have had to be incurred, confidences have had to be respected, and I am sure I am expressing the views of every one of you when I say it is unthinkable and altogether remote from our thoughts that we should in any way be disloyal to the allies who have fought so gloriously on our side in this war, but may I be allowed to express my entire concurrence with what was said as late as the 18th of this month by the Prime Minister, when he told his hearers that the time had come for restating our war aims in a way which would carry with us all the moderate and rational opinions of this and all other lands, and he was able to add, and I gladly dwell upon this, that almost simultaneously the same idea had come to President Wilson.

"Now may I suggest that if in these circumstances the humbler folk had come to a similar conclusion we were not out of order in anticipating by a very few days the action taken by our own Prime Minister on the one hand and President Wilson of the United States on the other.

"May I add a second observation? I believe all of us are ready to prolong this war, terrible as it is, until we can get a clean peace, but it is our desire that the time for obtaining that clean peace, if possible, should not be too long delayed, and that no opportunity should be neglected of bringing it nearer. May I again place myself in line with the Prime Minister when he said the other day, 'I would not have this war for a second on my soul if I could stop it honorably.' I think that is the feeling of the people of this country generally now. Some of us cling to the hope of obtaining a clean peace by negotiation, but others again believe that it is unobtainable unless you have had a crushing victory over your adversaries first. It has been stated that there is no half way between defeat and victory. If that is so, then what we are looking for is a complete victory in the fullest sense of the word.

"It is not true to say that victory in the field is not really a complete victory until one belligerent has got the other so completely at his mercy that he can impose upon him any terms, no matter how humiliating, the loss of territory, the payment of colossal indemnities, the surrender of a fleet, and so on, and most of us, I think, can recall statements which used to be made in this country earlier in the war when terms of that kind were freely held up as the only terms which we should be prepared to entertain. Now, you may obtain a victory of that kind in one of two ways. You may obtain it by crushing your opponent in the field or by what is commonly spoken of as a process of attrition, gradual attrition.

What Two Years More Mean.

"We have had some very glorious successes in the field, but I don't know whether any high authority at this moment is prepared to tell us that crushing and decisive victory in the field is within sight, and, indeed, we are constantly told, constantly led to accustom ourselves more and more to the idea of the victory which can be accomplished by the gradual exhaustion of the resources, military and economic, of the enemy, a process of attrition which would continue until, to use the phrase which I see the President of the Board of Agriculture is very fond of using, 'victory rests with the side which has got the last stone of meat and the last quarter of wheat in his possession.'

"What I think occurs to one about proposals of that kind is that a process of attrition, that kind of attrition, must of necessity take a very long time to accomplish. I have seen it stated by people who have given a great deal of attention to the subject that it will take two years. Well, if that is so, are we not justified in asking ourselves what a delay of two years really means, a delay of two years measured by casualties and destruction of our great industries in addition to our national obligations? I think it was stated the other day on the authority of Sir Edward Holdon that the war debt at this moment stood at something like 5,000,000,000 sterling, and very ordinary rough and ready calculation would enable us to conjecture the amount of the sum at which it would stand supposing this war were to be waged for two years longer.

"In addition to all these things, is it not our duty to consider what a delay of two years means if you measure it in addition, which must necessarily take place, to the already vast load of human sorrow and suffering the civilized world has had to bear—a load, remember, which is borne by blameless people, women and children, all over the world. We see not in one country but in many

Continued on Page Three.

"WHICH of the 'Black Mondays' of February will you——" See top of Page 4.—Advt.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
Mat. Tom'w and Mon. Biggest Success in N.Y.—Advt.

LABOR CHIEFS ARRESTED

Strike Committee Votes to Resist to the Utmost Reprisals on Leaders.

MARTIAL LAW IN CITIES

Berlin Trying to Minimize the Unrest, London and Washington Now Believe.

MORE WAR PLANTS TIED UP

Manufacture of Munitions and Airplanes and Building of Ships Seriously Crippled.

Czernin Trying to Convince Wilson of His Sincerity

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is known positively, according to a dispatch from Berne to The Daily Mail, that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, through private intermediaries, has sent message after message to President Wilson, assuring him of the sincerity and guilelessness of Austrian diplomacy.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The broad features of the news filtering in today from Berlin regarding the strike in Germany are:

First—That the strike movement undoubtedly is extending.

Second—That the German authorities are endeavoring to minimize its importance.

Thus far there has been no news regarding the decision of Minister of the Interior Wallraf at his conference with General von Stein, commander of the home forces, as to what new attitude the Government will adopt.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says in a telegram dated Thursday that the strikes obviously represent the situation in the least sombre light.

According to a Berlin report received through Copenhagen, Socialist leaders from all over Germany have been summoned to Berlin for a discussion of important home and foreign political questions. The chief demand of the strikers continues to be an early peace without annexations or indemnities, as opposed to the Fatherland Party agitation for the continuance of the war.

Military Ban on Hamburg Strike.

An Amsterdam dispatch quotes the Cologne Gazette as stating that the military commander at Hamburg has ordered a cessation of the strike there. The dispatch adds that the commander also ordered that future strikes be avoided. A state of siege has been declared at Hamburg, Altona, and Wandsbeck, (both near Hamburg,) according to the Hamburg Echo, a Socialist newspaper.

The Cologne Gazette says that almost all the shipyard laborers of Hamburg have quit work. After the men in the Vulcan yards walked out the others struck yesterday, declaring their solidarity with the Vulcan workers.

Clergymen vainly exhorted the strikers in Hamburg yesterday to continue their work, the Cologne Gazette adds. The workers proceeded to the trades union headquarters and adopted a resolution opposing the Pan German Fatherland Party and demanding immediate peace without annexations or indemnities, better labor conditions, and improvement of the food supply. A deputation waited on the General in command of the district and said the strikers would not resort to violence.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says that the cessation of work in Hamburg is now virtually complete. The strike extended from the Vulcan Shipbuilding Works to the works of Blohm & Voss, another large shipbuilding concern.

Spreading Fast In and Near Berlin.

A British Admiralty dispatch from Amsterdam per Wireless Press says that the strike has extended in districts near Berlin, especially in Tegal, Aldershof, Spandau and Mariendorf, where 500,000 men have quit work. A similar number of workmen are on strike, says this dispatch, in the remainder of the empire.

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports that in Berlin 700,000 persons are now on strike, 58,000 of these being women. A great number of Socialist leaders have been arrested in various German towns, according to this correspondent. The fact that Berlin is wrapped in a thick fog, he says, has made it impossible for the authorities to prevent the dissemination of pamphlets.

The military authorities in the Berlin district, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Copenhagen Politiken, have prohibited all meetings convened to discuss upblic questions, as well as workmen's meetings and demonstrations.

Fifty thousand men haveceased work at Kiel. The strike is now general in the Chemnitz district, the most important industrial section in Saxony.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's procmation warning the workers to stop the strike appeared on all the street corners of Berlin yesterday. The Germania of Berlin says that Herr Walraff, Minister of the Interior, still refuses to meet delegates of the workmen and that the strike continues to grow.

The strike has now spread to Munich, where the big Mauser armament works are involved. The men in some of the printing works engaged in the newspaper trade in Berlin have struck.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Stockholm says that the strikes are largely due to scarcity of food. The Svenska Dagbladet's Berlin correspondent asserts that the people are indignant over the exportation of flour to Austria, and also over profiteering and the illegal procuring of foodstuffs which flourishes despite the utmost efforts of the authorities.

The strikes in Hamburg and Kiel have resolved themselves into hunger demonstrations. The extent of the food profiteering in Berlin alone is illustrated by a report in the Berlin Tageblatt that fines for this imposed in a criminal court in one day exceeded 100,000 marks.

Suspect Design on England.

While the opinion prevails in some quarters in England that exaggerated accounts of the strike have been circulated by the German Government in order to influence the engineers on the Clyde and in other centres in Great Britain, who have threatened to lay down their tools unless the Government gives satisfactory guarantees that it will open peace negotiations, as well as the pacifists in the Entente countries generally, there must have been and still is a very considerable stoppage of work in important war industries.

Among the views expressed in special dispatches from Holland to London papers is one that the German Government is exploiting what hardly amounts to more than a peacetime demonstration with the object, if possible, of producing a more serious movement in allied countries, where it apparently believes the Governments are less able than itself to control such movements.

Another correspondent gathers from the German press that the Berlin Government intends to make the strike movement a pretext for breaking off the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and is ascribing it to the machinations of the Bolsheviki, with whom, therefore, it would be held to be impossible to have further conferences.

German Press Is Divided.

The German press generally condemns the strike and warns the strikers that they have gone the wrong way about getting an early peace, and are, instead, harming their own country. Some of the papers, however, blame the Government. The Magdeburg Volksstimme, for example, says that there is a limit to the patience of every people, adding:

"It is the task of a sagacious Government policy not to allow things to go so far. How things develop depends far less on anonymous circulars than on what a people has to expect from its Government."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"In so far as the strikers' demands express doubt regarding the Government's resolve to carry out promised domestic reforms, they are proceeding from an entirely false premise. It must be expected that on calmer consideration the strikers will realize the harmfulness of their behavior and return to work."

The paper also characterizes the strikers as "sinning against their brothers in the field."

Geneva Expects Crisis Soon.

No one has been permitted to cross the Swiss frontier from Germany since Tuesday morning, according to The Daily News correspondent at Geneva. Private reports received in Switzerland represent the strike situation as having taken a serious turn late Tuesday night.

Opinion in Geneva, The Daily News correspondent says, is that the strike movement will reach a crisis soon. It is felt that the movement either will collapse or will take a turn which may force the German Government to its knees.

The report of a great strike in the works at Essen is not confirmed, but the Munich Post says that Dr. Krupp von Bohlen has issued a statement to the men in the Krupp works urging them "to keep steady nerves in this moment of crisis and to remember their brothers in the field."

The Cologne Gazette says that the Workers' Council, formed at Vienna during the recent strike there, has become a permanent body.

SHUTS DOWN ON TELEGRAMS.

Berlin Restricts Strike News—Pan-German Tactics Blamed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 30.—It may or may not be significant that whereas yesterday full publicity was given to the German strikes, today's telegraphic news service from Germany appears to be largely suspended.

No news has reached Holland from Austria.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the strikes and their cause, says that the Pan Germans are just as much to blame as any one, with their continual agitation against the internal and foreign policy of the Reichstag majority. The paper says that the constant demand of the Pan Germans for a dictator incites the people, and that what is urgently needed is clarity on the Government's policy.

It deplores the fact that von Hertling's recent speech lacked this clarity and definiteness, arguing that the public saw in it a certain weakness. Von Hertling, it says, had taken no definite stand against the Pan Germans after the attempted coup of Ludendorff's threatened retirement, but had adopted a middle course in the hope of attaining his ends.

"But he must now admit," says the Zeitung, "the failure of these tactics. The Pan Germans' shouts are as loud as they could possibly have been if the Chancellor had adopted a decidedly conservative policy."

The conservative Kreuz Zeitung considers that the Chancellor favors the Conservatives much more than could possibly be assumed from his careful words and that open rejection of the July 19 peace resolution was not allowed.

The Socialist Leipziger Volkszeitung remarks that von Hertling's speech was an attempt to approach the Pan Germans without breaking with the middle party, and that if the Chancellor has not openly hoisted the Pan German banner he has simply not expressed what the Conservatives are shouting to the world at large.

NOW STATIONARY, SAYS BERLIN

Earlier Semi-Official Statement Admitted Strike Increase.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Berlin semi-official news agency says that the German strike is stationary and that no disturbances occurred during Wednesday, police intervention being needless. It adds that work was partly resumed in several manufactories of Greater Berlin, but that in other quarters operations were still suspended.

In the Upper Silesian industrial region, according to this news agency, the strike has gained virtually no ground, and it says that news from the iron and steel districts of the Rhineland and Westphalia is also of a reassuring nature. In Spandau work is in full swing in most of the Government workshops, the news agency asserts, the trades unions refusing to have anything to do with the strike.

The number of strikers in Berlin was estimated at about 120,000, according to a semi-official statement issued in Berlin yesterday, when, it was stated, there had been only an inconsiderable increase in the strike since Tuesday.

The Berlin newspapers, with few exceptions, have been published. The streets of the German capital, the statement adds, show no signs of a strike. All traffic is proceeding undisturbed.

The statement says there have been no disturbances anywhere in the empire.

LONDON DOUBTS EFFECT OF STRIKES ON WAR

Regarded as Directed Against Pan Germans Rather Than Cabinet or Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—While the German strikes are watched here with keen interest, the opinion is expressed in the best informed quarters that their significance in relation to the war situation may be easily exaggerated. According to the most reliable information regarding the genesis and development of the strikes, they are anti-Pan German rather than anti-Governmental, and still less anti-dynastic.

A view expressed in some quarters here that "to all appearances the Bolsheviki have already won as signal a victory with the democracy in Germany as in Austria-Hungary" is strongly disputed in others. According to the latter argument, there is no information as yet to justify the belief that the industrial disturbances in Germany indicate any fundamental differences between the purposes of the German people and the purposes of the German Government. At most there is dissatisfaction with certain aspects of official policy, but no consciousness of the fact that Germany has done evil, no realization of the justice of the Allies' claim for reparation; nothing, in short, but the knowledge that Germany has fallen upon evil days, together with fear lest her unhappy plight should presently be worse, failing at least some show of moderation on the part of the Imperial Government and the leaders of the military party which dictates its policy.

Acute disappointment with the Brest-Litovsk negotiations is believed to be largely responsible for the development of public feeling indicated by the strike. The bread of Russia has been for years a part of Germany's supply. Its removal, combined with the widespread idea that food conditions could now be improved by bringing stores from Russia, has undoubtedly strengthened the demand for more bread, apparently procurable by agreement with the Russian policy of no annexations.

The only means which the German Government has of increasing the bread ration is to draw on the reserves, for, whatever stores of wheat there may be in Russia, the possibility of transportation is remote. Increased rations now would inevitably produce greater scarcity a month or two hence.

No information has reached here to show how the German authorities may decide to deal with the situation—with bullets for the strike leaders or bread for the rank and file—but the view is maintained that the Government, so far, at least, has the strike movement well in hand. One of the chief points on which this conclusion is based is the inclusion of Scheidemann in the Strike Committee. Scheidemann has often before proved himself the tool of the German autocracy.

STRIKE IS OMINOUS, WASHINGTON BELIEVES

German Government Is Suppressing the Full Story, American Officials Think.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—When the veil of German censorship is lifted and the full story of the internal political and social struggle in Germany and Austria-Hungary, culminating in the strikes now in progress in Berlin and Vienna, is told to the outside world it is the confident belief of official Washington that it will disclose events of the first magnitude in connection with the future of the Central Powers and of the war.

Secretary Lansing and other high officials of the Government are withholding comment on press reports of the Berlin strike and concerning other news that has filtered out from both Austria and Germany, but are availing themselves of every possible source of information in an effort to gauge the real facts in the situation. The German Government, it is said here, has taken extraordinary measures to prevent the full story from reaching the outside world and this leads officials to believe that the situation is even graver than has been reflected in the news dispatches from the neighboring neutral cities of Amsterdam, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Berne.

Swedish press reports received by the State Department today asserted that 125,000 are out in the general strike in Berlin, but that the Socialists assert that 300,000 are involved in the strike. Word reached Washington that the strike originated with the Independent Socialists, who have twenty members in the German Reichstag. They have formed a labor council which is leading the movement. This council is formulating political aims, the principal ones of which have been summarized in Vorwärts.

All the information reaching Washington through official channels indicates that the Berlin strike bears every evidence of being of a very marked political character, and that while it is based on unrest over the war and social or economic conditions, there are involved in the strike even more dangerous elements for the Berlin government unless it can bring about a collapse of the movement involved in the strike.

From authoritative sources it was learned today that the strikers' demands appear to be following these significant lines:

First—Equal suffrage in Prussia.
Second—Peace.
Third—The reform of the provisioning system.
Fourth—The release of the arrested labor leaders.

That the movement behind the strike must be pretty well organized appears from the fact that the German laborers have created a labor council, somewhat after the model of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in Russia, and that this council has an Executive Committee which includes some of the most influential of the German Socialist leaders.

Dispatches which reached the State Department from Sweden today said that the German Minister of the Interior based his refusal to confer with the strikers on the issues involved on the ground that these issues belong to the Reichstag for settlement.

The Berlin Government has been using very severe repressive measures against the strikers, but the extent to which it has gone has probably not been fully revealed in the dispatches that have been allowed to trickle through the frontiers.

ARMY SUPPRESSES STRIKE COUNCIL

Berlin Authorities Ban Committee of Workmen and Socialist Party Leaders.

MOVE TO CALL REICHSTAG

Socialists Demand the Immediate Summoning of the People's Representatives.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.—The military authorities of Berlin have suppressed the Workers' Council, formed of representatives of the strikers, together with six members of the two Socialist parties. The formation of similar organizations has been forbidden for the future.

There continues to be an absence of reliable news from Germany regarding the strike. Semi-official statements insist that the movement is making no progress and that, indeed, the strikres in numerous instances have returned to work. On the other hand, Socialist circles in Berlin maintain that the strike continues to spread, and that it is in full swing in such important centres as Berlin, Hamburg, and Nürnberg.

Several mines in Western Germany are stated to be at a standstill. In Upper Silesia, says another report, the movement has obtained no success, and the Polish workers are holding aloof from it. The trade unions appear to be more hostile than otherwise throughout the greater part of the country, and their attitude will of course have a very great deal of influence.

Strike Movement Not Uniform.

Today's West German papers just to hand contain many contradictory reports regarding the strike. The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette prints a telegram from Berlin admitting that the strike is increasing, but not at such a great rate as was the case up to Tuesday night.

"The Government," this message says, "maintains its attitude toward the movement. It declares its readiness to confer with Socialist Deputies, but refuses to have anything whatever to do with the workers so long as they hold to their political demands."

The same journal contains a message stating that the strike began Tuesday night in Munich, after four attempts had failed to persuade the workers to join the movement. Now the men in the great munition factories there have ceased work.

The Cologne Gazette reports that the overwhelming majority of workers in the West German industrial regions will have nothing to do with the strike. The same paper reports the munition and other factories in Hanover unaffected.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that work recommenced yesterday in Nürnberg, and that the strike there may be considered at an end. In Dortmund, to, the movement is failing, the munition workers there refusing to join.

Yesterday afternoon's Weser Zeitung emphasizes the importance of the fact that Scheidemann has openly placed himself at the head of the strike movement, so that the neutral attitude of the "Government Socialist" Party has been abandoned. As for the position of the General Commission of Trade Union Organizations, no decision has been reached.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten reports that the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, Dr. von Bretterich, stated in the lower house Tuesday afternoon that the workers in Nürnberg and Fürth, who struck Monday, went back Tuesday, which, he added, was "excellent evidence of the political wisdom of the Bavarian workers."

Pan-German Papers Angry.

Several Pan-German papers fiercely attack the Socialist leaders as being responsible for the movement. The Deutsche Tageszeitung declares that if the Government gives way the Socialists will soon repeat the performance, and that would only lead to disaster for Germany.

In Cologne and Essen, according to the Cologne Volkszeitung, the movement has been a complete failure, the various various trade union organizations having declared against it. As far as the provinces are concerned, the strike appears to assumed the greatest dimensions at Hamburg, where, however, unlike other places, the food question and conditions of work are the moving factors in the matter.

"The food supply problem," says the Hamburg Echo, "stands in the foreground, but the wish for peace is also an important reason for the strike, as the people recognize that the agitation of the Fatherland Party is endangering peace."

Vorwärts, in announcing its suppression for three days, says the action was taken because it published the appeal in favor of a general strike. The German censor issued extremely stringent orders to the press with regard to printing reports of matters in connection with the strike, and also with reference to comment thereon. Such papers as the Cologne Gazette and the Rheinish Westphalian Gazette in their midday editions yesterday did not contain a single line about the strike.

The Weser eZitung contains a message from Berlin saying that the newspapers published by the firms of Ullstin & Co., August Scherl and Rudolf Mosse did not appear yesterday, but that it was not due to any action by the censor. The papers published by those firms are the Vissische Zeitung, the Morgen Post, the Lokal-Anzeiger, and the Berliner Tageblatt. Other papers, the message says, have appeared.

Demand for Reichstag Meeting.

Jan. 30.—A telegram received here regarding the progress of the German strike movement announces that the Social Democratic Party representation in the Reichstag has sent a demand to the President of that body for the immediate calling of the Reichstag on account of the serious situation. The next plenary sitting of the House was fixed some time ago for Feb. 15.

Today's Cologne Volkszeitung places the number of strikers in Berlin at 400,000. In the provindes also, it states, the strike appears to be spreading. Representatives of the workers from various cities and industrial regions have gone to Berlin.

On Tuesday the number of strikers in the Berlin district munition works increased and the transport workers are joining. The Volkszeitung, commenting on the strike, says the Socialists have evidently decided to abandon the policy they adopted at the outbreak of the war, and believing their opportunity has come, are going to endeavor to translate their peace and domestic political program into reality by force.

"If," adds the paper, "the leaders of the Social Democrats wish to achieve fame as the organizers of Germany's downfall, then they must go on in the way they have chosen, but our democracy errs when it thinks that Germany's position in the world would be assured by the transformation of our home and foreign policy in accordance with the democratic recipe."

The Volkszeitung calls on the Government to act strongly, for it says the situation demands serious measures against agitation and misunderstandings so that the Fatherland may not be the prey of wilder instincts.

Says People Uphold Strike.

"It is no use to ask today," says a recent issue of the Berlin Vorwärts, "whether the strike is right or wrong. It is there. Its aim is in harmony with the wishes of the powerful popular majority, and when these wishes are fulfilled then the strike will end."

Vorwärts follows this comment with the important statement that "against a very small minority the strikers have asked the majority and minority Socialist leaders to co-operate, and both are prepared to do so."

With these decisions the workers' strike movement in Germany takes on serious import. It is, however, as yet impossible to say to what extent the masses will join in the movement. In Berlin and nearby districts, according to Vorwärts, 300,000 men workers are on strike, but from the provinces there is no indication yet of any great and general stoppage of work save in a few cases.

According to the Berlin Tageblatt, the metal workers of the Berlin district were the first to begin to strike, early Monday morning. There was a great deal of secrecy regarding the workers' intentions, for when they left work at 9 o'clock it was difficult to learn from them whether they were going to breakfast or on strike. What the Berliners call a "London fog," dense and cold, hung over the city, and that sent the strikers indoors, so that little outward evidence of the strike was noticeable.

The metal workers held a meeting of strikers. Each factory elected seven representatives, and the various committees thus elected united as a workers' council. That council, evidently, was subsequently extended to include other sections of workers. The latest information today describes it as a sort of soviet of 500 members, including Scheidemann, Ebert, and Braun of the majority party, and Haase, Ledebour and Dittmann of the independent section.

Announce Political Aims.

The first declarations of that body were designed to demonstrate to the workers in general and the public at large that the movement was not merely an expression of temporary unrest, that the strike was not a mere demonstration but that, just as in Austria, there were definite political aims.

During Monday the strike spread, although, as far as can be gathered from scanty reports at hand, it has not flared up with the suddenness which characterized the recent movement in Austria. But the two movements have much in common. The Austrian strike was not so spontaneous as was believed.

What was done in Germany by leaflets was accomplished in Austria by the extreme Socialist organ, Der Wampf. Official leaders took charge in Austria when the movement assumed serious dimensions, and in Germany matters are proceeding on the same lines.

As for the works involved, the munition factories appear to be most heavily hit. Around Berlin are numerous airplane factories, and in four of these something like 10,000 men laid down their tools.

Telegrams report only a couple of hundred strikers in the Dusseldorf region, and that only 300 men out of 60,000 employed by the Krupps have laid down their tools. These reports, however, should be received with great reserve.

The strikers made efforts to get the tramway employes to join the movement, but so far evidently without much success. The railway workers are still considering their attitude.

So far no direct conferences between the Government and the strikers have taken place. At various centres in the provinces, where the strike has assumed fair dimensions, meetings have been held at which leaders explained the situation to the workers. All those passed off quietly.

WAR WORKMEN LONG RESTIVE.

Radical Socialism Strong at Great German Munition Plants.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who was stationed in Berlin until America entered the war, and who recently returned to the United States from Copenhagen, where he went after the outbreak of hostilities, has written the following statement of the effect which strikes in German cities are likely to have upon the production of munitions:

"Strikes at Adlershof, the Berlin suburb mentioned in today's dispatches, will affect one of the important centres of the German military airplane and balloon industry. Important war chemical works, specializing in the manufacture of constituents for munitions, are also located in that Berlin suburb, which was the scene last Summer of a disastrous explosion.

"Spandau, where the strike is also reported spreading, is the site of one of Germany's big arsenals and a centre for the manufacture of munitions, as well as of electrical plants devoted to war work.

"Spandau and Adlershof differ from the usual German industrial centres in that large numbers of men of military age, skilled workmen exempted from military service because of their greater value in war plants, are employed there, rather than the women and youths who make up a high proportion of Germany's industrial army in wartime. These men of mature age, and politically active, are largely enrolled in the ranks of the radical Socialist Party under Haase and Ledebour, and have been restive and dissatisfied with the Government for a long time.

"The Spandau workmen formed the backbone of Germany's first political strike after the war began, called as a protest against the conviction of Liebknecht, the radical Socialist member of the Reichstag, and held out the longest of any strikers during the protest last April against the reduction of the bread ration. The Spandau strike lasted almost a week after the other strikers in the Berlin region had resumed work.

"Conditions of the present German political strike are significant in that for the first time the leaders of the majority, or 'tame,' Socialists under Scheidemann are aligned with the radical Socialists. During the strikes occasioned by the trial of Liebknecht and by the reduction of the bread ration in April, 1917, the whole influence of Scheidemann and the other majority Socialist leaders was thrown against the movement, and they co-operated wholeheartedly with the Government in inducing the men and women to return to work. Majority Socialist endeavors were also primarily responsible for the failure of the general political strike which radical Socialists attempted to launch on May 1, 1916. Now Scheidemann and his associates are represented on the General Strike Committee with Haase and other leaders of the radical element."

LENINE GLORIES IN CIVIL STRIFE

Proclaims in Speech at Soviet Congress That "We Are Physical Force Men."

BENT ON CRUSHING UKRAINE

While War Is Raging All Over Russia Alexieff Is Forming a Strong, Disciplined Army.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26, (Delayed.)—It becomes daily more difficult to give a connected account of this wild dance of atoms which are called Russia, a country involved in the chaos of civil war, irregular, undisciplined, with perpetual alternation of easy victories, easy defeats with panics and betrayals, and halfhearted fraternizing, and drunken riots, and plots and denunciations, and looting and murder, and continual wanton destruction of property, and also the most complete paralysis of the political and economic functions of the State.

Lenine "glories in civil war." "Yes," he cried in a speech at the Soviet Congress, "we are physical force men. We stand for violence against all exploiters and we are not abashed by the cries of those who weep and shudder in the presence of the great struggle. We are the first Government in the world that openly declares it is carrying on civil war, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this war to a finish."

The air is full of conflicting rumors of brilliant victories and crushing defeats of various parties. It very often proves that the victory is practically bloodless, simply because the other side has run away, and the seizure of a town or district by one party is followed by its recovery in a day or two by its opponents. And very frequently fierce and bloody battles are reported from places where there has been no battle at all.

Again and again, for instance, we heard of great battles betwen the Bolsheviki and Ukrainians at Bakhmach Junction, near Kiev. It is true considerable forces on both sides collected there, but there has not been a serious battle yet. Neither side shows great inclination to begin, and the soldiers live peaceably together.

Grievances Against the Kiev Rada.

The Bolsheviki are particularly determined to carry on civil war against the Kiev Rada and General Kaledine. Their grievance against the Kiev Rada is twofold. First, the Rada does not recognize the Bolshevist Government and has disarmed and disbanded the Bolshevist troops in Southern Russia and concluded a military alliance with Rumania and Kaledine; secondly, the Ukrainians, by negotiating independently with the Central Powers, have seriously complicated Trotzky's policy.

A split between Austria and Germany would give Trotzky a trump card in the negotiations, but the southwestern front facing Austria is in Ukrainian hands. If Ukrainia makes separate peace with the Central Powers, this will primarily affect Austria. The Austro-Russian front ceases to exist, and then Austria, having secured peace for herself, no longer has any direct interest in opposing the excessive German pretensions in Northern Russia which now protract and complicate the negotiations.

This explains the present acute indignation of the Bolsheviki against the Ukrainians and their determination to overthrow the Kiev Rada. They are acting both by military force and political stratagem. In Kharkov they set up a rival Bolshevist Ukrainian Government and are trying to agitate among the Ukrainian soldiers. The recent attempt to provoke a rising in Kiev was frustrated by disarmament of the local Red Guard by the Ukrainian Government. From the north and east the Bolshevist forces from time to time make more or less successful raids into Ukrainian territory, and Bolshevist troops from Rumania and the southwestern front indulge in frequent skirmishes with the Rada's troops within Ukraine. Matters are further complicated by a struggle between Rumanian and Russian troops. The Rumanians are now waging a regular battle with the 9th Siberian Division near Galatz.

Kharkov, however, is the real centre of the Bolshevist military operations. Here the staff under Antonoff sits in a railway carriage and directing the forces against Ukraine on one side and Don on the other, tries to cut communication between the two autonomous territories. The forces at Antonoff's disposal consist of sailors, soldiers, Red Guards, and German and Austrian prisoners. A certain success was achieved against Ukraine in the capture of Poltava, Ekaterinoslav, and Alexandrovsk, but Ukraine has recovered Ekaterinoslav and Alexandrovsk.

Five Separate Authorities in Kharkov

In Kharkov itself there are five authorities which apparently enjoy equal power—Antonoff's staff, the local Bolshevist Committee, the Soviet Rada, a nondescript military revolutionary committee, and a Commissary of the Provisional Government.

In the Crimea Tartars and Bolsheviki wage war with varying success. Kerch is reported in the hands of the Bolsheviki, and for that reason communication by Indo-European telegraph between Odessa and Tiflis is interrupted.

As to Don, the position is not wholly clear. Kaledine has given strict orders to the Cossacks not to cross the frontiers of their own territory. Apparently the Bolsheviki have seized part of the mining area near Taganrog, the position of the Southeastern Federation is complicated by the irruption of bands of Bolshevist soldiers from the Caucasian front, by continual raids of mountain tribes on Vladikavka and Gronzny, by Bolshevist agitation in Rostov, and internal political dissensions.

On the other hand the formation by General Alexieff of a strong and disciplined force of patriotic officers and soldiers is proceeding apace under shelter of Cossack hospitality. The Bolsheviki are pressing hard on General Dutoff's Orenburg Cossacks and the wavering issues are complicated by the ambiguous attitude of the local Tartar troops.

Polish legions, in revenge for the arrest of the staff of the volunteer Polish army at Minsk, have seized the junction at Orsha and neighboring stations between Mohileff and Petrograd.

And while all over Russia civil war is hopelessly raging, Petrograd at last after repeated warnings has come face to face with starvation. The supplies of corn are almost exhausted. Flour has to be brought to the bakeries secretly, lest it be seized by the angry crowds, and in some parts of the town riots have begun in the bread queues. A procession of women went to the Smolny Institute to beg in vain for bread. The Bread Committee proposes to establish today intervals in which no bread ration at all shall be issued. The epidemic of hunger and typhus is spreading.

Yet with all this Lenine glories in civil war and says "the real terror has yet to come."

BOLSHEVIKI HANDED THREAT TO FRANCIS

Foreign Ministry Transmitted "as Its Duty" Missive Received from Anarchists.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today transmitted to David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, a letter addressed to Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, by the Petrograd group of anarchists, insisting that Trotzky bring pressure to bear on the American Embassy for the release of Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, and Thomas J. Mooney. The Ministry also inclosed a resolution adopted by the anarchists threatening demonstrations against the embassy.

The documents were forwarded to Mr. Francis with the remark that the Ministry "considered it its duty to transmit them."

This is the third threat by anarchists that Ambassador Francis has received within a month.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Lansing has instructed Ambassador Francis at Petrograd to report to the State Department any developments in connection with the threats made against him by anarchists because of the conviction of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, but it has been left to the Ambassador to follow any course he may consider advisable. The department has assumed that he has reported the incident to the Bolshevist element and may have asked for protection.

Officials of the department were not inclined today to regard the Ambassador's situation as serious, believing it probable that the Government authorities would take such measures as were necessary to protect him.

BOLSHEVIKI PLAN ARMY TO OVERRUN EUROPE

Announce it Will Be Used to Support "Coming Social Revolution" There.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—An official statement issued yesterday by the Bolshevist Government says that the "new Workmen's and Peasants' Red Army will serve to support the coming social revolution in Europe."

A Bolshevist decree establishing "an All-Russian Collegium" for guidance in organizing the "Workmen's and Peasants' Red Army of the Russian Council's Republic" is announced in a Russian official wireless statement received here. The committee will be composed of two representatives of the War Commissariat and two representatives of the General Staff of the Red Guards. Another decree assigns 20,000,000 rubles for the organization of the Red Army from the moneys in the war fund. The money is to be intrusted to the Collegium and must be returned subsequently.

Demobilization of four more classes of the old army has been ordered by the Government. All men 31 years of age are to be relieved of army duty.

BOLSHEVIKI ORGANIZE HERE.

Establish Bureau of Information to Reach American Workers.

An American Bolshevist Bureau of Information has been organized at a meeting of delegates representing the Russian Socialist Federation, the New York group of the Social-Revolutionists, the Russian Branch of the Socialist Party, the New York Section of the Russian Bolsheviki, the Novy Mir, the local Russian Socialist daily, and the Socialist Propaganda League.

An Executive Committee was formed consisting of one representative each of the organizations mentioned, and is at present as follows: Nicholas Hourwich, M. Sukharovsky, I. S. Blankstein, L. Martens, A. Menshoy, and S. J. Rutgers. The Director of the bureau is Louis C. Fraina, who in a statement yesterday said:

"Our chief purpose, of course, is to reach the mass of the American workers, in whose influence and power alone rests the hope of an immediate general and democratic peace on the basis of the international aspirations of the Russian proletarian revolution."

TROTZKY RELEASES PERSIA.

Says Anglo-Russian Agreement Concerning That Country Is Void.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30.—Foreign Minister Trotzky, according to the semi-official news agency, has sent a letter to the Persian Minister at Petrograd, whom he addresses as "Citizen Ambassador," informing him that the Government of the Russian Republic makes this declaration:

"The Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 was directed against the liberty and independence of the Persian people, and is null and void for all time. Moreover, the Government denounces all agreements preceding and following the said agreement which may restrict the rights of the Persian people to a free and independent existence."

INSISTS HERTLING CAST DOUBT ON WILSON

Chancellor in Speech Questioned Honest Desire for Peace, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten reports that although Dr. Hertling's speech was drawn up in the closest collaboration with the heads of the army and Germany's allies, and although he brought the complete text with him into the committee room, four hours elapsed from the conclusion of its delivery until the manuscript was finally passed for publication.

The correspondent hints that the speech was altered in various respects during these four hours, but remarks that the official report of the proceedings supplies only one clue to such alteration.

Philipp Scheidemann is stated in the report to have said that the Chancellor was wrong in declaring that he doubted if President Wilson's message was an honest demonstration in favor of peace. In the official report of the Chancellor's speech no such statement occurs, but according to that report Dr. Hertling said "We must ask ourselves whether an earnest and honest desire for peace is manifested to us by President Wilson's speech."

At a time when every word is weighed in the balance the Berlin correspondent of this National Liberal organ observes that there is an enormous difference between two phrases and he adds:

"As a matter of fact, the Chancellor said baldly and bluntly that President Wilson's speech revealed no honest desire for peace."

Almost at the same time Count Czernin had said exactly the oposite, and, consequently, a harmless turn had to be given to a dangerous sentence so that it might not be too evidence that the views, prevailing in Berlin, differed from those obtaining in Vienna.

BOLSHEVIST ARMY CAPTURES KIEV

Seat of Hostile Ukrainian Rada Said to Have Surrendered to the Besiegers.

CRIMEAN TOWNS ALSO FALL

Cossack Regiments Deserting Kaledine—Constitution for Soviet Republic of Russia Adopted.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30.—The Pravda this morning published a rumor that Rumania about a month ago came to a separate agreement with the Central Empires and suggests that this agreement may include compensation for Rumania in Bessarabia.

More and more of the Cossacks are declaring themselves on the side of the Bolsheviki. A deputation from forty-six Cossack regiments opposed to General Kaledine has been received by the All-Russian Assembly. Cossack troops returning to the Urals and to the Don country almost always throw their weight on the side of recognition of the Soviet Government.

Trotzky's announcement that the Soviets of Ukraine are sending their own delegation to Brest-Litovsk, which should work in complete unity with the Russian delegation, was received with great joy. This news means the failure of the Ukrainian bourgeoisie to break the Russian front by making a separate peace on lines of practical bargaining for themselves. It means that once more the Central Empires are faced by Russia as a whole, which is prepared to stand or fall by the principles of the revolution.

The only weak point now is Rumania, where, it is said, the propertied classes are preparing a basis of peace which shall put them under the protection of the central autocracies and save them from the rising tide of revolt.

Bolsheviki Take Several Towns.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Kiev, the seat of the Ukrainian Rada, which for some time past has been invented by the Bolshevist troops who are engaged against the Ukrainians, has surrendered. A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Petrograde, dated Thursday, says:

"Bolshevist forces entered Kieve last night. They have occupied the Arsenal. The town surrendered after four shots had been fired."

It is announced that after the recent capture of Bachmatsch Station by the Bolsheviki the officers of the nobility withdrew to Kiev. The Ukrainian Rada is said to have lost confidence in the Ukrainian soldiers. Workmen are now organizing a White Guard in the Ukraine under Russian and Polish officers, who had been reduced to the ranks in the Russian Army.

The capture of the towns of Kertch, Theodosia, and Yalta, in the Crimea, is claimed by the Bolsheviki. It is said that the Cossack General Dutoff has been defeated and the capture of Orenburg is imminent. Special dispatches from Petrograd concur in the belief that all the Cossacks will declare themselves on the side of the Bolsheviki. The reports give instances of growing adhesion and forecast the downfall of the Government of General Kaledine.

Those opposed to the Bolsheviki, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Express, admit a growing conviction that the Bolsheviki have come to stay, "if not permanently, at least an inconveniently long time." He says the Bolsheviki have won the confidence and support of the people as the Provisional Government never did, and have also struck a popular note on the question of peace. He adds:

"It is more or less generally acknowledged here, with mingled joy and gloom, that the power of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils is no empty boast, as many know to their cost."

The Constitutional Democratic Party, the correspondent adds, is the only serious menace to the power of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, "but though Russia is a land of miracles, it would be a miracle indeed if the Constitutional Democrats turn the scale against the strenuous Bolsheviki."

Councils Adopt a Constitution.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—A Constitution of the "Russian Socialistic Soviet Republic" has been adopted by the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The Constitution proposes that the republic shall be a voluntary union of the nations of Russia, of which the highest authority shall be the all-Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress, which is to meet not less frequently than each three months of the year. In the time between sessions power is to rest in an Executive Committee.

The government of the federation, which will consist of a Council of National Commissaries, may be elected or deposed, in whole or in part, either by the Congress or the committee. The Constitution provides that the manner of participation of the various nations in the Federal Government of the republic shall be determined after each nation forms a "Soviet Republic." All local affairs are to be in the hands of local Soviets who may, however, be regulated by the higher Soviets.

Representatives of forty-six regiments of Don Cossacks addressed the Congress of Soviets, promising unlimited grain in exchange for cloth, nails, implements, and other manufactured products. They said that the enemies of General Kaledine were now in control of the Don basin and that a great coal supply was ready to be moved toward Petrograd.

The Petrograd Soviet held a meeting to discuss the food supply, at which Mme. Smith-Falkner, a member of the Food Control Committee, said that preparations were being made to prevent the fight for food from becoming bestial. The Food Commissioner announced that all first and second class restaurants would be closed and general dining rooms opened, where the bourgeoisie must share the food with the masses.

Locomotives were being dispatched to gather food trains wherever available, the Commissioner continued, and an energetic fight would be made against food speculators. He further announced that 5,000 agents would make an organized search of all the shops in Petrograd on Feb. 4 to locate hoarded supplies.

UKRAINE BOLSHEVIKI JOIN IN PEACE PARLEY

Bavaria Also Represented Now by Former Premier Podewils-Durnitz.

BREST-LITOVSK, Jan. 30, (via Amsterdam to London, Jan. 31.)—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, presided today at the opening of the plenary sitting of the peace conference. Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, announced that Dr. Count Podewils-Durnitz, former Premier of Bavaria, would, by virtue of treaty rights of Bavaria and in agreement with Emperor William and Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, represent Bavaria.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, said that two representatives of the Ukrainian people's republic had been incorporated in the Russian delegation, to which also had been added M. Karelin, the People's Commissary for State Property.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 31.—When Foreign Minister Trotzy announced the arrival at Brest-Litovsk of the Kharkov Delegation of Ukrainians, the Germans decided to reserve their attitude toward it until the arrival of representatives of the Kiev Ukrainian Rada.

Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, proposed a resumption of the work of the political commission which deals with territorial questions. The Russian agreed.

In reporting the reopening of the negotiations, the semi-official Russian news agency says that the presence of Count Podewils-Durnitz is due to opposition of the Bavarian press to the Berlin Government.

The Moscow Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has declared the German peace proposals unacceptable and has suggested that the Council of National Commissaries organize a socialistic army to fight against German imperialism.

FIGHTS FINNISH REDS WITH 50,000 TROOPS

Government Regains Control of Most of Country and Presses Rebels in South.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 31. — Telegraph and wire communications are broken between Tornea and many other Finnish points, so that it is impossible as yet accurately to follow the course of events in Finland. The latest reports indicate that the Government troops are in control of all of Finland lying north of a line from Vasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia, through Haapamaki, Jyvaskyla, and Saint Michael to Kexholm.

General Mannerholm's forces, which numbered 15,000 are now reported to have increased to 50,000, mainly by accessions from the peasantry, who are being armed with rifles taken from the Russians. His main force is believed to be moving southward along the coast toward Bjorneborg. General Mannerholm probably is in possession of the railroad from Haapamaki to Karelen, giving him communication between his main forces in East Bothnia and Karelen.

Less is known of the situation in Eastern Finland, but the White Guards were credibly reported to have captured artillery as far eastward as a point between Viborg and Petrograd. If these troops hold their own it cuts off the chances of the Red Guard receiving further reinforcements from Petrograd except by water.

The Swedish Government is watching events closely. The King has returned from a trip, on which he had started, and called a Crown Council. Ships are held in readiness to rescue Swedish subjects, if that should become necessary.

The Finnish Envoy, who has arrived at Stockholm, declared that he had no intention of asking for help from Sweden. The loyal Finns could rid the country of bandits unaided, he said.

In fighting Tuesday near Kaemere Station the Red Guard lost 87 killed and 127 injured, while the White Guard lost only eight killed and one wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The latest advices from Petrograd concerning the revolution in Finland report continued fighting and disorders, but the destruction of telegraph and telephone lines is preventing much news from coming through. The railway telegraph system is still in operation, but at many places these wire facilities are in the hands of the Red Guard.

The members of the Finnish Senate are said to have taken refuge in Vasa.

Most of the news of the puzzling situation is coming from Stockholm and Copenhagen. It consists largely of reports of fighting in which General Mannerholm, commanding the "Protection Corps," which seems to be the national guard formed by the Finnish Government, claims successes. General Mannerholm is reported marching to attack Helsingfors, where the Red Guard and its adherents seem to be still in control.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Telegraphic communication between Sweden and Helsingfors, Finland, was restored yesterday, according to advices to the State Department. Another report to the department was that the members of the Finnish Senate had left Helsingfors.

GREECE CALLS RESERVISTS.

Sixteen Classes Have Been Called to the Colors.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Sixteen classes of Greek reservists have been called to the colors, a Reuter dispatch from Athens says.

Gen. Wood Kept in Room by Injuries

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—General Leonard Wood, who was painfully, but not seriously, injured by an accidental explosion near him while he was visiting the front, is keeping to his room while the injuries to his arm are being treated.

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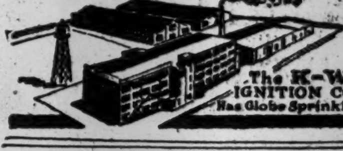

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ITALIANS GAIN BY NEW THRUSTS

More Ground Is Occupied on the Scene of Successes on the Asiago Plateau.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES HEAVY

Assailants Fought All Night to Carry Peak—Seven Enemy Airmen Downed.

ROME, Jan. 31.—The new positions of the Italian forces west of the Frenzela Valley on the mountain front was improved yesterday, according to a War Office bulletin. The line was advanced slightly northeast of Col del Rosso.

The bulletin reads:

> In the Plateau Zone, on the same scene that witnessed in the last few days the brilliant deeds of the First Army, our detachments kept up yesterday their energetic thrusts south of Asiago. West of the Frenzela Valley they improved their new position, advancing it a little way to the northeast of Col del Rosso. Our batteries here kept their fire directed behind the enemy's line, incessantly shelling troop movements there.
>
> On the rest of the front there has been considerable artillery activity. In the Lagarina Valley and between the Adige and Astico an attack by a big enemy patrol broke down on the right bank of the Adige. There was a successful raid by one of our groups on enemy trenches west of Monte Asolone, where two machine guns were captured.
>
> Allied aviators have attained new brilliant victories, bringing down seven enemy airplanes.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—Eyewitnesses of the Italian attacks the past few days on the Asiago Plateau state that the first Italian rush was in the darkness at 3 o'clock Monday morning. The sleeping Teutons were taken completely by surprise. The Alpini, who were in the thick of this fighting, had by daylight swept the first line trenches and taken an old church, which formed a strategic point in the foe's line of defense. They vigorously supported the heroic Sassari Brigade, which took and retook the height of Col del Rosso three times against the stubborn resistance of the enemy.

Throughout yesterday the enemy sought to redeem the situation by bringing forward large reinforcements, and it is estimated that fifty batteries were added to his fighting line. But the efforts to move the infantry led to such confusion that all counterattacks were abortive.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via London.)—Italian attacks, launched yesterday against the Austro-German positions southwest of Asiago, broke down under Teuton fire, the German War Office announced today. In the recent fighting the Austro-German forces increased the number of prisoners taken to more than 675.

AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT OF ITALIANS REVIVED

Asiago Drive Carried Out with the Same Vigor That Was Shown on the Isonzo.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Jan. 30.—On the Asiago plateau today is still proceeding the enumeration of the spoils of the battle which began when the Italian troops finally consolidated the whole of the ground which was taken by storm west of the Frenzela Valley.

The booty reveals itself as unexpectedly large, and the stock taking is as yet unfinished, although 2,500 prisoners have been sent down to the cages and six guns of various calibres have been hauled to the rear with a heterogeneous mass of machine guns, trench mortars, rifles, ammunition, and material in general.

The operation here is in a sense a repercussion of the fighting at this point upon Christmas eve, when an enemy attack drove in the Italian salient north of Col del Sasso and still further narrowed the cramped space where the Italian divisions resisted in front of the main line of attack to reach the plain.

There was need also to give vent to the now thoroughly restored aggressive spirit of the Italian soldiers who are once again fighting in that heroic style we knew upon the Isonzo and in the Carso.

The battle began about noon on Jan. 27 with a carefully ordered artillery preparation, in which the guns of the Allies co-operated, the latter particularly in long-range, counterbattery work.

It is a stretch of country of infinite cold and dreariness, now patched upon stony slopes with thin snow, where ordinarily at this season the drifts stand twenty feet deep.

The fire curtain soared its way over the Austrian position, while the long guns searched the rear, and it is known from prisoners that the searching fire behind the enemy's front line was particularly effective. It lasted throughout the afternoon and night without intermission till at 3:30 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 28, while a bright moon hung in the frosty sky, the infantry Bersaglieri and Alpini moved forward to the attack.

Their chief objective was the line of which Monte di Val Bella is the salient point, with Col del Rosso and Col Dechele extending eastward. In ordes to mask the real intentions demonstrations were made on either flank of the real attack, the chief of which was up Val Francesco by Alpini, who took their demonstration so seriously that though fiercely counterattacked and once driven out, they retook San Francesco and the adjoining positions and held them. On the left flank the Alpini patrols thrust forward as far as Sisemol. The main attack on the centre found itself strongly resisted and the Asiago plateau was again a theatre of terrible hand to hand fighting with bayonet and bomb. The enemy artillery woke up viciously and some fifty unsuspected batteries blazed into action in the face of the advancing Italian troops.

Every yard of ground to Col Dechele was hotly contested, and at each advance there followed promptly determined counterattacks. Airplanes reported that by every road and path from the rear Austrian reinforcements were being rushed up, and the prisoners subsequently related how these were thrust forward by every means, men being even sent up to the front by aerial railways.

The Austrian difficulties were increased by confused mixture of units and nationalities, which were thus crowded into the front line, while large bodies of reinforcements were sent up over roads closed by the allied barrage, so that some formations were practically destroyed as fighting forces before they reached the line.

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 28 the famous Sassari brigade had occupied Col Dechele and were driving on toward the steep slope of Col del Rosso. By nightfall the Italians were on the lower slopes of Monte di Val Bella and lay there for the night, when the fighting abated, although the gunfire on both sides never ceased.

At daylight yesterday the Italians thrust to the top where the Austrians had a strongly organized position. The artillery had contrived to reduce the Austrian machine gun fire to some extent, but the chief part of the Italian losses occurred while the brigade stormed the last part of the slope in the face of fire.

The Austrians fought desperately, but this was the day of the Italians, and before noon prisoners were pouring down and the signallers were waving back the news that the final chief objective had been triumphantly gained.

The prisoners include over 100 officers or one to every 25 men, which suggests that the men's losses were hideously large.

It is ascertained that two divisions were practically annihilated, while crippling losses were also sustained by four other divisions and the first brigade of Kaiserjager.

During the two days seventeen enemy airplanes were destroyed.

TRANSPORTS CARRIED 11,000,000, LOST 2,000

Impressive Figures of British Results in Transporting Soldiers Are Given Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Discussing the loss of the transport Aragon in the Mediterranean, a high naval authority stated that since the beginning of the war nine transports had been sunk with a total of about 2,000 casualties. On the other hand, no fewer than 11,000,000 soldiers had been transported for long or short voyages.

The Aragon was sunk on Dec. 30, and at practically the same time and place the Osmanich was lost. The long delay in giving out the fate of the vessels was explained officially as due to the fact that at any time there may be 200,000 British soldiers afloat. Their relatives probably know that they have gone to sea, but do not know the destination or the name of the transport. Consequently as soon as the disaster to a vessel was announced the Admiralty would be overwhelmed with inquiries about individuals. Consequently it holds back the news of a sinking till the names of the lost are ascertained and relatives can be informed. This in the case of vessels sunk in the Mediterranean takes a long time.

FRENCH ACTIVE ON PATROL.

Take Prisoners at Several Points—British Raid Near Ephey.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Only minor activities are reported on the western front. The conspicuous feature is the raiding by patrols into German lines. Today's War Office announcement says:

> French patrols, operating at various points on the front, took prisoners. Otherwise there were no developments during the night.
>
> On Tuesday a French squadron, including Captain Guillemin and Sub-Lieutenant Lanoreaux, bombarded from a very low altitude the railway station at Thiaucourt, where a large fire was observed.

The night bulletin reads:

> There is nothing to report except artillery action, which was quite violent in the region of Flirey.
>
> On Jan. 30 a German airplane was brought down by our pilots. Three others fell inside their own lines.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The official statement from British Headquarters in France today says:

> Our patrol secured prisoners last night in the neighborhood of Ephey.
>
> Beyond some hostile artillery activity south and north of Lens and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele, there is nothing further to report.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via London.)—Today's report of the War Office says:

> At many points on the fighting front the fighting activity has been limited to artillery and mine firing duels.

LANSDOWNE WANTS CLEAN PEACE ONLY

Continued from Page One.

parts of the world that scarcity is passing into famine, and famine is passing into pestilence, and we can draw for ourselves a picture of what condition the world will be in two or three years hence if we cannot obtain a peace before that time, and it is no consolation, I believe, to any of us to reflect that all these things are befalling not only ourselves but our enemies also.

For a Clean Peace.

"I submit that it is neither unpatriotic nor un-Christian to think of these things. I say, then, let us endeavor for all we are worth to get our clean peace in good time. By a clean peace I mean a peace which shall be honorable and which shall be durable. How are we going to get a durable peace? To my mind, there is only one way of getting it, and that is by bringing about a combination of great powers. I do not mean a coalition of one group of powers against another group of powers. I mean a combination of all powers under which they will hold themselves bound to refer international disputes to some kind of an international tribunal and under which they will bind themselves, as Mr. Balfour put it the other day, to use coercion against any criminal or unruly members of the combination.

"It seems to me full of hope that the idea of a pact of this kind has been accepted in principle by neutrals and belligerents, and would it not be true to add that if we could obtain the adhesion of Germany to such a pact it would mean the negation of Prussian militarism? There would be no room for Prussian militarism inside of such a combination. The world would be free from the incubus under which it has suffered so much during recent years, and there would be what I think General Smuts has called an irrevocable break with militarism.

"A pact of this kind would mean much, but it would not by itself be sufficient. It would mean much, because I am deeply convinced that unless you have something of the kind, any bargain now made across a conference table would have a very precarious existence in the hurly-burly which will follow after this war is over. It will want something besides. A pact of this kind presupposes as a preliminary that there has been a reasonable adjustment of the main territorial difficulties by which great powers are divided. It means, I think, certainly this, that an agreement has been arrived at as to principles upon which those difficulties, those questions shall be adjusted. We must, as Mr. Balfour put it very well the other day at Edinburgh, start with an arrangement which shall not grossly violate the equity and freedom of the international system, which must be in a condition of natural stability to begin with. Now we could not, any of us in this room, I think, desire to discuss in detail the manner in which these territorial questions might be settled between the powers concerned. It would be to my mind unfair to his Majesty's Government, and I think unfair to our allies for us to attempt anything of the kind, but I think we may take it upon ourselves to express an opinion as to the principle on which such questions should be dealt with, and here again I turn to the Prime Minister and I say that I accepted whole-heartedly his suggestion that they be settled on a basis of national self-determination, or, in other words, to govern by consent of the governed.

"I might even utter a phrase in which President Wilson expressed what seemed to me the same idea, which runs thus: He suggested that we should proceed on double lines of allegiance and nationality. I venture to think that a peace conference—and Lloyd George tells us there is to be a peace conference at the end of the war—a peace conference assembled for the purpose of dealing with these outstanding questions upon those principles would be a peace conference which we might regard with the highest possible hopes.

Discounts von Hertling's Speech.

"But I may be told I am crying for the moon and that all these things are a long way beyond our reach. I may be referred to the speech delivered the other day by Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor. I grant freely that that speech was one which has led to great disappointment. It seems to me minatory in tone and uncompromising in substance, but may we not, after all, discount a little an utterance of this kind? I am disposed to discount von Hertling a little. We know, in the first place, that these great diplomatists very often say rather more than they mean.

"I think nobody would be more surprised than Count von Hertling if he thought we were going to hand over Gibraltar and Hong Kong, and some other little quarters of the earth.

"Then we all know, I suppose, that simultaueously with Count von Hertling's speech there was a speech by Count Czernin, the Austrian Chancellor, a partner in the firm whose precise position is a little obscure, in which certainly language of a very much more hopeful character was used.

"But I own frankly that I attach a great deal more importance, not to the language of these distinguished Continental Ministers, but to the views of the people who are behind them and with whom in the last resort they have to reckon.

Influence of Public Opinion.

"That brings me to another point which I desire to dwell upon for the moment, and it is this: I think that the importance of the discussions which you and I have been endeavoring to promote lies in the fact that they tend to bring the points at issue to the notice of people concerned on both sides. I am afraid you will think I am deriving all my inspiration from the Prime Minister if I quote him again, (laughter,) but I would like to refer with commendation to what he said in addressing the labor delegates recently. It was suggested that he might consider negotiations between British labor and German labor. His observation on that point was that sectional negotiations were very dangerous, but he added that each community should mold the opinion of its Government so that they would have their ideas fashioned by public opinion in their own country. That seems sound democratic doctrine.

"I think the people, both in Germany and this country, are at this moment moulding the views of their own Governments, but if it is necessary that that process should be undertaken surely it follows that all pains should be taken on both sides in order to educate the people concerned and to make them fully aware of the facts of the case.

"I feel that the German people have been grossly and deliberately misled as to the reasons for which Germany went to war, and equally misled as to the objects for which we are prolonging the war, and I don't think it ould be entirely wrong to say that our own people require a good deal of enlightenment on the same subject. You can do no better service than to enlighten them as far as possible, and by doing so you will strengthen and not weaken the hands of your own Government. Outsiders can speak with a frankness that is not always open to those in high positions.

"Let there be no mistake as to the object we have in view. We desire in the first place a clean peace, a peace based on adequate reparation and a peace that will give adequate security for the future, and with a desire for the solution of any international difficulties that may be outstanding, to use President Wilson's words, 'in accordance with established lines of allegiance and nationality.'

"We desire such a peace to be obtained as soon as possible, and we trust there will be no unnecessary fencing in exaggerated fear of falling into peace traps. Finally, may I express our hopes that our own Government, in pursuit of those objects, will leave no effort unmade, however difficult, and no avenue unexplored, no matter how unpromising it may seem to be."

BRITAIN MAKING GREAT AIR FLEET

Lord Rothermere, Air Minister, Says People Soon Will Be Amazed at Result.

ADMIRES AMERICAN FLIERS

Intimates That Great Aerial Battles on the French Front Are Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Lord Rothermere, Minister of the Air Board, said at his office in the Hotel Cecil today that aircraft factories, aerodromes, and training schools were being organized on a big scale all over the country, and that developments during the next few months would astonish the public when they were made acquainted with what had been done and saw the results on the western front and in defensive measures around the coasts.

Lord Rothermere is tall, well built, over six feet in height, and of attractive personality. He has fair hair, a slight mustache, turning gray, and resembles his brother, Viscount Northcliffe. During his two months in office he has declined interviews and has made only one short speech. Today he made an exception in favor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"It is no exaggeration," he said, "that the eyes of all the Allies are at the present time upon America, not only upon America as a whole, but upon America's air program. The splendid specimens of American manhood that we have got to know in both the British and French air services during the last three years have led us to set our expectations very high, and I for one believe we are not destined to be disappointed.

"There are, of course, a large number of persons in this country who do not realize the great difficulties of aircraft production. Those of us who are engaged in the task of developing our air resources realize, however, that the building up of a great air force is one of the most difficult tasks which any country can be asked to perform. For many months now we have heard about your Liberty engines and the great squadrons of American airmen who would be appearing on the western front at an early date, but so far, of course, you know, none has reached France.

"I have no doubt that you in your country are experiencing some of the difficulties we had to contend with in the early days of the war in the matter of organizing aircraft factories and in getting skilled labor for the necessary production. Since my appointment I have had many opportunities of meeting those in charge of the American air service in Europe. I believe that they are fully alive to the needs of the situation, and I look forward before many months are passed to a very great Anglo-Saxon aerial offensive which I hope will be one of the determining factors of the war.

"We on our side have had our difficulties, naturally, but if I were able to tell the American people some of the figures as to the development of our aircraft-producing resources, I think they would be surprised. Vast factories have been built during the last few months, the sites of which a year ago were green fields. In the matter of aircraft engines, I believe that several of our types are the best in the world. Take the Handley Page machine, which made the record long-distance flight from London to Constantinople last July, equipped with Rolls Royce engines. Surely this flight marked a very great step forward in the development of aviation.

"As you will have noticed from the reports recently, the German Gothas, which are so fond of disturbing our midnight slumbers, are not having it all their own way. You will doubtless have observed that British and French squadrons are rendering a pretty good account of themselves, and are giving the Germans a few other things to think of."

I asked Lord Rothermere when he thought the war would end. He replied that he had declined to give any opinion on that question since the commencement of the war in 1914. Lots of people thought it would have ended long ago. "Who can tell?" he said.

20 KILLED, 50 HURT IN PARIS AIR RAID

People Throng Roofs to Watch Thrilling Night Battle Over French Capital.

ONE RAIDING CRAFT FALLS

French Machine Also Crashes to Earth in Place de la Concorde—Americans Aid Hurt.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Twenty persons were killed and fifty wounded in last night's air raid, it is announced officially. One of the German machines was brought down, the occupants being captured.

The raid lasted for about two hours. The night was mild and clear and the moon was brilliant. The streets of the city were soon filled with crowds watching the raiders and their French antagonists circling above and swooping down now and then. At intervals bursts of machine-gun fire were heard. The French airplanes carried bright lights so that the gunners manning the ground defenses could distinguish them. The German aviators signaled each other with rapid flashes.

Explosions of shells and bombs continued intermittently for two hours and then gradually died away. At 2 o'clock the sirens signaled that all was clear.

The announcement follows:

"First information indicates that four enemy squadrons crossed the lines north of Compiegne, proceeding toward Paris. Thanks to the extreme clearness of the atmosphere, the machines were able to remain at a very high altitude. They approached from the north and northeast and threw projectiles over several Paris suburbs. Then they flew over Paris, keeping for the most part to the right bank of the river, and dropped almost all their bombs in a few minutes.

"Several bombs failed to explode, but others found victims, chiefly women and crildren. Two hospitals were struck. Several buildings were burned or seriously damaged.

"Some thirty French airplanes went to meet the enemy as soon as the alarm was given. Several combats occurred to the north, in which one German machine was downed. The aviators were made prisoners. One French machine, in attempting to make a landing in Paris, on account of motor trouble, fell. The pilot and gunner were wounded.

"Three hospitals were struck by bombs, fire breaking out in one of them.

"As soon as the alarm was given under the regular conditions the salvage service worked with remarkable rapidity. The firemen were summoned between 11:45 P. M. and 1:30 A. M. to thirty different points in Paris and its suburbs. Every summons was answered simultaneously and the fire appliances arrived in the shortest possible time on the scene of the various fires.

"Some sixty of our aviators ascended, of whom about thirty remained permanently aloft throughout the fight. The defense escadrilles in a few minutes rejoined the patrol which was cruising over Paris before the alarm.

"The enemy, who lost one machine after a fight above Chelles, has been able to learn that the attack failed to surprise the vigilance of our aviation service."

Fragments of projectiles dropped by the Germans and examined at the Municipal Laboratory show that bombs of three kinds were used by the invaders, according to L'Intransigeant. They were winged torpedoes, weighing from 160 to 200 pounds, explosive bombs and incendiary bombs, the two latter bursting a minute after falling. No traces of asphyxiating gas bombs were found. The total number of bombs dropped is estimated at seventy.

American Red Cross ambulance workers assisted in removing air raid victims to hospitals. The entire ambulance personnel was mobilized and had their machines waiting for calls within forty minutes after the commencement of the raid. So far as is known no Americans are among the victims of the raid.

The French machine which was forced to land on account of motor trouble descended in the Place de la Concorde, jusmt to the right of the pillar surmounted by the stone horse from the Marly Palace, which marks the entrance to the Champs Elysées. The avaitor, Lejuge, was seriously injured, but his companion, Sachem, was scarcely hurt. As soon as the machine landed American nurses were on the spot offering their services. As the gasoline of the aircraft was escaping from the reservoir, a taxicab driver calmly filled several empty cans with the valuable liquid, which is very scarce in Paris.

President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, and General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, joined the great crowds of other Parisians in visiting the localities where the bombs had fallen. The President visited personally a large number of the injured. In the street crowds the conversation turned chiefly upon the amazing midnight battles in the air, of which not much was seen except the sparkling signal lights and remote flashes of the machine guns. It appears that thousands of persons mounted to the roofs and watched the scene throughout. During the attack the newspaper offices had difficulty in mobilizing their printers from their points of vantage on the roofs to go on with their work.

Paris has yet to learn the lesson which London has learned. This is the comment of those who are experienced in London raids.

"The people of London at the first warning," they say, "disappear from the streets and the town becomes as silent as a tomb, while curiosity at Paris overcomes caution."

A Paris policeman, who by reason of his occupation, was conversant with the regulations, rushed to a window of his home and was killed by a fragment of a bomb. His wife, who stood beside him, was not hurt. Few persons took refuge in the underground stations.

Representatives of The Associated Press heard various street discussions as to the psychology of the German attacks. The common opinion was that they would be a tonic to the fighting spirit of the Frenchmen rather than depressing in their effect. A predominant feeling seemed to be that there should be such reprisals by the French as would convince the Germans that it was not worth while to drop bombs upon non-combatants. Generally Parisians treated the raid as a great dramatic spectacle. All signs of it having had any moral effect on the populace were absent. The newspapers today did not print long stories of the raid and eliminated altogether the names of localities where damage was done.

The pictures, Gobelin tapestries, and other works of art, which have been installed in Versailles Palace, will again be removed to a place of safety as a precaution against air raids.

There were some outbreaks of fire reported after the raid, due to gas mains having been broken by exploding bombs. The populace was advised immediately to turn off the gas at the meters in their houses in case of another air-raid alarm.

British soldier mechanics billeted in a suburb near Paris lined up in the streets when the alarm was given and apparently were seen by the enemy airmen when a small fire near by lighted up the sky, for the German airmen returned and trained their machine-guns on the soldiers. All their bullets went wild, however, no one being injured.

Reprisal, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via London.)—"As a reprisal," says the official statement issued today by the War Office, "we dropped fourteen tons of bombs on Paris." The official statement adds that the raid on the French capital was the first systematic attack from the air.

The text of the communication says:

"On Christmas Eve and during January enemy aviators, in spite of our warning, again dropped bombs on open German towns outside the region of operations. Thanks to our measures of defense the losses and damage were slight. As a reprisal fourteen tons of bombs were dropped last night on the City of Paris in our first systematic attack from the air."

The raid of Wednesday night was the first aerial attack on Paris since July 27, 1917, the German raiders having been checked by the strength of the Paris defenses. The construction of new German high-flying, speedy airplanes, however, led to resumption of the raids, as has been forecast in several dispatches from Paris, telling of preparations to meet the expected aerial attacks. A few days ago the Paris police were provided with gas masks as protection against gas bombs.

ZEPPELIN WORKS BOMBED?

Fire at Friedrichshafen Believed to Have Resulted from Attack.

ZURICH, Jan. 30, (Delayed.)—A tremendous explosion, accompanied by gunfire and followed by a huge column of fire, was heard in the direction of Friedrichshafen this morning, a telegram received at St. Gall from Rosenberg, on Lake Constance, reports.

The explosion probably was the result of an aerial attack on the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen.

SENATE DEBATES PEACE QUESTION

Owen Offers Resolution Affirming Terms Expressed by President in Recent Message.

HOPES IN GERMAN PEOPLE

Motion by Borah to Commit America to Recognition of Civil Equality for All Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—War talk, mingled with the hope for a lasting peace whenever peace comes, occupied the Senate today. Senator Owen of Oklahoma offered a resolution that Congress affirm the peace terms expressed by President Wilson in his message on Jan. 8, while Senator Borah of Idaho offered another to commit America to a policy of recognition of the rights of all nations to civil equality when the peace parliament comes.

The Oklahoma Senator, while bitterly arraigning Germany for what he called its conspiracy against America, urged that America recognize that the German people, together with the Austrians, are not "insensible to the appeal of reason and justice and world peace." Senator Borah insisted in his resolution that the rights of all belligerents to tolerant treatment as nations after the war must be acknowledged.

Senator Owen exploited the reasons for America going to war against Germany and Austria, citing repeated violations against the rights of America. He spoke of the sinking of unarmed ships, the spy activities in America, plots to blow up American industries, and "the systematic promotion of sedition and treason in the United States," and dwelt upon Germany's efforts to embroil the United States in a war with Mexico.

Plot for World Dominion.

"Germany and Austria deliberately and secretly conspired to bring about an elaborately prepared offensive war against inadequately prepared nations by which and through which they intended to dominate Europe, nation by nation, and then dominate and rob the United States," said Senator Owen. "They intended to establish a German-Austrian world dominion."

In the resolution offered by Senator Borah the readjustment of affairs of belligerents after the war is urged, so that no nation will be discriminated against. Restitution of conquered territory, the repatriation of those exiled, and indemnity for property destroyed are insisted upon as terms for which America ought to press at the peace parliament.

Text of Borah Resolution.

Following is the text of the resolution:

> Whereas, Most wars originate in the imperialistic designs of powerful nations to absorb and exploit smaller or weaker peoples, and,
>
> Whereas, Such designs whenever successful have always resulted in the political, economic, and moral degradation of the peoples whose rights were violated, and,
>
> Whereas, The future progress and happiness of mankind depend upon the establishment of harmonious relations between the different peoples of the world, and such harmonious relations can only exist after each nation is made secure in the enjoyment of its political and economic freedom, and,
>
> Whereas, All nationalities, constituting as they do the individuals of international law, have an inalienable right to the free disposition of themselves and the international recognition of their separate entity, and,
>
> Whereas, History records that diplomatic Congresses held upon the termination of war have uniformly confined themselves to recognizing the advantages of stronger powers regardless of the rights of other peoples affected thereby; and
>
> Whereas, Such Congresses have bartered away the interests of the weaker nations to promote the advantages and aggrandizement of the stronger powers; and
>
> Whereas, Agreements resulting from such Congresses create or perpetuate strained conditions and by countenancing injustice sow the seed of later wars; and
>
> Whereas, The future peace conference is expected to decide the fate of humanity for generations; and
>
> Whereas, The readjustment to be brought about is therefore of vital importance to each nationality and people; and
>
> Whereas, peace conferences of the past have ignored the claims of small and subject nationalities by denying them representation at the conferences and by allowing their fate to be decided by indifferent, biased, or hostile parties, and,
>
> Whereas, the declared purpose of the present war is to preserve and extend democracy among the nations of the world, most of the belligerents having repeatedly stated that this war is being fought in defense of the rights and integrity of small nations, and,
>
> Whereas, the exclusion of any small or subject nation from participating in the conference held to establish world democracy and conclusive peace would be contrary to the import of the above declarations, and such exclusion is certain to result in the ignoring of their rights and interests as have been the case in all previous conferences, and
>
> Whereas, to deny any people admission into the commonwealth of nations would be an offense to the moral sense of mankind,
>
> Therefore, be it resolved, by the **Senate of the United States:**
>
> 1. That it is indispensable to the future permanent peace of the world that the national, political, and economic rights of small and subject nationalities be restored, and conceded,
>
> 2. That if the coming peace is not to be illusory it must be inspired by justice alone and not by strategic consideration of the selfish, economic interests of the few, strong powers; that the terms of peace should exclude all provisions which give any nation an advantage, privilege, or concession not equally shared in by other nations, and that hereafter when outside assistance is required by any country for the development of its potentialities the opportunity to share in this development shall be free and open to all other countries on equal terms.
>
> 3. That the right of each small and subject nationality to separate, deliberative representation at the peace conference be recognized and that its case and interest be discussed and determined in open, public session.
>
> 4. That the nations that have declared themselves champions of world democracy and of the liberties of small and subject nations make their position clear to the world by pledging themselves to favor the admission of separate, deliberative representatives of all nationalities into the peace conference.
>
> 5. That in no case should any one be disturbed because of race, language, or religion nor on that account be subjected to intolerant treatment; that every one has a right to civil equality, to liberty of conscience and religion, to the free use of his language and the pursuit of happiness.
>
> 6. That the repatriation of all persons exiled or forcibly removed from their homes for whatever alleged reason is the first obligation of the power immediately responsible therefor.
>
> 7. That complete restitution should be made by such power for all private property destroyed and full reparation for all damage done, and that this should be guaranteed by the power immediately responsible therefor.
>
> 8. That secret diplomacy, one of the traditions of autocratic and personal government, the chief weapon of despotism, and the most prolific source of the world's disturbance, is also the one indispensable instrument for the oppression of small nations; that it has and can have no place in a democratic world and should be rejected and discarded by all civilized nations.

Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NATIONAL ARMY CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Department has approved a recommendation of General Pershing that fifteen cavalry regiments be formed for the national army. This was disclosed today in the announcement of the appointment of commanders for seven of these regiments.

The commanders, regiments, and locations announced are: Colonel Sterling P. Adams, 301st, Camp Fremont, Cal.; Colonel George B. Pritchard, 302d, Camp Fremont, Cal.; Colonel Samuel McP. Rutherford, 303d, Leon Springs, Texas; Colonel L. C. Andrews, 304th, Leon Springs; Colonel Elbert B. Saxton, 305th, Leon Springs; Colonel George O. Cress, 306th, Fort Clark, Texas; Colonel E. L. Phillips, 307th, Del Rio, Texas.

A division of regular cavalry is being formed at El Paso.

AMERICAN TROOPS ON BATTLE FRONT

Continued from Page One.

deaths have been caused by shellfire, mostly shrapnel.

One of the men wounded was hit by a sniper's bullet. He fell in a trench, filled with water, and almost drowned before he was rescued by his Captain.

Three men were killed by one shell which fell in a trench, and another died of wounds in a hospital. Quite a few men have been sent to hospitals, wounded in the upper part of the body or on the head from shrapnel.

One man was blown to pieces by a shell in a regimental headquarters town as he was following his Colonel into a dugout.

All the dead were buried within sound and range of the guns.

For military reasons it has been inadvisable to send earlier or other details.

Germans Carried Off Their Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan 31.—The Daily News published today a cablegram from Junius B. Wood, its correspondent with the American Army in France, telling of the German attack on an American salient yesterday. According to his account, one of the men killed was a Corporal. He writes in part:

"An extensive barrage fire was maintained along the front for fifty minutes, covering the German advance. Our artillery replied, but all traces of German dead and wounded were removed before our own barrage was lifted, enabling the Americans to emerge from their dugouts.

"One American soldier reported missing is supposed to have been captured by the Germans, but whether wounded or not is not known. He was at the listening post. One of the men killed was his comrade in the same little pit, thirty yards beyond the nearest of the supporting first-line trenches. The others were killed or wounded by the first hail of shrapnel, when the German batteries on the opposite side of the hill opened on the American trenches.

"It was at an unexpected hour, when the men were eating their early morning meal. The telephone wires were cut by the first shells, and it was many minutes before the Captain commanding the sector was able to get runners back to give information of the attack.

"Deeds of heroism stand out. At the first rain of steel the men dashed for the shelter of the dugouts as ordered. They then discovered that comrades behind them had been struck down by shells, and although shells were still falling around them, the bravest spirits risked their lives by venturing out and dragging in the wounded. Had they not done so, the men must almost certainly have been killed. As it was, only one man received a serious wound, and he is expected to recover."

Telling of the activity on this sector recently, Mr. Wood writes:

"The slightest sign of life in the daytime or noise at night starts the enemy's fire. The enemy observatories command a wide area, and the Americans keep under cover as much as possible. One of the first casualties was suffered by a cook whose kitchen fire was smoking. The Germans dropped a shell on the fire, blowing it out of existence and killing the cook. Any indication of activity brings shells. The General in command was walking one foggy day with a party along a road in a mist, but the voices of the men were heard by the enemy, and bullets from a machine gun began pattering on all sides. Another sightseeing General allowed his head to be seen through a gap in the trenches and the spot was immediately shelled.

"Though there are nightly patrols, they rarely encounter the enemy in 'No Man's Land.' One night a patrol, seeing shadowy forms approaching, slipped back into the trenches. 'Wait till they get closer,' said the Lieutenant, 'and we will get them all at one time.' At the same time he sent back a runner to warn the Captain. The latter, remembering the previous raid, sent up a colored rocket, starting the artillery and scattering the Germans.

"On another night two officers and a Sergeant were inspecting the barbed wire a few feet in front of their own trenches, when a rifle flashed not more than fifteen yards away, and Sergeant L. R. Harker of Winchester, Tenn., dropped with a bullet through his side. The Captain, armed with a revolver, dashed forward, firing at the fleeing form. The Sergeant fell into a water-filled shell crater and his cries for help were becoming drowning gurgles just as the Captain returned and dragged him back to the trenches.

"Two selected (drafted) men were among the first wounded. They were stationed at an advanced listening post, and at 1 o'clock in the morning they discovered ten Germans cautiously approaching. They opened fire on the patrol, which replied. Carl Johnson of San Francisco received seven bullets in his body, but no wound was fatal. R. C. Grover of Syracuse was slightly wounded before the attack was driven off. Grover carried his unconscious comrade back to the trenches.

"Maurice Bekart, a Belgian from South Bend, showed the stuff of which heroes are made. A sputtering grenade dropped in a trench in the midst of his comrades. He pounced on it and raised his hand to throw it out when it exploded. He saved his comrades, but lost his forearm. His parents are in Belgium.

"Although orders have been given to the Americans not to 'start anything,' and to fire only when they are positive that the enemy is shooting at them, they assert that they have more than evened the score in dead and wounded.

"Several casualties of late have been due to the scattering shell fire or the daily accidents inevitable to active service. Captain Kingman was fired on by his own patrol, who discovered him approaching from an unexpected direction in the dark. A bullet pierced his chest.

"Sam Lubinovits of New York heard the gas alarm and while putting on his mask, in his excitement, slung his rifle over his shoulder muzzle down. Stumbling in the trench, he caused the weapon to be discharged and received the bullet in his right heel."

PERSHING AT WAR COUNCIL.

Two-Hour Session Held on Wednesday, with Clemenceau Presiding.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.—General Pershing, the American commander in France, attended today's meeting of the Supreme War Council, together with General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the American Army.

The session today aroused more interest than preceding meetings of the body. The Boulevard de la Reine was so thronged that the police guard was reinforced to keep the crowd out of the Triann Palace, where the session took place.

The meeting opened at 3 P. M., with Premier Clemenceau presiding, and lasted two hours. General Pétain, General Foch, and General Weygand sat at the Premier's left. David Lloyd George, the British Premier, had General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, and Major Gen. Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, sub-Chief of Staff, at his left. General Bliss and General Pershing were in front, at the right, with Professor Orlando, the Italian Premier; Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, and General Cadorna beside them at the left.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

THIS YEAR CRUCIAL, PRESIDENT ASSERTS

Sends Message to Farmers That Culminating Crisis of War Is at Hand.

FATE OF ALL IN BALANCE

Calls Upon Farmers to Show Spirit of Lexington—Predicts Less Labor Lost by New Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In a message to the farmers of the country President Wilson today warned them that "the culminating crisis of the struggle has come," and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue.

Text of the Message.

The text of the President's message follows:

I am very sorry indeed that I cannot be present in person at the Urbana conference. I should like to enjoy the benefit of the inspiration and exchange of counsel which I know I should obtain, but in the circumstances it has seemed impossible for me to be present, and therefore I can only send you a very earnest message expressing my interest and the thoughts which such a conference must bring prominently into every mind.

I need not tell you, for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do, that we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every one of us. We can give everything that is needed with the greater willingness and even satisfaction because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken. It is to prevent the life of the world from being determined and the fortunes of men everywhere affected by small groups of military masters, who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world of the Governments they unhappily for the moment control.

You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in this war. It had raised its evil hand against us. The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned, and to confine our people within the Western Hemisphere, while they accomplished purposes which would have permanently impaired and impeded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the imperial Government of Germany.

This was no threat. It had become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people and our own property in flagrant violation not only of justice but of the well-recognized and long-standing covenants of international law and treaty. We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own Revolution had to be fought over again, and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance. Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of the great end.

Says This Is the Crucial Year.

You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom, the freedom of men all over the world as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied these materials, and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice.

In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other Government in the world can show. The Department of Agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world.

The banking legislation of the last two or three years has given the farmers access to the great lendable capital of the country, and it has become the duty both of the men in charge of the Federal Reserve banking system and of the Farm Loan banking system to see to it that the farmers obtain the credit, both short term and long term, to which they are entitled, not only, but which it is imperatively necessary should be extended to them if the present tasks of the country are to be adequately performed.

Both by direct purchase of nitrates and by the establishment of plants to produce nitrates, the Government is doing its utmost to assist in the problem of fertilization. The Department of Agriculture and other agencies are actively assisting the farmers to locate, safeguard, and secure at cost an adequate supply of sound seed. The department has $2,500,000 available for this purpose now and has asked the Congress for $6,000,000 more.

The labor problem is one of great difficulty, and some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it, so far as it is possible to solve it. Farmers have not been exempted from the draft. I know that they would not wish to be. I take it for granted they would not wish to be put in a class by themselves in this respect. But the attention of the War Department has been very seriously centred upon the task of interfering with the labor of the farms as little as possible, and under the new draft regulations I believe that the farmers of the country will find that their supply of labor is very much less seriously drawn upon than it was under the first and initial draft, made before we had had our present full experience in these perplexing matters. The supply of labor in all industries is a matter we must look to and are looking to with diligent care.

American Farmers Unsurpassed.

And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. I dare say that you are aware that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world. They do not produce more per acre than the farmers in Europe. It is not necessary that they should do so. It would perhaps be bad economy for them to attempt it. But they do produce by two to three or four times more per man, per unit of labor and capital, than the farmers of any European country.

They are more alert and use more labor-saving devices than any other farmers in the world. And their response to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way remarkable. Last Spring their planting exceeded by 12,000,000 acres the largest planting of any previous year, and the yields from the crops were record-breaking yields. In the Fall of 1917 a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted, which was one million larger than for any preceding year, three millions greater than the next largest, and seven millions greater than the preceding five-year average.

But I ought to say to you that it is not only necesssary that these achievements should be repeated, but that they should be exceeded. I know what this advice involves. It involves not only labor, but sacrifice, the painstaking application of every bit of scientific knowledge and every tested practice that is available. It means the utmost economy, even to the point where the pinch comes. It means the kind of concentration and self-sacrifice which is involved in the field of battle itself, where the object always looms greater than the individual. And yet the Government will help, and help in every way that it is possible.

The impression which prevails in some quarters that, while the Government has sought to fix the prices of foodstuffs, it has not sought to fix other prices which determine the expenses of the farmer, is a mistaken one. As a matter of fact, the Government has actively and successfully regulated the prices of many fundamental materials underlying all the industries of the country, and has regulated them not only for the purchases of the Government, but also for the purchases of the general public, and I have every reason to believe that the Congress will extend the powers of the Government in this important and even essential matter, so that the tendency to profiteering, which is showing itself in too many quarters, may be effectively checked. In fixing the prices of foodstuffs, the Government has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of the communities which are to be served, but it is serving mankind, as well as the farmer, and everything in these times of war takes on the rigid aspect of duty.

Recalls Farmers at Lexington.

I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts. I do not believe that it is necessary to do so, I believe that you will do it without any word or appeal from me, because you understand as well as I do the needs and opportunities of this great hour, when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make good her own freedom and in making it good to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere.

You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington that set aflame the revolution that made America free. I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also. The toil, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control, and then, when the end has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that he are Americans and have had the privilege to play such a part.

STOCK PRICES SOAR ON WILSON'S LETTER

Net Gain of From 2 to 13 Points as Wall Street Sees Fresh Support to Peace Talk.

The stock market swung forward with more strength yesterday than had been displayed since the days immediately following the Government's announcement in December of plans to take over the railroads. Following the publication of President Wilson's letter to the Farmers' Conference at Urbana, Ill., buying was stimulated by the Chief Executive's statement that the crisis of the war was close at hand, and his confident forecast as to the outcome. The letter appeared to add fresh support to the peace talk which has been heard constantly in Wall Street since the middle of last month, and stocks advanced rapidly for net gains running from 2 to 13 points.

The steel, motor, leather, and copper shares participated more prominently than others in the rise, although the buying of railroad issues was insistent enough to cause gains of more than a point in many leading issues. Steel common, which moved indifferently on Wednesday in spite of the continuance of the large extra dividend, gained 4⅝ points under the heaviest buying of the year. General Motors was bid upward sharply, numerous transactions showing gains of a full point over the sales preceding, and the net advance of 13 points reflected some hurried short covering. American Smelting and Refining, Anaconda, Central Leather, Canadian Pacific, General Electric, Maxwell Motor, New York Central, Texas Company, Union Pacific, and Reading were others which stood forth prominently.

In bond circles considerable significance was attached to the expansion of buying in Anglo-French 5s, the United Kingdom issues and the French cities bonds. The first rose nearly a point to 89⅝, with transactions exceeding $1,000,000, while the bonds of Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, and Paris advanced for an average distance of 2½ points. The influence of peace talk, engendered not only by the President's letter, but also by news of industrial troubles in Germany, was thought to be particularly reflected in these issues. The Liberty bonds were inclined to unsteadiness.

Inquiry in banking and brokerage circles failed to disclose any information regarding the war situation, which was not generally known in the street. Comment heard in commission houses was that the buying was chiefly local in character.

FORD TO TURN OUT BIG CHASER FLEET

Continued from Page One.

navy and was confident it would be able to solve the submarine question and keep the fighting force fully supplied.

There are plenty of officers in training for the bigger navy, according to the Secretary. There are about 1,000 officers and 95,000 enlisted men training for the fighting fleet and the merchant ships. Mr. Daniels said that, while the present personnel promised to be large enough for some time to come, the Government would have no trouble in getting as many recruits as were needed in a very short time.

"When the present plans for combating the submarines are entirely completed," added Mr. Daniels, "there may be occasional loss to shipping from the submarine, but the constant menace will be averted."

Daniels's Statement.

Prefacing his detailed statement of appropriations for which recommendations had been made, Secretary Daniels before the House Naval Committee this morning said:

"Following shortly the passage of the regular Naval Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, which was approved by the President March 4, 1917, the imminence of a declaration of war made it mandatory that measures be adopted to put the navy in a condition to perform in its traditional way whatever service eventualities might make necessary. We had been planning for the increased strengthening of the navy since the Autumn of 1915, when the estimates for the fiscal year (which terminated the 30th of last June) were prepared, and in pursuance of which, in the act of Aug 29, 1916, Congress appropriated the largest sum which had ever been appropriated for an American or any other navy in any one year in time of peace.

"This foresight on the part of Congress and the Administration is largely responsible for the generally acknowledged good showing the navy thus far has made. The act of Aug. 29, 1916, was followed a few months later by the current act, which became immediately effective upon its approval the 4th of last March. But unprecedentedly large as they were, even these big bills did not provide sufficient funds to meet actual war conditions.

"There were numerous objects of large expenditure for which there would have been no justification to appropriate funds or incur obligations until hostilities were absolutely certain. I refer to training camps, temporary hospitals, storage and other facilities requiring millions of dollars, and which would have been useless had they been undertaken before Congress declared war.

Sought Highest Efficiency.

"Consequently, when Congress had been called in extra session I requested the several bureau chiefs to make known to me without delay what additional funds they would require to place the navy in the highest state of efficiency in the quickest possible time. Their recommendations were put in shape and transmitted to Congress through the Treasury Department, as the law requires, under date of April 3, 1917, and by the Speaker were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

"The bill growing out of these estimates was approved June 15, 1917, and carried in all for the naval establishment $514,805,083.87. From time to time during the progress of that bill and subsequent to its approval the necessity arose to submit recommendations for still further appropriations, and the Committee on Appropriations later drafted the deficiency bill of Oct. 6, 1917, embracing these later recommendations, and that bill carried in the aggregate for naval purposes $561,486,023.50, or in other words, in addition to your bill approved March 4 last, which carried $516,491,802.08, there has been appropriated in bills handled by the Appropriations Committee $1,076,241,057.37 for the current year's expenses of the naval establishment. The draft of the bill which you are now considering shows the amounts carried in these so-called deficiency bills under each head of appropriation.

"An additional $100,000,000 was provided under the 'Naval Emergency Fund,' which you had the good judgment to create in the last naval act, and without which I am frank to say at times we would have been greatly embarrassed. Finally, in the act of Oct. 6, 1917, $225,000,000 was appropriated toward destroyers in addition to those of the three-year program.

"The estimates embraced by this bill cover everything that it was known at the time of their preparation would be required in the fiscal year which commences next July, but it is very difficult, as you can appreciate, to foretell just what our future requirements will be. Since you convened I have so far found it necessary to recommend further appropriations for the current fiscal year to the extent of $45,269,935. It is more than probable that still further submissions, both for the present and next year, will come later. No one can say what the requirements will be, but I can assure you, like these estimates which you are now considering, whatever is recommended will be confined, so far as practicable, to the absolute and immediate needs to operate the navy on a war footing."

U-BOATS HAVE SUNK OVER 6,000,000 TONS

End of Year of German Frightfulness at Sea Shows Britain the Heaviest Loser.

NORWAY LEADS NEUTRALS

America's Loss Put at 69 Ships in the Twelve Months of German Attack.

A year ago yesterday the German Government decreed unrestricted submarine warfare against enemy and neutral merchant vessels. The decree read:

"From Feb. 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice."

The danger zone around the British Isles, established in February, 1915, was enlarged and made to include the western Mediterranean. A prohibited zone was also established for hospital ships on the ground of the alleged misuse of these ships by the Allies.

The decree repudiated Germany's note to the United States of May 4, 1916, in which she promised henceforth to conduct her submarine campaign in accordance with the laws of nations—search and capture, and sinking only when the presence of contraband aboard had been proved and there was no opportunity to take the vessel to a home port and the safety of the personnel had been assured.

According to figures in the following tables, which are official unless otherwise designated, the total of tonnage lost of Allies and neutrals from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, was 6,617,000, while in the same period (all official accounts either begin with the last week of February or combine January and February,) the total number of British ships, exclusive of fishing craft, was 1,169.

TONNAGE LOST BY ALLIES AND NEUTRALS.

Month.	
Jan. 1 to Feb. 25, 1917	812,000
March	600,000
April	783,000
May	549,000
June	758,000
July	463,000
August	591,000
September	*455,000
October	*470,000
November	*435,000
December	*388,000
To Jan. 26, 1918	*308,000
Total	6,617,000

*Estimated.

BRITISH LOSSES IN SHIPS.

	Number Ships.
Jan. 1 to Feb. 25, 1917	140
Four weeks March	93
Five weeks April	185
Four weeks May	113
Five weeks June	110
Four weeks July	81
Five weeks August	104
Four weeks September	73
Five weeks October	87
Four weeks November	61
Fuor weeks December	70
To Jan. 26, 1918	52
Total	1,169

Aside from the belligerent, Great Britain, with a loss of 1,169 ships, exclusive of fishing craft, Norway, a neutral, has been the heaviest loser.

On Jan. 4, a Copenhagen dispatch announced that in 1917 Norwegian vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 566,000 were sunk. According to figures kept in THE TIMES office 69 merchant vessels flying the American flag were also sunk in the same period.

When the German decree for unrestricted U-boat war went into effect, the German press, inspired by the Admiralty, declared that, with the sinkings at 1,000,000 tons a month, the British Isles would be starved out in July. "One million tons a month" became a phrase for the friends of von Tirpitz to conjure with. Yet, at the end of June, according to the German Admiralty's own figures, the sinking of allied and neutral ships amounted to:

February	781,500
March	861,000
April	1,143,500
May	869,000
June	781,093

In summarizing the work of the U-boats for the year on Jan. 11 last the Berliner Tageblatt, after saying that the hopes of the Entente now reposed on the shipbuilding capacity of the United States, which it believed to be unequal to the task, declared that the U-boats had sunk on an average 821,000 tons of shipping monthly from February to December, and that for the whole year the toll might be expected to show nearly 10,000,000 tons. The building of new ships by the Entente and neutrals during the year would replace only 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons of these losses, it asserted.

The exact number of submarines which came to grief in their unrestricted campaign is not known, but, according to the State Department, the average sinkings of them for the first eleven months were 1.25 a day, or about 38 a month, while the German rate of construction had been .75 a day, or about 23 a month.

The visible falling off in the work of the submarine during the last three months is accounted for in three ways, each backed up by authoritative and sometimes official conjecture: That the protection offered convoys was growing more adequate; that the engines against the submarine were becoming more effective, particularly the "depth charge;" that many of the super-U-boats had been withdrawn either for refitting or on account of the debilitation of both officers and men.

It has been reported that mutinies at German naval bases have been caused by the enforced draft of men for submarine work. There is also the report that Germany is harboring her submarine strength for a monstrous campaign against American shipping, bearing troops and supplies abroad. Secretary Baker on Jan. 27 predicted such a campaign in the words:

"The most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected."

With the reason given for the recent falling off in sinkings by U-boats, the contingency of less traffic should be taken into account. In the first week in June the total of British entrances and clearances reached the maximum for the year—28,204 ships. This figure has dropped steadily until the week of Jan. 26, when the total was 4,661. In the first week designated 130 British ships were sunk; in the second, only 21.

A dispatch from France on Jan. 29 stated that sixteen former German vessels, including the Leviathan, (Vaterland,) had just landed supplies and men in that country. By taking over German ships the United States has added 515,435 tons to her flag. A further offset to the Allies' loss of tonnage is the requisitioning by the Government of 426 ships, totaling more than 2,000,000 gross tons, while contracts have been awarded for 884 ships.

Great Britain had in commission in August, 1914, 16,841,919 tons. She has added to this by construction: In 1915, 1,386,914; in 1916, 2,050,000; in 1917, 2,850,000, and by purchase during the whole foregoing period 80,000 tons, giving a net total of 23,208,433 tons. Of this it has been estimated that she has lost from all causes since the war began 9,116,914 tons, which should leave her in possession today of 14,091,514 tons, which is only 2,750,000 tons less than what she had when the war began.

Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, announced in July that Great Britain had 15,000,000 tons afloat, and that the empire's building for the year would be over 2,800,000. Of the 6,000,000 tons contracted for by the United States, it was reported in Washington on Jan. 18 that 327,150 tons requisitioned while under construction would be put into service before the end of March.

BRITISH SHIP LOSSES IN WEEK RISE TO 15

Total Exceeds the Record of the Previous Two Weeks by Seven. Nine Above 1,600 Tons.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—An increase in British shipping losses over last week is shown in the summary issued tonight, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of smaller tonnage.

The arrivals during the week were 2,352; sailing, 2,309. Eight merchantmen were unsuccessfuly attacked.

The U-boats' sinkings of British ships for the previous two weeks were in each case six large ships and two small ones. The reports of Jan. 2 and Jan. 9 gave the total as twenty-one. In each case eighteen measured more than 1,600 tons.

ARGENTINE STEAMER SUNK.

Five Explosions Were Heard, but No Submarine Was Seen.

The sinking in the Mediterranean of the Argentine steamship Ministro Irriendo on Jan. 26 was reported in a dispatch from Paris to the New York correspondent of La Prensa of Buenos Aires.

The dispatch quoted the Captain of the Irriendo as saying that the ship sank two hours after having been damaged by five explosions. No submarine was seen. The French destroyer Bambara attempted vainly to take the ship in tow. The crew were rescued and taken to Barcelona.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 31.—The steamer Ministro Irriendo left Buenos Aires under the French flag. The Captain of the Spanish steamer Reina Victoria Eugenie, which is now in port, says he met the Ministro Irriendo in the Mediterranean Sea, sailing under the Argentine flag, and that he saluted the steamer as an Argentine vessel. The Government is investigating the matter.

LICENSE EXTENDED TO SMALL BAKERIES

New Restrictions Take In All Consumers of Three Barrels of Flour a Month.

GOES INTO EFFECT ON FEB. 4

Hoover Urges Use of More Substitutes—Green Coffee Dealers Come Under License Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Further restrictions were placed on the baking industry today in the campaign for the conservation of wheat by a proclamation issued by President Wilson and new regulations formulated by Food Administrator Hoover. At the present time all bakers using more than ten barrels of flour a month are under lisence. The President's proclamation today brought within the license system thousands of small bakeshops, hotels, restaurants, and clubs by reducing the exemption limit to three barrels or more of flour or other meals.

The President also provides for the licensing of all importers and distributers of green coffee. In a supplemental statement the Food Administrator explained that this action was taken because of the large increase of outside speculation in green coffee futures recently, which promised a jump in prices to the consumer unless a restraining hand was used. The terms of the proclamation become effective on Feb. 4.

Under the new rulings, for the baking industry, Victory bread, containing at least 20 per cent. of other cereals than wheat flour, may be sold for consumption on the two wheatless days, Monday and Wednesday, but bakers are urged to sell substitutes made of other cereals than wheat when possible. Pies and cakes also may be sold on wheatless days if they contain more than one-third of wheat flour substitutes. It is recommended that the top crust be omitted from pies.

Milk may be used in the baking of bread in any form or in any quantity, provided the bread containing the milk is sold at the same price as bread in which no milk is used and is not advertised or sold as milk bread. Sugar also may be used in larger quantitis than formerly permitted.

Hoover Explains New Rules.

The more important features of the new rules which the baking industry must observe and which the Food Administration asks households to accept voluntarily to save wheat, were summed up tonight by Mr. Hoover as follows:

"The new rules are effective Feb. 1, and all previous rules are superseded by them. All bakers who have not heretofore secured licenses, and who use three barrels or more of flour and meals per month, are required to secure licenses before Feb. 4. These licenses may be had by applying to the United States Food Administration, License Division, Washington, D. C.

"From Feb. 1 to July 31 bakers of crackers, biscuits, (cookies,) cakes, pies, friedcakes, pastry, and sweet yeast dough goods are limited in their use of wheat flour to 70 per cent. of the amount they used in the corresponding period of 1917. They, however, need not reduce their outputs correspondingly, as it will be found possible by most bakers to use wheat flour substitutes in a large number of these products.

"Bakers of bread and rolls are limited in their wheat flour purchases to 80 per cent. of their total flour requirements. Beginning Feb. 3, bakers must use at least 5 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes in all the bread and rolls baked by them, and this amount must be increased as rapidly as possible until, by Feb. 24, they are using at least 20 per cent. of these substitutes in all their output.

"Bread made of graham flour or so-called whole-wheat flour complies with the wheat substitute rule on account of the high percentage of wheat grains utilized in milling. Potatoes may be used as a wheat flour substitute, but four pounds of potatoes must be used where one pound of other substitutes would be required, since three-quarters of the potato is water.

"Bakers are authorized to apply the name Victory bread to all bread baked by them which contains 20 per cent. or more of wheat flour substitutes, and this bread will become the universal and the standard bread of the country. Every baker should make it his patriotic duty to exert his skill to the utmost in producing Victory bread, and he will find ready response to his efforts on the part of the consumers.

Must Send More Flour to Allies.

"The name Victory may also be given by bakers to sweet yeast dough goods, crackers, biscuits, cakes, pies, fried cakes and pastry, provided one-third of their flour or meal content consists of wheat flour substitutes. Bakers are forbidden to use the name Victory in advertising or selling any of their products, unless they contain at least the required percentages of substitutes.

"Victory bread may be sold for consumption on the two wheatless days the President has proclaimed, but bakers will find it to their advantage to develop special breads containing more than 20 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes for sale at such time, the Food Administration believes.

"Other bakery products such as sweet yeast dough goods, crackers, pies, cakes, pastry, and fried cakes which bear the name Victory or contain more than one-third of wheat flour substitutes may also be sold for consumption on wheatless days in public eating places. Skillful bakers are now making these products successfully with only enough wheat flour to serve as a binder.

"In issuing the new regulations the Food Administration expresses complete confidence in the patriotism of the bakers of the country, and declares its certainty that the response to the new regulations will be as ready and generous as it was in December.

"The Allies find their supply of breadstuffs running low. It is imperative that we send them an increased amount of flour to strengthen the fighting lines and keep alive the men and women of France and England, Italy and Belgium, who for more than three years have had to bear terrible privations of war. More flour is also needed by our soldiers abroad. To send them and the Allies the flour required, bakers and housewives must loyally join in using large quantities of wheat-flour substitutes."

"Applications for license for bakers and coffee dealers should be sent to the United States Food Administration License Division, Washington, D. C. The trade is notified through the press of this action, as it will take several days to send copies of the proclamation and the regulations to each importer and distributor."

FLOUR SUBSTITUTES SCARCE IN EAST

Not Enough Barley and Cornmeal to Meet Requirements of Hoover Order.

Unless substitutes for flour, such as barley and cornmeal, are rushed to this city in large quantities from the West, where there is an abundant supply, the rules promulgated by Food Administrator Hoover, that all purchases of flour by consumers, wholesalers, and jobbers be cut in half and the rest of the purchase made of a substitute for flour, will have to be modified in New York and adjoining States.

The Hoover order is known as the "fifty-fifty" rule, and is designed to cut down the amount of flour used in order to save as much as possible for the Allies. The question of selling substitutes for flour was discussed yesterday at a meeting of representatives of wholesalers and jobbers in flour and cereals at the office of the local Federal Food Board. Cyrus Miller, Director of the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution, said that each State has the power to modify Hoover's order, and that it may be necessary in some cases, for a time at least, to adopt a 70-30 per centage, or possibly 60-40 or 80-20.

The wholesalers reported, according to Mr. Miller, that almost without exception there was a shortage of substitutes for flour, which would prevent them from observing immediately the 50-50 rule, which was to have gone into effect yesterday.

Mr. Miller made it plain that there are sufficient cereals in the country to observe the order, but that the supply is not perfectly distributed because of the freight conditions.

WOMAN CLUB NOMINEES.

Federation Members Present Names to be Voted Upon Today.

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs met at the Hotel Astor yesterday and nominated members of the board for the five boroughs. The nominees for Manhattan are Mrs. Austin N. Palmer, proposed by Mrs. A. M. Palmer; Mrs. Robins A. Lau, proposed by Mrs. Thomas Slack; Mrs. Noble McConnell, proposed by Mrs. Clarence Burns, and Mrs. James Moran, proposed by Mrs. Charles D. Hirst. The opponents of Mrs. Palmer contend that she is a resident of Mount Vernon, and therefore cannot represent New York. Mrs. Palmer's friends say that she represents the Manhattan clubs to which she belongs and not the district in which she lives.

An opinion on the case by John Francis Yawger, husband of the President of the Federation, was read by Mrs. Yawger. Mr. Yawger, as a lawyer, held that a club representative might live in a different place from that she represented. He said that Representatives in Congress do not always live in the districts they represent. Miss Edith Reiffert, as a lawyer, differed from Mr. Yawger's opinion.

Nominees for members of the board to represent Brooklyn are Mrs. Henry Annable and Mrs. Fred Joel Swift; for the Bronx, Mrs. James B. Turk; for Queens, Mrs. William L. Remsen, and for Richmond, Mrs. Arthur Yetman. Elections will be held today.

NEW PUBLIC SERVICE BILLS.

Joint Measure Giving Commission Power to Fix New Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Under the terms of a bill introduced today by Senator Thompson, who was Chairman of the legislative committee which investigated the Public Service Commissions, the Mayor of any first or second class city, upon petition signed by at least 100 users of gas and electricity, must complain to the Public Service Commission having jurisdiction regarding the matters specified in the petition. In third class cities the group of petitioners must be composed of at least fifty consumers, and in smaller localities of twenty-five.

Senator Wicks and Assemblyman Martin of Oneida introduced a bill giving Public Service Commissions the power to increase or reduce rates on gas and electricity notwithstanding that a rate may have been fixed by law.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO COMBAT SOCIALISM

Relation of Labor to Government to be Studied for Election Campaign Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The relation of labor to the Government is declared by Republican leaders to be one of the big problems of the future, and to deal with it the Republican Congressional Committee will form a special subcommittee. In the opinion of men in Republican Party councils the Administration has favored labor so greatly in the last three years, and especially since the war, that when the reaction comes with peace and high wage scales disappear there is sure to arise in the country a powerful socialistic movement.

It was decided at a recent meeting of the Republican members of Congress that a committee should be created which would study the question not only from its political but economic side, and present the result of its inquiry to the country in the coming election. The committee will not assume a hostile attitude toward organized labor, but purposes to tell the country just what it thinks has been done by the Democratic leaders to encourage labor as a party asset, and show how some labor organizations conducted themselves toward war contracts.

In a word the committee plans to wage an educational campaign for the specific purpose of keeping down the socialistic movement and if possible to overcome what they declare is a political influence operating in the country to build up a labor party.

DUPES OF DWIGGINS TO GET THEIR BONDS

Bankers Life Co. Arranges to Meet All Liberty Loan Obligations of Its Former Agent.

The Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, will reimburse all who subscribed for Liberty bonds through its former agent here, Elmer Dwiggins, it was announced yesterday by James F. Curtis, counsel for the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, just after Judge Martin T. Manton of the Federal Court had dismissed bankruptcy proceedings against Dwiggins.

Elmer Dwiggins, who is serving a three-year term in the Federal prison at Atlanta, for misuse of the mails, was General Agent in New York for the Bankers Life when the first Liberty Loan was floated and Dwiggins was authorized by the home office to solicit subscriptions. When the second loan campaign began, Dwiggins, who had succeeded beyond his expectations in the first loan, started a campaign on his own initiative. Without authorization he organized the Liberty Loan Extension Club, created the impression that the Bankers Life was behind it, and collected subscriptions throughout the city, even going into the schools. Just before the end of the second loan campaign, Federal officials became suspicious and Post Office Inspectors went to Dwiggins's office to look over his books. Then Dwiggins fled and was captured a few days later in Montgomery, Ala.

631,476 ASK WAR POLICIES.

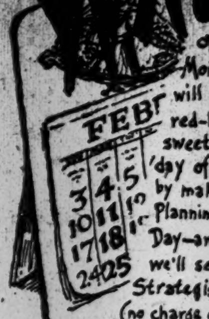
Total Insurance Sought by Army and Navy $5,290,746,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Risk Insurance Bureau announced today that on Jan. 30 a total of 631,476 applications for policies had been made by soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses. The insurance applied for totals $5,290,746,000. The average amount asked for was $8,378.

At the close of business on Jan. 25 a total of 396,105 awards had been made by the bureau to the dependents of soldiers and sailors on account of family allowances and allotments. Treasury checks have been mailed to the beneficiaries as promptly as possible, the average daily clearance of checks being about 30,000. Checks are being written by a large force of clerks, pending the installation of mechanical devices which will accelerate this operation and make possible regular payments by the 10th of each month.

WHICH of the "Black Mondays" of February will you turn into a red-letter day—a day of sweetness and light—a day of fragrant memories, by making it your Garden Planning Day?—Name the Day—and we'll send our Garden Strategist to your home to talk over your plans, give hints and suggestions, and answer your questions. (no charge or obligation whatever) Phone, or write right away!



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RUSHING CARS WEST FOR FOOD SUPPLIES

Railroad Reports Indicate a Marked Movement to Meet Needs of the Allies.

WEATHER HAMPERS FREIGHT

Adverse Conditions in Pennsylvania Check Distribution of Cars to the Coal Mines.

The freight situation on the Eastern railroads showed only slight improvement yesterday. Reports from railroad Presidents to Regional Director A. H. Smith showed that snow and cold in some districts hampered operations, while warmer weather elsewhere has caused floods. In the Pittsburgh district railroad men had to contend yesterday with a serious ice gorge in the Monongahela River.

Wednesday's reports for the cars above normal on the Eastern lines, which is the technical measure of congestion, showed considerable improvement over Tuesday; yesterday's reports showed less improvement. This table gives the cars above normal on the Eastern lines:

Eastbound loads	60,304	Increase	1,084
Eastbound empties	9,205	Decrease	395
Westbound loads	35,065	Decrease	2,099
Westbound empties	37,610	Decrease	382

Wednesday's report gave the following situation:

Eastbound loads	59,220	Decrease	5,066
Eastbound empties	9,600	Decrease	766
Westbound loads	37,164	Decrease	1,368
Westbound empties	37,992	Increase	4,561

The great number of westbound empties is due largely to the plan to rush cars West to bring supplies to North Atlantic ports for export to France, England and Italy. The Eastern railroads received yesterday the orders to put into effect the fast train system for food and urgent supplies for the Allies, and the first of these trains is expected to leave Chicago today. Eight steamships were bunkered yesterday, leaving twenty-five to be coaled at this port.

Reports to Mr. Smith yesterday said that melting ice had sent floes into the Kill van Kull, seriously interfering with the movement of coal and freight in the harbor.

Mr. Smith's reports also showed that because of adverse weather conditions freight movement in Pennsylvania was only 40 per cent. of normal. The ice and snow interfered not only with general yard movement, but with getting coal cars to mines. It was reported that the available supply of coal cars was good.

A general summary of the situation yesterday made at Mr. Smith's office said:

"Coal is still frozen in cars and heavy drift ice in the Kill van Kull is interfering with towing.

"The total movement into New England yesterday was 2,387 cars, slightly less than on the previous day. Seven hundred and seventeen cars of live stock, dressed beef, and perishables were forwarded east of Chicago yesterday, which cleared up all offered. An improved supply of refrigerator cars was available. All flour holding by Western roads in the vicinity of Chicago was cleared up. In Pennsylvania the movement east was about 40 per cent. of the normal. Continued cold weather and snow in sections is hampering operations. Unable to clear branches of a large number of coal cars which are so drifted in with snow it will require extraordinary efforts to get them moving. It is expected that tracks in Connellsville district will be cleared today.

"Weather conditions caused light distribution of coal cars. This will also apply today. There is a good supply of cars available, but difficulty in placing on account of snow and ice. In the Pittsburgh district the movement of coal and coke empties was retarded as a result of Saturday's and Sunday's snow and sleet storms and high water on account of the ice gorge in the Monongahela River. Large forces of men are still employed in clearing up ice and snow.

"South and west bound movement in Michigan is improved, and it has been possible to modify embargoes in that section, affecting such traffic. The indications are that operations in the vicinity of Cincinnati will be seriously handicapped by high water. In West Virginia the movement was light, due to weather and power conditions resulting from storms. Flood conditions still continue. Cabin Creek, Guyandot Valley, and Big Sandy districts are out of business, but it is expected some mines will be loading tomorrow. Plenty of coal at Newport News, but dumping is greatly handicapped by bunkering Government vessels."

E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, issued a statement last night calling attention to the delays in operation caused by weather conditions, and asking freight consignees to do their best toward moving freight next Monday. The statement said in part:

"Weather conditions hampered the special drive for the removal of freight from cars and stations urged for last Monday. Despite the snow, however, some progress was made. There is still considerable accumulation at various points along the line, and to clean this up an appeal for another special effort next Monday, Feb. 4, has been made.

"We have definite assurance that all consignees who use next Monday to haul freight from cars standing on team tracks or from stations will not be looked upon as violators of the Fuel Administration's orders. Instead they will be doing a most patriotic piece of work.

"I certainly hope that all business men along our line will join us in the determined effort we are making to put the Lehigh Valley in the most efficient shape possible for doing the work the Government demands of it. A prompt removal of all freight accumulation will accomplish wonders in this direction.

"The railroad men will be keyed up to accomplish big results next Monday. It is hoped the co-operation of business men will not be lacking."

SPEED UP DELIVERIES OF ANTHRACITE HERE

More Than 25,000 Tons Towed from Tidewater Yesterday—Schley Answers Hylan.

Moderate temperature yesterday enabled the Fuel Administration and the railroad officials to speed up coal deliveries from tidewater to this city. Reeve Schley, the County Administrator, reported last night that from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of anthracite had been towed to New York.

Mr. Schley called attention yesterday to a complaint that some tenants in office buildings were using heat on days when their places should be closed. He warned those who thus violated the law that they made themselves liable to a fine of $5,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both.

In reply to the letter of Mayor Hylan sent to Mr. Schley on Wednesday, in which the Mayor complained that the coal yards had entered into competition with the hucksters and peddlers in the sale of coal in 100-pound lots, Mr. Schley said:

"Conditions such as you have described did exist some ten days ago, but at the present time have been largely, if not entirely, eradicated."

Mr. Schley offered yesterday to distribute on Monday 75 emergency coal tickets for the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense among the dealers of the city. With the tickets will go definite instructions from the Fuel Administrator so that no dealer may have as his excuse that he did not understand the new emergency order.

After Monday the Mayor's Coal Committee will issue coal tickets at its new headquarters in the Times Building. No red tickets will be issued except by the Coal Committee and by the Women's Committee. Only in cases where there are several small children, aged people, or sickness, will red tickets be given out.

Police Commissioner Enright yesterday instructed all precinct commanders to tell their policemen not to hinder the movement of coal wagons, whether loaded or empty. These wagons are now placed in the same class as ambulances and Fire Department vehicles.

Although no word reached here yesterday from Fuel Administrator Garfield regarding the application for a modification of the order closing dry goods stores on workless Mondays, the belief was general in this city that the request would be refused. The merchants who discussed the matter with Dr. Garfield suggested that more coal could be saved if stores were limited to a six-hour business day six days a week instead of closing all day on Monday.

W. de S. Trenholm, Secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Association, said yesterday that the New York dry goods men had reached the conclusion that the Fuel Administrator's Monday closing order would not be modified.

"The attitude of our association," Secretary Trenholm said, "is patriotic and liberal to a degree, in the desire to assist the Government in every way. We have learned that the saving of fuel on the workless Mondays is not the only reason for the closing order.

"The Government wishes a general slowing down of activities such as the curtailment of commutation service and the clearing up of congestion. Under these circumstances it seems unlikely that the department stores will be allowed to substitute the six-hour day in place of closing on the proscribed Mondays."

COAL OUTPUT IS CUT BY 16,000,000 TONS

Snows, Floods, and Car Shortage Lessen Production in Great Bituminous Districts.

SOME FIELDS NOW ARE IDLE

McAdoo Believes Essential Industries Will Continue — Embargo Regulations to be Made Ironclad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Following a long conference with Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield and experts of the Railroad and Fuel Administrations, Director General of Railroads McAdoo asserted tonight that, notwithstanding the unprecedented weather conditions, which had tied up traffic and flooded coal mines in many regions, he believed the war program would not be seriously hampered and that there would not be a wholesale shut-down of the so-called essential industries because of coal shortage.

"I know there has been alarm expressed in many districts," said Mr. McAdoo, "but I do not think there is danger of wholesale interruption to war industries. The weather has been the chief factor in causing the conditions which exist. We are doing everything in our power to give the relief called for."

It was pretty definitely established, however, that there was little chance of lifting embargoes against all but certain classes of preferred freight, including coal, food, and war supplies, on the main railroads of the East for some time to come; and that the conditions which Mr. McAdoo and Dr. Garfield found, on making a careful survey of the general situation, made it evident that these embargoes must be ironclad. Summary action will be taken against any shippers who attempt to violate them.

The big drive for some days, it is understood, will continue to be directed at the movement of coal for the preferred industries and for ships, and the movement of much-needed foodstuffs to avert domestic shortages and meet the demands of America and its allies in Europe. The outlook apparently is that heatless Mondays will be continued and that many of the so-called non-essential industries not on the preferred list must expect to live a hand-to-mouth existence if they are not forced actually to shut down for short periods because of overcrowded storehouses or lack of coal.

The bright spot in the day was found in the reports concerning the movement east of corn, and announcement was made at the Director General's office that more than 6,000,000 bushels had been received at Chicago and other terminal points within the last few days.

Food Administration officials said today that there was plenty of grain obtainable and that the transportation difficulties due to the weather were responsible for the artificial shortages which had been felt in the East.

The National Coal Association issued a statement tonight in support of its prediction that an extension of railroad embargoes would be necessary, unless there was an immediate moderation of weather conditions.

"Car shortage and congestion caused primarily and aggravated by extremely severe weather conditions during virtually the entire month of January," the statement said, "curtailed production of bituminous coal throughout the country to an extent unequaled in many years.

"Weather conditions generally became increasingly severe during the month. This was reflected in progressively higher figures week by week, covering lost coal production. Thus, for the week ended Jan. 5 coal production lost because of car shortage, accentuated by severe weather, totaled 2,350,000 tons; the week of Jan. 12 showed a loss due to these causes of 3,875,000 tons. These returns were made to the United States Geological Survey and are official.

"At many mines throughout the country cars loaded with coal have not been moved for ten days to two weeks, and tens of thousands of miners have been idle every day. More than 5,900 coal miners were idle yesterday in the Fairmont-Clarksburg district of West Virginia alone.

"This serious condition emphasizes the need of the embargoes already laid by the railroads to insure better movement of fuel and food, and, unless conditions improve, it may be necessary to have an extension of these embargoes."

PRESIDENT SITS TIGHT.

"Boat Sound and Nobody Can Overset It," Message to Gov. Cox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Governor James M. Cox today sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Just sit tight in the boat. The reaction now concreting will overwhelm those whose politics has engulfed their patriotism."

President Wilson sent the following in reply:

"Thank you heartily for the message. You may be sure I shall sit tight, for the boat is sound and nobody can overset it."

HOLD UP SAILINGS OF SPANISH LINERS

Continued from Page One.

keenly interested in the passengers who traveled to Spain from Vera Cruz. An official of the company was asked whether the pictures printed in a New York newspaper on Sunday showing a German U-boat in a Spanish port being supplied from a Spanish steamship had anything to do with the Washington order. He said that he did not think so.

SPAIN LONG UNDER SUSPICION

Pershing's Supplies Held Up There—Wireless Activity Charged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Quick retaliatory measures were forecast here tonight as the answer of the United States and the Allies to Spain's interference with the shipment of goods across her frontier into France. In fact certain Spanish ships now in American ports ready to sail are being held up pending a clearing of the situation, although the War Trade Board in a formal statement tonight denied that vessels under the Spanish flag generally were being kept in port. The American Government is particularly concerned in the situation because of large orders placed in Spain by General Pershing for supplies for the American army. It holds, too, the chief weapon to force a lifting of an embargo placed by Spain, since Spain draws heavily on the United States for foodstuffs.

The War Trade Board, which issues export licenses and licenses for bunker coal, in its statement said:

"It is not correct that Spanish ships are being generally held up, by means of refusing bunkers or otherwise. It is expected further clearances will be granted. Each case is dealt with on its own facts, and in a few cases bunker licenses have been withheld, as where a ship has been loaded in whole or in part with commodities as to which export licenses could not be allowed under the policy of the War Trade Board."

No comment other than this statement was to be had officially at the War Trade Board offices concerning the Spanish situation. Spain has given allied officials no end of perplexity.

A considerable element in the Spanish Government, it is well known, is German in its leanings, and officials in Washington express no hesitation in intimating that this element is in a large measure responsible for the present trouble. The official reason given for the blocking of General Pershing's orders is said to be that the Spanish railroad system has broken down and that it is impossible to handle goods destined for France.

Through their control of bunker coal the Allies are in a position to stop not only the shipment of goods to Spain from the allied countries, but from neutrals as well, consequently they can bring powerful pressure to bear to insure fair treatment in the Spanish markets.

Adjustment of foreign exchange rates with Spain, to remove the premium which American business men are paying now in commercial transactions with that country, is another problem waiting to be solved. It will be one of the financial questions to be considered by Secretary McAdoo and Lord Reading when the new British Ambassador reaches Washington.

Treasury Department officials have been worried lately by the failure of the Spanish exchange rate to decrease in spite of the fact that the balance of trade amounts to $150,920,705 in America's favor for the first eleven months of 1917, the latest figures available. On November 30 the peseta, ordinarily worth $.193, cost $.2428 in New York for transfer by cable to Spain.

In searching for a reason, it was found that the trade between Spain and the allied countries was largely in favor of Spain, and that this difference was being paid through New York from the Allies' credits in this country, in order to take advantage of the more favorable exchange rate. This has caused the rate to advance to America's disadvantage, although it still remains less than the rate in European countries.

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For boys, of from 3 to 14 years, we present complete outfits of clothing, hats and furnishings, and have imported the choicest washable fabrics, woolens and worsteds for our De Pinna Sailor Suit, Norfolk and English Sack Suit models.

For girls, within these same ages, there are many new and exclusive models in dresses and tailored hats.

For young ladies, we have brought from abroad many original models from the best European designers, which are supplemented by our own adaptations and original creations in smartly tailored frocks and hats.

Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Heather Mixtures and Irish Homespuns, in patterns woven exclusively for the purpose and to be found only in De Pinna models in coats and skirts for sports wear, represent a very interesting feature of this early season display of new styles.

De Pinna Riding Habits, for girls and young ladies, are accepted as the standard by Riding and Hunt Clubs.

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$55.00 O. D. Overcoats Now $27.50
$45.00 O. D. Overcoats Now $22.50
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$50.00 O. D. Serge, 16 oz., Now $25.00
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Two lively dance numbers by J. C. Smith and His Orchestra.
Delightful songs by Elizabeth Spencer and Alan Turner.

Two Entertaining Fairy Tales for Children.
Five Splendid Popular Sentimental Songs.
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Railroad congestion is by no means confined to coal and freight. It reaches the avenues of passenger travel as well. Local baggage men are having their troubles, too. So—what could be better and more convenient for the traveler than a suit case that can be taken into a Pullman—that will hold almost as much as a steamer trunk? For instance:

Week-End Cases For Women $15.74

Built over a three-ply veneer box, covered with black moleskin cloth, lined with figured cretonne with pocket in top. Contains divided tray for hats and lingerie. Leather strap all around. Two brass lever locks. Size 26 inches.

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Of heavy grade cowhide, with sewn-on, reinforced corners, two brass lever locks, strap all around, plaid lining, fitted with tray, and shirt fold in top. Leather straps inside. Size 28 inches.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

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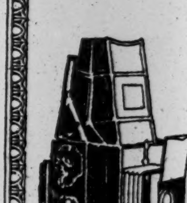

Although prices on these "speed cameras" with high-grade lenses have increased recently elsewhere, we still offer them fitted with "Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses," speed F-4.5, at our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. These lenses are as "fast" and equal to other lenses selling elsewhere at much higher prices.

Graflex Cameras	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3¼x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back	$138.00	$102.25

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Rabbits! This Answers His Question

"To the Editor of the Herald:

I notice that vast quantities of rabbits are being consumed in the South and the West and that they are excellent not only for stews, but also for frying and broiling, like chicken. Can any reader tell me if any New York restaurant so serves them?

——————"

In our restaurant on the Eighth Floor we serve Rabbits regularly on "Beefless Tuesdays." Men travel from uptown and down for our good foods and good service.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

ACCUSES HENNIG OF DEATH THREAT

Witness Says Gyroscope Expert Lured Inspector Away from Testing Table.

WARNED TO KEEP SILENT

Seditious Utterances Also Charged Against Bliss Works Foreman in Treason Trial.

Frederick Wieselmeyer, a friend of Karl Hennig, son of Paul Hennig, who is on trial in the United States District Court in Brooklyn charged with treason, was the most important witness called yesterday by Melville J. France, United States District Attorney, who is conducting the prosecution of the discharged foreman of the gyroscope department of the Bliss works. He told of the table which the prosecution contends that Karl Hennig controlled by means of a pin, and asserted that he saw Hennig put the pin in the table after tests of gyroscopes had been made.

"Karl was testing a gyro in a fifteen-minute run," said Wieselmeyer. "Lieutenant Shea was standing over him. Paul Hennig called Lieutenant Shea over to the window and called his attention to a thunderstorm that was gathering. Just as soon as Lieutenant Shea turned around Karl Hennig got up from the table and placed the pin in it."

Mr. France asked the witness if he had a talk with Paul Hennig concerning the act of Karl Hennig.

"I did," replied Wieselmeyer. "Paul Hennig told me that if the company found it out or if I made any report to the Government or to Lieutenant Shea I would be plugged with lead."

Wieselmeyer testified that the date on which he saw Karl Hennig put the pin in the table was July 2, 1917. Under cross-examination by Arthur K. Wing, counsel for Hennig, the witness admitted that he fixed the date because Lieutenant Shea had looked up the weather reports and found that there was a storm on that day. Mr. Wing tried to make Wieselmeyer admit that he had been coached in his testimony by Lieutenant Shea but was unable to get such an admission from him.

Lloyd Woods McIntyre, a Government sub-inspector of ordnance stationed at the Bliss works, told of the investigation he made of the testing table operated by Karl Hennig, in Paul Hennig's department. His testimony showed that neither Paul Hennig nor Karl Hennig had made such a table for deceiving Government inspectors, but that the loosening of a pin in the table top made it easy to swing it around so that the gyroscope under test would appear to be accurate. At this table Karl Hennig sat with his hands covered by his apron, asserted Mr. McIntyre. Paul Hennig, who was in the same room practically all the time, spent much of the time overseeing the work. Mr. Wing in questioning the witness established the fact that many gyros that were put on the testing table were not up to the requirements of the Government.

William E. Flynn, assistant to Hugo R. Pausin, Superintendent of the gyroscope department of the Bliss plant, testified as to an order he received to disassemble gyroscopes which had been assembled in Paul Hennig's department. He declared that he threw away portions of gyroscopes that were not up to standard requirements. He asserted that Paul Hennig said to him:

"Why did you let the Government Inspectors throw away those bearings? I could have used them for spare parts."

In response to questions by Mr. Wing, Flynn said that these parts could not have passed inspection later.

Joseph S. Brusch of Ozone Park, L. I., who is employed as an aisle manager for a Brooklyn department store, declared that he met Hennig in September, 1916, on a street car while both were on their way home. Hennig also lives in Ozone Park. The witness asked Hennig how many men he employed in his department at the Bliss works, and declared that Hennig told him that he had [illegible]500 men under him. Brusch asked Hennig if he could get a situation for him, but Hennig, according to the witness, told him that he could not employ him because he was not a German.

"We Germans have the situation in our hands," the witness said Hennig told him.

Brusch testified that he told of the conversation he had with Hennig to a real estate man in the neighborhood, and shortly afterward he was interviewed by a man from the Naval Intelligence Bureau.

Edward Doll, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, employed at the Bliss plant for more than twelve years and an expert on torpedoes, told of a conversation he had with Paul Hennig concerning Doll's son, who is with the United States Army.

"Hennig told me," said Doll, "that my son was very foolish to enlist in the army when he had a good job with the Bliss company. 'The United States Army don't amount to much, anyway.'" Doll testified that Hennig said to him.

Doll also testified that Hennig told him that he knew that the hospital at the New York Navy Yard was filled with wounded sailors from the United States Navy, "but I told him," said the witness, "that these rumors were simply part of German propaganda and that I did not believe it." Doll, in conclusion, testified that workmen of German birth in the Bliss plant "teased" him with the fact that he was a native of Alsace-Lorraine.

RINTELEN TRIAL CLOSING.

One Alleged Bomb Plotter Says He Was Beaten.

The case of Captain Franz Rintelen, the German naval officer, and twelve other subjects of the Kaiser who are on trial in the Federal Court charged with having conspired to destroy cargo vessels plying between New York and allied ports in Europe will probably go to the jury this afternoon. The defense rested yesterday afternoon and the Government expects to conclude the taking of testimony in rebuttal before noon.

Attorneys for the defense asked that the case be dismissed on the ground that the courts in the Southern District of New York were without jurisdiction. This point was based on the ground that the Kirk Oswald, which is named in the indictment as the ship which Rintelen and his alleged confederates sought to destroy, was berthed at the time the bombs were placed on the ship in South Brooklyn and that at low tide the vessel, under riparian laws, was on land and not in the water. Judge Howe denied the motion.

Walter Uhde, one of the defendants, who is charged with carrying fire bombs from the headquarters of the conspirators in Brooklyn to the office of Dr. Carl Schimmel in New York, went on the stand in his own behalf yesterday afternoon. Uhde admitted knowing Schimmel, and told of meeting him and another man at the meeting place of the German agents in Brooklyn. He admitted carrying a package, which the Government contends contained fire bombs, to a saloon in Twenty-third Street, but he denied that he knew what was in the package. These are the bombs which it is believed were intended for the Lusitania. He denied having admitted to Inspector Tunney of the Bomb Squad that he carried bombs "to be placed on ships." He said that the police beat him and threatened to stand him up against a wall and shoot him, and he said that was the reason he signed the confession which has been offered in evidence.

Another witness who was called in behalf of Rintelen was C. L. Meyerdirks, a credit man formerly in the employ of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the bankers. He was called to prove that Rintelen did not have an account at that bank in 1915. The witness said in answer to a question by Judge Howe that he had been informed by the firm that Rintelen did not have an account at the bank at the time the alleged conspiracy to blow up ships was entered into.

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Number 3 means Fifth and St. Nicholas Avenues.
Number 4 means Fifth Avenue, Cathedral Parkway, Riverside Drive and Broadway.
Number 5 means Fifth Avenue, 57th Street, Riverside Drive and Broadway to and from Washington Square.
Number 6 means East 72nd Street, West from 1st Avenue to 5th Avenue, to 57th Street, to Broadway, to West 72nd Street, to Central Park West.
Number 8 means Fifth Avenue, 57th Street, Riverside, Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue to and from the Pennsylvania Station.

Memorize the ones you use the most and disregard all the others and you will still be able to tell, two blocks in advance, whether it is, or is *not*, your

Fifth Avenue Bus

BAKER'S BROTHER GOT A CONTRACT

Continued from Page One.

ing and integrity and that they had formed the company with a view primarily of aiding the Government, and that the contract under which they were proceeding was the usual contract entered into with any persons equipped to furnish supplies of this character, I nevertheless realized that the situation had inevitable embarrassments in it. I thereupon called in General Squier and directed him in my name to cancel the contract.

"At my request, Mr. Eugene Meyer, Jr., then went to Cleveland and discussed the matter with the Directors and my brother. My brother generously resigned from the company and arranged for the termination of his financial interest in it on the basis of the return to him of his actual cash outlay, with interest, but without profit; his only compensation being for time actually devoted to the affairs of the company on a reasonable salary basis. His interest in the common stock of the company is returned to the treasury of the company.

"The company has not begun the delivery of its product. My brother's withdrawal, therefore, takes place before any actual financial transactions with the Government."

The evidence as to Mr. Baker's interest in the airplane contracts was brought out by Senator Frelinghuysen in following up questions put to Secretary Baker by Senator McKellar of Tennessee on Jan. 10, relating to secrecy maintained in the letting of contracts for various war supplies. At that time Secretary Baker defended as necessary the secrecy thrown around the awarding of war contracts.

Through Regular Channels.

Colonel Deeds testified that the contract with Secretary Baker's brother was made through the regular channels of the Equipment Division, of which Colonel Deeds himself is chief.

"The plant was inspected by Major Sheppler, head of the production section of the Equipment Division, and others of the organization," said the witness. "I might say that it is a very competent little outfit they have there and is doing a very good job.

Colonel Deeds said the award of the contract was not made as the result of an understanding, and that the promoters of the comapny proceeded entirely on their own responsibility.

"Did Mr. Baker want a contract without having any plant?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I think he was one of hundreds who came down to find out what the policy was to be," replied Colonel Deeds. "He was told, with others, that, unless there was a plant and an equipment and they could show that they could produce, the contracts would not be given."

Senator Frelinghuysen brought out that contracts for fifty airplanes, aggregating $325,000, were given to the Fowler Airplane Corporation, which was organized in California in April, 1917, by W. L. Fowler, an expert aviator. The company's responsibility, Colonel Deeds testified, was vouched for by Senator Phelan and Representative Kahn of California.

"Then you gave the contracts to these concerns without any investigation, because Senator Phelan and Congressman Kahn told you to?" said Senator Frelinghuysen. "Is that it?"

"Not altogether that," Colonel Deeds replied, "but we were probably influenced by that."

Has Exceeded Appropriation.

Colonel Deeds told the committee that the Equipment Division had already exceeded by $94,000,000 the $640,000,000 appropriation given by Congress last Summer for development of the aviation service. Of this aggregate contracts totaling $194,000,000 had been let at fixed prices and $285,000,000 at a cost-plus-10-per-cent. basis, while $255,000,000 had been used in building airplanes for Italy and France.

Delay in manufacturing airplanes, he said, had been caused by changes necessitated in types of war aircraft, by scarcity of toolmakers, and by inability to get material as rapidly as required.

"A type of airplane used in the battle of Verdun, which we had thought we would make for our own army," explained Colonel Deeds, "was found to be inadequate. The practicability of certain types of machines shifts with the progress of the war. General Pershing has cabled that he is opposed to one machine we have been shipping over. We have had to change it.

"The problem of toolmakers is a serious one. We have been thrown back one month in our work by scarcity of this kind of expert worker. They have been drafted and it's hard getting them out of the army, as their commanders find they are just the type of men they want for future work in the army."

The War Department is shipping parts of airplanes to France in large quantities, Colonel Deeds said, to have the planes built there.

Colonel Deeds said the tendency was toward machines of greater power. He believed that the machine now being manufactured and sent to France not only would meet present requirements, but would excel anything the enemy may be likely to produce in some time to come.

Testimony as to how many machines had been sent over, the equipment going with them, the number of aviators in France or expected to go, was left to an executive session of the committee, and will be continued tomorrow, but Colonel Deeds said at the public hearing that it "looks as though we will keep the program of moving men and equipment to France well balanced." He promised to give to the committee in confidence full information on types of bombs decided upon and progress of production.

Colonel Deeds said four types of machines were being manufactured—elementary training, advanced training, combat, and bombing. Contracts have been let for 5,350 of the elementary type, first used by the students; 2,153 have been completed, and contracts had been awarded for 1,400 of the advanced. Information about the combat and bombing craft was withheld.

Large Royalties Escaped.

The foreign contracts, Colonel Deeds said, were arranged as between Governments through an Allied Commission, thereby escaping payments of large royalties demanded by some patentees. It had been found that the training machines could be built for 25 per cent. less than at first planned, but those for active service cost more than planned because of greater horse ower.

The committee was told that contracts had been awarded to sixty-five firms and that 400 sub-contractors were working. To emphasize the rapidity of manufacture, in spite of delays and unusual conditions, the Colonel said the Hanley-Page, an English machine, was being manufactured now in the United States, although final drawings for it were received only four weeks ago. Two weeks ago specifications for a Caproni model were received, and work already is progressing on that, he said. The very large Caproni triplane experimented with here some months ago was not practicable, in the opinion of Signal Corps officers, and a smaller model is being made.

Colonel Deeds said that the Signal Corps was disbursing about $2,000,000 daily, but that the organization had been so perfected that no invoice remained in the offices more than twenty-four hours.

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MAYOR LOSES FIGHT TO KEEP BENT IN JOB

Board of Estimate Will Abolish Office to Which Hylan Appointed His Friend.

WORK TO BE CONSOLIDATED

Personal Service Bureau to Which Bullock Was to be Named Will Also Be Wiped Out.

Mayor Hylan had his first clash yesterday with the other members of the Board of Estimate with the result that the Mayor was forced to change his plans to continue in existence two Board of Estimate committees which he criticised during the Mayoralty campaign as being unnecessary. These are the Bureau of Contract Supervision and the Bureau of Personal Service. Both bureaus will be abolished at today's meeting of the Board of Estimate so far as their being separate organizations are concerned. The work of the bureaus will hereafter be consolidated with the work of the Secretary of the Board of Estimate, Joseph Haag.

Mayor Hylan has fought for the continuance of the two bureaus since he took office. Two weeks ago he appointed his friend, ex-Alderman Francis P. Bent of Brooklyn, head of the Bureau of Contract Supervision. This was one of the most important bureaus attached to the Board of Estimate and the head of it during the Mitchel administration was Tilden Adamson. Mr. Adamson's salary was $7,500 a year. Mr. Bent agreed to do the work for $6,000 and the salary was subsequently reduced to this figure. The Bureau of Personal Service, which covers the work of grading salaries, was formerly under the control of the Finance Department, but was made a part of the Board of Estimate also during the Mitchel administration with George L. Tirrell in charge at a salary of $7,500.

The Tammany members of the board, headed by Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, objected to the Bent appointment and served notice that an effort would be made to have both bureaus abolished. Mayor Hylan ignored the threat, and, it was learned yesterday, planned to have William Bullock, who, as head of the Bureau of City Inquiry, supported him during the campaign, appointed in place of Mr. Tirrell. When the Tammany members learned of the Mayor's project they held a caucus and decided to oppose the appointment, although all had voted for the appointment of Mr. Bent to the other post.

Rather than have the matter come to an open fight in the Board of Estimate, Mayor Hylan called an executive meeting of the board in his private office yesterday and sought to smooth matters out. While no official information of what took place was made public, it was learned that the Mayor strenuously opposed the plan to abolish the two positions, and insisted that Mr. Bent remain. He also urged the appointment of Mr. Bullock to head the other bureau. Mr. Smith, Frank L. Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan; Maurice Connolly, President of Queens, and the other Borough Presidents, as well as Controller Craig, just as strongly insisted that the bureaus either be abolished or the work incorporated with the duties of other bureaus or departments.

President Smith thought that the work of the two bureaus could be effectively performed by his own office staff. The Mayor objected to this, as did President Connolly, the latter on the ground that it placed too much power in Fourteenth Street, should Leader Charles F. Murphy try to make it a patronage affair. Controller Craig thought both positions should be turned back to his department, inasmuch as most of the work has to do with the Finance Department. There was a long discussion, and when the Mayor was convinced that his proposition to maintain the two bureaus as at present constituted would be beaten at today's session of the Estimate Board, he consented to have the work delegated to Secretary Haag, thus throwing both Bent and Tirrell out of their positions.

With the reorganization much of the working force of the bureaus will be cut down and a number of small salaried positions will be abolished. It is expected that Mr. Bent, who has long been a friend and adviser of the Mayor, will be appointed to another position. Although the matter is not on the Board of Estimate calendar for tomorrow, it will be brought up as a matter of unanimous consent, and as all friction has now been smoothed out it is expected that the proposition will go through.

The Mayor yesterday appointed Ellsworth J. Healy of the Bronx a thirty-day Magistrate to temporarily do the work of Magistrate Matthew J. Breen, who is ill. Mr. Healy is an Assistant District Attorney of the Bronx, and is a nephew by marriage of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy. Joseph L. Vail of Staten Island was appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the Water Department for Richmond Borough. The salary is $4,000.

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LABOR FOR MOBILIZATION.

Indorsement of Secretary Wilson's Plan Given by Gompers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Organized labor's official indorsement of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor in its work of mobilizing and distributing an industrial army for war service was given tonight in a statement by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in the success of the United States Employment Service as conducted by the Department of Labor," Mr. Gompers said. "There is no more fundamental service in the interests of the wage earner than the organization of a 'labor market,' at which unemployed toilers may exchange skill, experience, and labor power with invested capital. The country has long needed such a service."

Organization of the States for the campaign to recruit 8,000,000 voluntary workers virtually has been completed. Enrollment of shipbuilders, the first task undertaken, is expected to exceed the goal of 250,000, on the basis of the first week's response.

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GALLI-CURCI WINS A FRESH TRIUMPH

Rises to Her Climax of Beautiful Singing in the "Mad Scene" of "Lucia."

CROWD STORMS LEXINGTON

"Pelleas and Melisande" Sung at Matinee, with Mary Garden as Maeterlinck's Heroine.

So great is the demand to hear Galli-Curci, the new Italian prima donna of the Chicago Opera Association, that her second appearance in New York last night, and her first in a favorite opera, Donizetti's "Lucia," drew to the Lexington Theatre a vast throng besieging the doors and begging to be admitted at any price. Some in the crowd bought occasional tickets which the original holders were not using at as high as 420 per cent. advance, while a line of standees that formed at mid-afternoon, included many women, who had brought along camp chairs, which they folded up like umbrellas when the time came to go in. The cast of the opera, besides the star, as Scott's Lucy, bride of Lammermoor, comprised Nadal as Edgar of Ravenswood, Rimini as Henry Ashton, Dua as Lord Arthur Bucklaw, Arimondi as the Chaplain, Alma Peterson as the Companion to the heroine, and G. Minerva as Captain of the Guard. Mr. Sturani conducted.

Mme. Galli-Curci, hitherto heard as comedian, made the transition to a tragic part without loss of her own special charm of naturalness and simplicity. She was an appealing figure as the Scotch lass, the historic Lord Stair's daughter, of unhappy story, and though she was less well supported than she might have been in Donizetti's great sextet, that number was uproariously applauded. In the "mad scene," when she had the stage alone for minutes, she rose to her climax of beautiful singing, and again amazed by the absence of effort or mere "show" in her most brilliant flights. To the ovation the house gave her then she responded by repeating the last cadenzas with flute and the final trill, better the second time than the first. Many persons left before a closing scene in which Lucy was not to appear.

Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" was performed by the Chicago Opera Company at a special matinee at the Lexington yesterday afternoon, an achievement to dignify an entire season. The most delicate masterpiece of modern music drama, a strange fabric composite of poetry, subtly intoned, and set in mystic pictures, was passed before the eyes and ears and understanding of a great audience of spectators, as if some rare old tapestry of the Middle Ages were unfolded under the hand and skilled appreciation of a connoisseur. The thirteen tableaux were those of the original American production, Feb. 19, 1908, at Hammerstein's Manhattan, where the work had fourteen presentations in three seasons, as well as a single performance, Feb. 11, 1911, at the Metropolitan.

Mary Garden as Melisande, at her window in Golaud's castle, once more unbound her hair—a wonderful wig of real hair, reaching to her feet, and said to have been obtained from a peasant girl at a famous fair in Normandy. Miss Garden's finest portrayal, in a gallery of pictures that no other singing actress can rival, is this one of Maeterlinck's pale, passive heroine; she gayly tossed her wedding ring, dropped it in the forest pool, sat weeping at her husband's bedside, listened vaguely to his brother's wooing, and died in the mediaeval twilight with that one remembered glance into the setting sun over her child's cradle.

Alfred Maguenat was the new Pelleas, formerly acted by Jean Perier. He filled admirably the rôle, an accomplished artist, playing well in the key of the subdued ensemble. Dufranne was the husband, his best part, and his voice for the first time had the old, noble ring to it. Huberdeau and Louise Berat were the elders in the house of King Arkel, a house of shadows, overlooking a sunlit sea. Dora de Philippe was adequately small and tremulous as the Little Yniold, and Nicolay as the Doctor completed the cast. Charlier conducted a performance remarkable for an orchestra giving daily change of opera, and on this occasion two productions in a day. The endless scenic details were in the main well handled by Emile Merle-Forest.

"LA SURPRISE DE L'AMOUR."

A Marivaux Comedy Charmingly Acted at the Vieux Colombier.

To most moderns Pierre de Marivaux is chiefly known through the word "marivaudage," used to characterize discourses of the affections which, while full of tender feeling, subtle insight and delicate irony, are perhaps lacking in a sense of the robuster realities of love. Marivaux was a true child of the eighteenth century. His plays have all its grace and distinction, its flavor of what is best in aristocracy. Being quite without dramatic situations, with little story, and only the most elementary characterization, they appear, in the printed page, somewhat valueless and flat, like the faded tapestries of the time.

On the stage, however, and especially when produced with the fine vigor of Jacques Copeau and his exquisite sense of nuance, they take on an astonishing vivacity and charm—at least "La Surprise de l'Amour" did yesterday afternoon at the Vieux Colombier. These grand folk of ruffles and lace, this peasant Arlequin and this Columbine, emerged as quite human beings, delighting us with their whims and their humors, their airy crochets and their volatile passions.

The story (what there is of it) is of gentler Benedick and Beatrice, who vow eternal indifference to each other only to develop a passion that mocks their words and brings them at last to the altar. There is an underplot of a similar affair between their servants, who provide the machinery out of which the god Cupid descends on them.

Valentine Tessier was the Countess Beatrice and Henri Dhurtal the Benedick Lelio. Lucienne Bogaert and Jean Sarment were the servants. The performance was graceful and gay, and a large audience followed it with rapt attention.

Marivaux is not likely to become a popular favorite among us; but no one should miss this production who cares to see at his best the writer of comedy whom the French rank next to Molière.

FLOCK TO WAGNER MUSIC.

Crowd Hears Symphony Orchestra's Old Masters' Program.

A Beethoven-Wagner program by the New York Symphony Orchestra brought a large audience of music lovers yesterday to Carnegie Hall, evidently determined to have their Wagner despite the embargo against performances in German on the operatic stage. There was no soloist, the concert's first part being devoted to Beethoven's symphony No. 3, "Eroica," and the second part entirely to selections from the Wagnerian works which constituted an important part of New York's operatic menu before the United States entered the war.

The orchestra played the Prelude to Act 3 from "Lohengrin," the Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," the forest sounds from "Siegfried," and concluded the concert with a sturdy performance of the "Meistersinger" overture. The Good Friday music made its usual appeal to the audience, and inspired more applause than any of the other numbers.

SPANISH TENOR APPEARS.

Lazaro Makes a Successful Debut in "Rigoletto"—Barrientos Returns.

There is room in New York for two opera houses, as the Metropolitan found last evening, when in spite of a rival attraction in town, the older house still turned people away with Verdi's "Rigoletto," a performance combining the return of the popular prima donna, Maria Barrientos, and the first appearance of her compatriot, the Spanish tenor, Hipolito Lazaro, in the same rôle that Caruso himself first sang on this stage at his own début.

A third Spaniard, the admirable bass, Mardones, was also in the cast, and the Spanish colony in this city turned out in mass to greet so novel a showing with real patriotism. De Luca as the Jester added strength to the performance throughout, while in the great quartet there was also the beautiful contralto voice of Sophie Braslau. When the opera ended at 11:10 o'clock, the house waited to give fifteen curtain calls for Barrientos and Lazaro.

Mr. Lazaro has a voice of fine quality, warm and rich and powerfully resonant, with a complete avoidance of the "white" tone too frequently in tenors of his youth and slenderness. There was at times a nasal effect from overmuch use of vibrancy in the "mask" of the face, as singers say, and an occasional forcing of a high note a shade above pitch. The Duke's airs, a succession of captivating waltzes, gave him every opportunity, and he sang his best in the gay mood of the opening scene among his courtiers. In the last act he took with ease a ringing E-flat in the "Donna E Mobile," and the entire air had to be repeated.

Mme. Barrientos, on her mettle as never before, sang brilliantly in her familiar manner of exquisite delicacy and aristocratic refinement, a voice not of power but of great purity. Her "Caro Nome" air held up the performance for a time, yet she eclipsed even that with a succession of topnotes in ascending plainchord and dying pianissimo as Gilda climbed the stairs to her chamber. Her trick of singing "into the teeth" marred a few passages in the dramatic scene with Rigoletto in the palace of her betrayer.

The opera cast was otherwise as once before this season, and often in other years. Rossi was the doomed Monterone, a part that yet recalls the late Charles Gilibert. Mattfeld was the duenna, Egener a countess, Bornggia the page, and Laurenti, Bada, and Reschiglian among the courtiers. Moranzoni conducted a spirited ensemble, and the staging of the four acts was not unfitting to a Duke's chambers, which in the original revolutionary story had been the palace of a king.

SARG'S PUPPETS IN PLAYS.

Fascinating Marionettes Give a Matinee at the Norworth.

Tony Sarg's fascinating marionettes, which of late have performed several times at the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street, began an uptown engagement yesterday with a matinée at the new Norworth Theatre. These puppets of Mr. Sarg's are considerably more elaborate than any which have been seen here in the past, are possessed of most of the human joints, and require innumerable strings—invisible, however—for their manipulation. In size they are about eighteen inches, although they are made to appear much larger by the lighting and the depth of the setting.

These marionettes, having knees, move much after the fashion of human beings. Much, of course, is gained thereby in illusion; on the other hand, the spell which they exert loses a trifle of its potency when the figures are too adroit. The Sarg puppets, seemingly, can do anything. One of them grows before your very eyes, a second juggles, a third, which is an elephant, eats peanuts.

The plays which the figures present are three in number—"The Three Wishes," "The Green Suit," and "A Stolen Beauty and the Great Jewel." Only one of these, the first, is at all interesting as a play.

Rosalie Miller Pleases in Songs.

Rosalie Miller, a New York soprano, who won admiration at her public début a year ago, appeared in a song recital that included a wide variety of music and pleased a large audience last night at Aeolian Hall. The program of eighteen songs included four groups, in which Miss Miller showed good diction in the several languages. Her list of songs embraced French, Russian, Italian, American, and English composers, ranging from classics by Mozart and Purcell, and Duparc's interesting recent expression of the spirit, "The Country Where War is Waging."

Wilson Thanks Actor for Offer.

Announcement was made yesterday that Lou Tellegen, the actor, had received a letter from President Wilson thanking the actor for his offer to form the "Stand-by-Wilson League." Tellegen, in a letter to the President a week ago, in analyzing the forces against the President, said it was high time that the mouthings of the selfish politicians be drowned and counteract the accumulating and determined effort to postpone the progress of the war until the next Presidential election. "You have described and analyzed the forces against me very accurately indeed," wrote the President.

A Marriage in "Lombardi, Ltd."

Winifred Bryson and Warner Baxter, both of whom are playing at the Morosco Theatre in "Lombardi, Ltd.," announced yesterday that they had been married on Wednesday. The couple appeared together in motion pictures on the Coast last Summer.

SEARCH FOR GIRL FAILS.

Detectives Unable to Find Trace of Missing Lillian Rossner.

All available detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau yesterday were detailed to find 3-year-old Lillian Rossner, who disappeared mysteriously from in front of her home, 52 Lenox Avenue, on Tuesday. The girl's father is janitor of the building at that address.

Captain McKenna of the Fourth Branch ordered detectives to search upper Central Park with searchlights on Wednesday night. Yesterday a search was made of the cellars near the girl's home. Coal which was stored in the cellar of her home was sifted by the detectives acting on the theory that the child may have been lured to the cellar and murdered.

Marion Quinti, 11 years old, told the detectives that at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon she had seen a woman dragging a little child into the subway station at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. It is believed the child may have been kidnapped.

POST FOR DR. E. M. HOPKINS

Dartmouth's President and L. E. Kirstein to Aid Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Baker today announced that Major Gen. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, had appointed Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, to take charge of the industrial relations in the Quartermaster Department. Also that General Goethals had retained Louis E. Kirstein of Boston to act as administrator to enforce labor standards in the manufacture of army clothing.

Dr. Hopkins's office will be in the War Department. Mr. Kirstein will retain the offices and organization of the former Board of Control at New York City.

'OH, LADY! LADY!!' IS AFTER 'OH, BOY!'

Another Musical Comedy of the Princess Theatre Type Scores Heavily.

BOLTON, WODEHOUSE, KERN

A Good Story, Clever Lines, Tasteful Music, and Girls Long on Grace and Refinement.

OH, LADY! LADY!! A musical comedy in two acts. Book and lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse; music by Jerome Kern. At the Princess Theatre.

Parker	Constance Binney
Mollie Farrington	Vivienne Segal
Mrs. Farrington	Margaret Dale
Willoughby Finch	Carl Randall
Hale Underwood	Harry C. Browne
Spike Hudgins	Edward Abeles
Fanny Welch	Florence Shirley
May Barber	Carroll McComas
Cyril Twombley	Reginald Mason
William Watty	Harry Fisher

Once more Comstock, Elliott, and Gest have shown their allegiance to the policy of supplying popular entertainment which is mitigated by all available talent and good taste. "Oh, Lady! Lady!!" is the much punctuated title of a musical play which is obviously designed as a pursuing sequent to the only less punctuated "Oh, Boy!" The dress rehearsal last night at the Princess went off with every indication of success.

If the offering lacks highly sensational features, it has the rarer virtue of being thoroughly well rounded and virtually flawless. The book, by Bolton and Wodehouse, has a measurably novel plot that actually sustains interest for itself alone. The lines are bright and the lyrics well written. The music, by Jerome Kern, is in his familiar vein of easy gayety tinged at times with reverie and sentiment. The long cast includes many actors of genuine attainment in their quality, and the ensemble evinces a notable instinct for casting, down to the chorus which, though by no means epoch-making in the matter of good looks, touches the high-water mark of seemliness and refinement. To a generation long sated with tricks of novelty, even artistic excellence and unerring good taste may well prove a more drawing card.

The story concerns a young bridegroom, who is confronted at his wedding rehearsal by an abandoned fiancée. His valet, who is a graduate of prison reform at Sing Sing, is also about to be married; and his lady, like himself a master of the arts mercurial, steals a pearl necklace from among the wedding presents. The story begins in the bride's home on Long Island and progresses on the roof of a studio building in Waverly Mews, among the happy villagers of Greenwich.

Carl Randall is the young bridegroom and, though not long in the histrionic line, makes full amends by the really marvelous grace of his dancing and the lightness of his upsprings. Vivienne Segal is his bride, and wonderfully pleasing she is, not only in face and figure, but in song and dance.

Edward Abeles and Florence Shirley are the Sing Sing specialists, and Carroll McComas the abandoned financée from Gilead, Ohio, now a metropolitan dressmaker. Margaret Dale is the bride's mother, Reginald Mason the detective, and Harry Fisher an elevator man. It cannot be said that any of these artists adds to his laurels, but each one of them adds in full measure to the effect of the play in hand, and that is, at present, the important point.

The scenes are handsome, the studio roof being notably atmospheric, and the gowns are in admirable taste, with no touch of the sensational or bizarre.

NEGROES ASK FREE RIGHTS.

Petition American Federation of Labor for More Privileges.

Resolutions asking the American Federation of Labor to give as free rights to negroes as its white members have when the Federation perfects its proposed plan for the unionization of negro workers, were adopted last night at the final session of the three-day convention of the National Urban League, held in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

The federation was asked to include in its organization skilled as well as unskilled negro workmen, Northern as well as Southern negroes, Government as well as civilian employes, and men as well as women. It was announced that a committee would also confer with the Secretary of Labor with a view to getting a "square deal" for the negro workers.

Dr. Herbert T. Moton, who succeeded the late Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Institute, said that the war was bringing new industrial opportunities to the negro in America and he hoped it would bring new social opportunities.

"I am hoping, in a real sense," he said, "that the negro shall be prepared to share in the blessings and privileges of democracy, which is growing more universal as the days go by. Twelve million of our people must not be neglected as they have in the past."

FIGHT KAISER'S PROPAGANDA

Friends of German Democracy in Nation-Wide Campaign.

Mass meetings to be held in the middle of February in New York City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City by the Friends of German Democracy, 32 Union Square, this city, are to constitute the first of a series to be addressed throughout the country by Franz Sigel, son of General Franz Sigel, who is President of the Friends of German Democracy, organized to help the people of Germany establish a democratic Government.

Arrangements for having the meeting in this city take place in a large hall are now being completed. After addressing meetings here Mr. Sigel will go to Philadelphia, Schenectady, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Erie.

A. C. DE ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

Member of London Banking Firm Passes Away at Age of 76.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Alfred Charles De Rothschild of the banking family of that name died tonight.

Born in 1842, Alfred Charles De Rothschild was the second son of Baron Lionel De Rothschild. He was educated in Trinity College and was a partner in the banking firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons. At one time he was Director of the Bank of England.

Made Director of Foreign Exchange.

Fred I. Kent, a Deputy Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, formerly Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company and an authority on foreign exchange, has been appointed Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange by the Federal Reserve Board. The appointment merely makes official Mr. Kent's supervision of foreign exchange actions of the Federal Reserve Bank, which have been in his charge for some time past.

Calls Peru's Discordant Congress.

LIMA, Jan. 31.—A third extraordinary session of the Peruvian Congress, called by the Government, was convened today.

The two recent sessions of the Peruvian Congress expired because of inability to obtain a quorum, due to a "strike" by members of the Senate which resulted from disputes over elections.

WAR OUTLAYS LESS THAN LOOKED FOR

Our Own Expenses in Seven Months $3,150,000,000 and Loans to Allies $3,141,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Government receipts and expenditures for the first seven months of the fiscal year, up to today, as reported by the Treasury, show that actual outlays have been far less than estimates made last June. For ordinary war purposes the Government has spent about $3,150,000,000 in the seven months, although estimated expenses for twelve months were $12,316,000,000. Loans to allies, estimated for the year at something over six billion, have been $3,141,000,000. Thus, with the year more than half gone, only about one-third of the estimates has been expended.

Expenditures are increasing monthly as the War Department, Shipping Board, and other agencies make payments on contracts let some time ago, and if the same rate of increase as reported for the last few months continues the actual outlay between now and next June 30, the end of the fiscal year, will be about $7,000,000,000, including allied loans.

Ordinary receipts in that time are estimated at about $3,320,000,000, including $2,800,000,000 from internal revenue and $400,000,000 from war savings stamps. Thus, making allowance for $750,000,000 now in the general fund and for $1,300,000,000 certificates of indebtedness outstanding, which must be redeemed by June 30, the actual balance remaining to be raised by bond issues or other means would be somewhat less than $4,500,000,000.

This figure makes no allowance for expenses which may be incurred in Government management of the railroads and the proposed $500,000,000 revolving fund for that purpose, nor for the contemplated creation of a $500,000,000 Government corporation to finance private securities issues. Elements of uncertainty also exist in the estimates of expenses in future months, particularly for the War Department, and in the revenues to be gathered from incomes and excess profits under the War Tax act.

The Government is now spending about $24,000,000 a day, or $725,000,000 a month, for its own war expenses, and $15,000,000 a day, or $450,000,000 a month, for loans to the Allies. For the last three months, expenses have increased at the rate of about $100,000,000 a month, but the rate is much lower than had been expected. Officials of the department now believe that the cost of maintaining the military establishment will fall considerably below the $8,780,000,000 estimated for the fiscal year, even considering the big expenses of the next three or four months.

Practically all funds from the second Liberty loan have now reached the Treasury. Seven million dollars of the $3,808,000,000 total failed to come in because of discrepancies in accounting among the Federal Reserve Banks, but this will be paid eventually. About $10,000,000 from the first loan is still outstanding for the same reason.

Folk Quits Government Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Joseph W. Folk today sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission his resignation as the commission's chief counsel, to take effect before Feb. 15. He will return to his home in St. Louis to become general counsel of the Chamber of Commerce there.

INSANE LIEUTENANT KIDNAPS FOUR MEN

Continued from Page One.

fied the police. Just as Lieutenant Hyde was about to brand me with a hot poker, the Police Chief with four other policemen rushed in. One of the officers grabbed Lieutenant Hyde, who squirmed away and rushed through a door and slammed it, yelling, 'If any one opens that door he will be killed.'

"One of the policemen ventured to move the doorknob and as he did Lieutenant Hyde began to blaze away. He refilled his gun several times and must have fired about twenty shots. When we thought he had no more cartridges the policemen rushed through the door and grabbed him."

Lieutenant Hyde is a son of the late Seymour J. Hyde, head of the Hydegrade Company of 361 Broadway, makers of petticoats. Lieutenant Hyde is a large stockholder in that company. Beissner said that he had often sold candy in the establishment, and in that way Hyde knew him. He said that he went there on Wednesday to sell candy and that Lieutenant Hyde invited him to look at the furnishings of a private office.

"Then," said Beissner, "he pulled out a revolver and said that if I did not do as he said he would shoot me. He made me go to the street and get into an automobile. I protested and he cursed me and threatened again to shoot me. Then he came back with the soldiers and we went to Greenwich."

Beissner said that Lieutenant Hyde seemed to think that he was a German spy. He said he had been a citizen of the United States since 1908. Sergeant Hyde made no mention of Beissner's presence in the mansion, and the police may investigate the apparent discrepancies in their stories.

The police found the chauffeur who drove the party to the Hyde country place. He gave the name of Albert Turner and said that he worked for a taxicab company in New York. He said Lieutenant Hyde had hired his car for two days.

When Lieutenant Hyde was taken to the police station he began to behave irrationally and soon became violent. The police put him in a straitjacket and, after locking him in a cell, notified the authorities at Camp Upton and the young man's family. Dr. Albert F. Hanlon of Greenwich was called and made an examination of the prisoner. He would make no statement, but the police said that young Hyde was insane.

Attributed to Overwork.

At Camp Upton it was said that Hyde was a graduate of the first Plattsburg camp, where he received the commission of Second Lieutenant. He was assigned from the 305th Infantry to the Headquarters Intelligence Staff and worked hard. He had a consuming ambition to be promoted and two weeks ago was made a First Lieutenant. The honor seemed to have a reaction on him and he appeared ill for the last week. On Wednesday morning he asked for two days' leave and it was granted. Associates of his at the camp said last night that unquestionably overwork had caused the breakdown.

Mrs. Seymour J. Hyde, mother of Lieutenant Hyde, lives at her city home at 375 Park Avenue. Over the telephone she said last night that her son had been working under great pressure and that she had feared a breakdown. W. L. Worrell, an uncle of Lieutenant Hyde, went to Greenwich yesterday afternoon.

Seymour J. Hyde died in February of 1915, leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000. In October of 1916 his will was contested by Therese Donohue, who alleged that Mr. Hyde had provided for her son Albert and had promised to make provision for them in his will.

In May of 1914 Joseph Deutsch, a former valet of the woolen merchant, was arrested at the Hyde Summer home, and when arraigned said that he would make sensational disclosures about the Hyde family if the proposed attempt to have him committed to an insane asylum was carried out. He said that Mr. Hyde had threatened to shoot him if he did not keep away from the Hyde home. Deutsch was arrested the previous year by the late Anthony Comstock on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails.

EXPECTS SUPPORT FOR FINANCE BILL

Bankers Will See Need of Federal Corporation to Aid Munition Makers, McAdoo Holds.

TEXT PLACED BEFORE THEM

Federal Reserve Bulletin Carries It in Full—Analysis of the Wide Powers Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The bill to create a War Finance Corporation which Secretary McAdoo sent to Congress Monday is slowly emerging from the cloud of doubt and misapprehension that had beset it. It is, however, by no means certain that the committees of Congress will reach serious consideration of the measure until well along in the session, and possibly then with the further prospect that it may go over until next session.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin will this week publish the bill, without supporting comment, for the purpose of getting the text of the proposition before the banking interests of the country. General discussion of the bill by the financial authorities may then be expected. It is the confident expectation of Secretary McAdoo and his financial advisers, both within and without the Federal Reserve Board, that the plan will meet with wide and substantial support from bankers.

Six Powers Covered by the Bill.

The War Finance Corporation is presented as a scheme to assist war munition industries. The powers asked in the bill, so far as purely financial functions are concerned, are six, as follows:

1. The corporation may loan direct to banks that have outstanding loans to munition concerns.

2. The corporation may loan for not to exceed five-year periods to banks that have bought munition stocks, bonds, or securities of any kind up to 75 per cent. of the face or market value of such paper, the loan to be made on the promissory note of the bank secured by the munition paper held by the bank and made the basis of the loan by the corporation. The corporation may loan the bank in this line of advances up to 100 per cent. of the face or market value of the loans made to munition concerns by the bank, and it also is to have the power to loan up to 100 per cent. of the face value of securities pledged by munition concerns with the bank for loans, and the bank will be required to secure the advance by collateral equal to 25 per cent. of the total amount of the advance.

3. The corporation may make loans to savings banks for ninety days on promissory notes of the bank, with a pledge of securities to be approved by the corporation of a market value of at least 125 per cent. of the amount of the loan, the rate of interest to be not less than 1 per cent. higher than the prevailing ninety-day discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the savings bank is situated.

4. In exceptional cases to loan directly to munition firms for a five-year period on security to be approved by the corporation.

5. The corporation may deal in United States bonds.

6. The corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one time eight times its capital, or the sum of $4,000,000,000, in its own notes, running for not less than one year, nor over five years, and bearing a rate of interest to be fixed by the corporation, such notes to be a first charge on its assets and to be issued at par in payment of advances and offered for sale publicly or to any individual firm or corporation at a price to be fixed by the corporation. There notes may be dealt in by Federal Reserve banks in the same manner as bonds and notes of the United States not bearing the circulation privilege, and Federal Reserve banks are authorized to rediscount and purchase paper secured by such notes just as they would paper secured by United States bonds or notes under the authority of the Federal Reserve act. Federal Reserve banks rediscounting such paper secured by the notes of the War Finance Corporation may issue Federal Reserve notes against such paper just as they now issue notes against such paper as may come into their possession under the operation of the Federal Reserve act.

A prominent member of the Federal Reserve Board, explaining the bill, today said:

Avoidance of Inflation.

"When a manufacturing concern places paper of any kind in a Federal Reserve Bank, with the notes of the corporation as security, the bank, as well as the concern, must indorse the paper before reserve notes can be issued against it. And at any time the Federal Reserve Board, by its power to fix discount rates, may check any tendency to an overissue of such notes.

"The plan meets a problem that has been sensed for a long time, and it gives strength to the present system at a point that has for some time given bankers no little uneasiness. The aid held out to savings banks is of the highest importance in the present state of finance and business during the stressful conditions of the war period.

"It would be manifestly unfair to the spirit and purpose of the measure to charge it with the tendency to inflation. That tendency can be held in check, just as it is now held in check under the operations of the Federal Reserve system. The bill, notwithstanding its length, and the possibly involved character of its statement of powers conferred, is a very simple, salutary one which, as it is studied, will approve itself to every advanced mind in banking. It is precisely what has been done in England, France, and Germany, where the banking systems have articulated and co-operated with the Governments of the countries to meet the financial load caused by war expenditures unparalleled in all the history of mankind. If we are approaching this part of the financial problem somewhat earlier in our war experience than other countries have in theirs, it is only because we are, if anything, more thoroughly awake to the task we have set for ourselves and the more determined to make our way to the mark."

The Senate Finance Committee probably will hold hearings on the bill before it is reported out for consideration by the Senate. The feature of the measure that seems likely to commend it to some possible elements of opposition in Congress is the fact that it creates a large volume of paper value, equivalent in effect to Government bonds, which is, however, not rendered exempt from taxation.

Gilbert Not Backing Exposition.

Cass Gilbert, the architect, said yesterday in connection with a statement in THE TIMES several days ago regarding a national better home movement, that he was not a member of the Honorary Advisory Board arranging for an exposition to be held in this city. Mr. Gilbert said his name was used without his permission. A similar statement was made by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Frank G. Purdy, President of the Art Alliance of America said that the alliance "has been approached but absolutely no steps have been taken."

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 57 St. & 7 Ave.
LECTURE FRIDAY, at 8:15 P. M. February 1st, 1918, on
INDIA OF TAGORE and KIPLING
by the Hindu Poet and Lecturer,
Dhan Gopal Mukerji
Tickets $1.00, 75c., 50c. for sale at Vedanta Society, [illegible]

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TOM'W AT 2
Last 11 Times DOING OUR BIT
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY
Sunday Night Concert
The Best Bill in New York.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Tonight Opening at 8:20
5th Princess Musical Production OH, LADY! LADY!!
Book & Lyrics by Guy Bolton & P. G. Wodehouse Music by Jerome Kern.
FIRST MAT. TOM'W—EXTRA MAT. MONDAY

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY
THE MARBURY-SHUBERT HUMDINGER OF MUSICAL COMEDY (Sun.)
GIRL O' MINE
Book and Lyrics by Philip Bartholomae. Music by Frank Tours.
EXCEEDINGLY RARE MUSICAL COMEDY. LIVELY ENTERTAINMENT.—Herald.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w, Mon., Thur.
TONIGHT—HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY
OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS THE MOST BRILLIANT COMEDY HIT IN YEARS
Emily Stevens
in THE MADONNA OF THE FUTURE
BY ALAN DALE.

NORWORTH W. 48 St. Bryant 48. Evs. 8:20 Mat. Tom'w & Mon. 2:30.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES Play. Mats. Today, 3:30. Sat. 11:15. Seats Now.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre, Phone Bry. 61
Last Week. Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Tom'w 2:30.
OVER THE TOP Ed. Wynn Justine Johnstone Craig Campbell Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Johnstone Girls

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BOOTH Mats. Tom'w, Mon., Wed. 2:30 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
The STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN

39TH ST. THEA. 52ND TIME TONIGHT. Mat. Sat. Pop. Mat. Mon. & Wed.
TELLEGEN
Highly effective—dramatically intense.—Sun.
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.

EXTRA POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY
WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD
SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD
BEATRICE BECKLEY LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:15.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Mon., Wed.
Extra Pop. Price Mat. Mon., 50c to $1.50
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w. Mon. & Wed., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

"The Gipsy Trail"
Followed by "A TRENCH FANTASY."
PLYMOUTH 45 St. W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mts. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:15

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed.
YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Beg'g. MONDAY MAT. FEB. 4.
THE LITTLE TEACHER
A new Comedy by Harry James Smith. With MARY RYAN SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Comedy—Wash. Sq. Players
W.41st. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Mon., Thurs.
ALL COMEDY BILL
3 WEEKS ONLY

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
BIG HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY.
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w, Mon. & Wed. at 2:20.
FLO-FLO "HAS HUMOR, LOVE, RISQUE AND FASHIONS."—N. Y. SUN.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE CORT THEA.
SPEC'L MATS. TODAY 3:30; SAT. 10:30 A. M.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1
Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. FAIR & WARMER
Next Week, Emma Dunn, "Old Lady 31."

LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125 St. Eves. 25c to $1
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "Once Upon a Time."
Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c.
Next Week, "PETER IBBETSON."

CENTURY Thea., 62d St. near B'way.
MATINEE TOMORROW and MONDAY.
A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
CHU CHIN CHOW
The Most Gorgeous, Romantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of the Stage.
Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75-50c; Fam. Cir. 50-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.
POP. MAT. MON. 25c to $1.00.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed.
MATINEE TOMORROW and MONDAY.
Good Seats 25-50-75c.
NEXT WEEK—LAST WEEK
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in America.
500 Orchestra Seats Always at $1

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
Twice Today & Every Day as Usual. Mat. Today Best Seats $1.00
MAY WIRTH HOUDINI and 100 Other WONDERS.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, 4-act Drama. Tel. Spring 6409. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30
Special Popular Matinee Every Monday. 50c & $1.
DOROTHEA SPINNEY, Interpretation of Greek Drama, "Iphigenia in Tauris," Sunday Mat., Feb. 3, at 3:30. Prices $2, $1.50, $1, 50c.
Michio Itow, Tulla Lindahl & Toshi Komori in Dances and Pantomimes; 7 new dances; first time in America. Sunday Eve., Feb. 3rd, at 8:45. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50.

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 West 35th. Greeley—1322.
Tonight at 8:30. La Nouvelle Idole

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 5585.
Eve. 8:20, Sat. Mat. 2:30
Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss Operetta
On the Blue Danube

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w, Mon., Wed.
GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY ON EARTH.
THE COHAN Revue 1918
—ALL THE HITS IN ONE—

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
CONCERT SUNDAY AT 9 P. M.
WITH ALL FROLIC STARS & GIRLS.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. TONIGHT at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
Next Play, "THE OFF CHANCE."

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
Arnold DALY ANNOUNCES
Virginia HARNED
in JOSEPHINE A New Satirical Comedy
"The most important play offered in New York this season."—Eve. Globe.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
GENERAL POST WM. COURTENAY THOMAS A. WISE.
A Love Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42 St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
GOING UP THE TALK OF THE TOWN
A Musical Comedy Classic.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
SUCCESS A Comedy with BRANDON TYNAN and A GREAT CAST

"MISS Anglin in 'Billeted'
makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days and the new tax laws."—LIFE.
FULTON THEATRE, WEST 46TH STREET. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Thurs. 2:20.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. First Mat. Tom'w at 2:20.
THE Indestructible Wife
A New Comedy by Frederic & Fanny Hatton.

ELTINGE W. 42 St. Tonight 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. Pop. Mat. MONDAY
LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Thurs.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Pop. Mat. MONDAY Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH
with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
Famous Melodrama of a Hundred Thrills, with a particular message for Military and Naval America.—Evening Journal.
7 DAYS LEAVE
PRICES, 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE GLOBE
JACK O' LANTERN Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed.

BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. SUN. EVE. MON. MAT.
ALASKA TODAY
Prices: Eve., 50c to $1.50. Mat. 25c to $1.00.
Feb. 10 & 11, "Canadian Rockies." Seats now.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive.
VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

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Fri. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Lazaro, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1918.

SOLVING THE WAR-TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

The creation of a Committee on Shipping Control, international in organization, to take charge of the transportation of food, soldiers, and munitions to Europe, is a long stride forward in the efficiency that will win the war. Hitherto the collection, dispatch, and destination of ships have not been systematized as they should have been. The Allied Governments have been supplying convoys for merchant fleets, but time has been lost and there has been more or less confusion because no central and overseeing authority existed to find the ships and prepare them for sailing. This duty is to be undertaken by the Shipping Control Committee, composed of three specialists, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine; H. H. Raymond, who has been acting as Controller of Shipping at New York, and Sir Cunnop Guthrie, who will represent Great Britain, France, and Italy. Better appointments could not have been made. They are an assurance that the work will be done without friction. Neither time nor material will be wasted.

The navies of the Allies are always ready to supply convoys if they know what is wanted and have sufficient notice. Merchant ships sailing with attendant destroyers and well-armed light cruisers have had remarkable success in running the gantlet of the enemy submarines. There are occasional losses, but the percentage is small. Here are some figures given by Sir L. G. Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions: In September last 3.3 per cent. of convoyed ships carrying wheat to England were sunk, and in the following month this was reduced to .7 of 1 per cent.; for the entire period since the convoy system was adopted the percentage of loss has been 1½. It will be the business of the Shipping Control Committee to see that no merchant ships sail without convoy, that is to say, singly. Recently it was estimated that 10 per cent. of the ships on the Atlantic passage still sailed alone, taking their chances. Comparatively, the percentage of sinkings must have been large, for the submarines lie in wait for unconvoyed ships.

Merchantmen keeping together and guarded by warships which move ahead, on the flank, and close up, are almost immune from submarines, even when they hunt in couples. The risk is too great for the U-boats, as the merchant ships also carry guns and themselves keep a sharp lookout. Sir Alfred Yarrow's offer of a reward of $100 to any one who draws a Captain's attention to periscopes or other signs of submarines has developed alertness in the merchant crews. Their co-operation with the naval men has been very helpful. It would not be amiss if American owners were to follow Sir Alfred's example. With all cargo and munition ships assembled for sailing under the protection of convoys, the losses should be negligible. Unless submarines attack in force, with resultant great risk to themselves, most of the voyages will be uneventful.

The Committee on Shipping Control must have the full co-operation of the allied navies. This means a great deal more than furnishing convoys. All transports, munition ships, and food carriers should be manned by naval contingents, if defensive measures against the submarines are to be nearly 100 per cent. effective. The warships cannot furnish all the protection required. The American naval personnel will evidently have to be increased. Money cannot be better spent than in guarding our soldiers at sea and in getting food and munition ships safely to port.

Furthermore—and this matter should receive immediate and constant attention—the railroads must co-operate with the Shipping Control Committee. Coal must be ready at the docks for outgoing ships, congestion of freight will have to be cleared up and unloading at terminals facilitated, and troop trains brought in on time. The Director General of Railroads will share responsibility with the new committee. Passenger traffic may have to be further restricted. It will be necessary to provide funds for additional rolling stock. The undertaking devolving upon the United States, with what aid its allies can give, to systematize and speed transportation by land and sea, to insure victory, is colossal, but at last we are starting right and succeed we will.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil has now decided to assist the forces of her war partners by service on the other side of the Atlantic. Up to the present time she has helped them by doing patrol work in South American waters, thus releasing several of their cruisers, and by lending to France a score of the German vessels seized at Brazilian ports. Now she will send cruisers and destroyers to the war zone, with aviators for the western battle front. This indicates that internal disturbance no longer annoys her Government. The revolt of Germans in two southern provinces has come to nothing, and the presence of national troops will prevent any renewal of the revolt.

Since Argentina's Ambassador at Washington, Dr. Naon, resigned and sailed for Buenos Aires, intending to exert his influence there against German propaganda and in favor of a severance of relations with the Berlin Government, there has been very little news relating to South America, if President Wilson's letter to Mr. Roy Howard be excepted. This letter, written in reply to one in which Mr. Howard showed how German agents in the South were misrepresenting the President's aims, striving to convince those whom Germany's Ambassador at Buenos Aires called "veneered Indians" that in suggesting co-operation by the Southern Hemisphere Mr. Wilson sought only some advantage for the United States, deserves to be regarded as a message to all the South American republics.

Of course the President said that he had never had in mind "any combination for the special benefit" of this country. "My thought," he continued, "was only to unite the opinion "of the world, so far as I could, in "protesting against the flagrant vio-"lations of right and of international "justice which have been committed." Expressing his belief that the war and our participation in it had "strength-"ened the common bond between the "democracies of the Western Hemi-"sphere," he added these words:

> I think that thoughtful men in all the democracies of that hemisphere are beginning to see the real purpose and character of the United States. She is offering, in every proposal that she makes, to give the most sacred pledges on her own part that she will in no case be the aggressor against either the political independence or the territorial integrity of any other State or nation, at the same time that she is proposing and insisting upon similar pledges from all the nations of the world who have its peace at heart and are willing to associate themselves for the maintenance of that peace.

This letter should have wide circulation and publicity in the southern countries, where inquiry will show that facts support every word of it. The people there have been told in Luxburg's messages about Germany's "principal aims" in that part of the world. Our Government has not sought to make war between Brazil and Argentina, or to take two of Brazil's provinces. It has not sunk South American ships or been advised by its diplomatic representative to destroy them "without trace." Its attitude toward the southern countries is that of a brother, rejoicing over their development and progress. It would like to see them taking part in a continental war conference, knowing that the action of such an assembly would be in accord with its own views and would shorten the war.

TAXES, RENTS, AND MORTGAGES.

The Mayor announces a committee to co-operate with the Tax Commission in revising the basis of taxation, and also to consider the situation regarding mortgage loans. There is work for such a commission to do, even though it is true that the situation is righting itself. Some few years ago taxes were rising while rents were falling. Now rents are rising, and there is hope that taxes will fall automatically through the changed relation between rates and values. There was no secret about the fact that Mayor Gaynor arbitrarily raised tax valuations for the sake of enabling the construction of the dual subway. Also it is known to all that there then was no chance for taxpayers to shift their taxes to rentpayers. The city then was overbuilt, and there were great shifts of values, some districts losing by the construction work on the dual subway and other districts gaining by the operation of the completed sections. These conditions are now reversed.

The city is now underbuilt, and there is no likelihood that the condition will be short-lived. The scarcity of materials and labor and capital makes it sure that there will be no avoidable construction in the near future. The shoe which pinched the landlords in the earlier period now pinches the rentpayers. They complain that rents are increased more than taxes, which is only another way of saying that the income of real property is higher, and that the city has grown up to the abnormal valuations that made the subway possible. The city, therefore, is proposing to reduce taxes for the sake of the landlords at a time when they need relief less and the rentpayers need it more. The rentpayers had their turn when the landlords were unable to raise rents to recoup their excessive taxes, but now the landlords have another grievance, which the city cannot remedy through tax reduction.

Lenders on mortgages are reducing their loans at the time when rents and values are rising. They were unable to do this previously, because mortgages are long-time credits and can be rearranged only at maturities. Those whose mortgages fall due at a time of scarcity of capital cannot complain that their rates are raised. It is not "graft and cupidity" that asks for money the worth of money. Landlords have a grievance only if advances are restricted when their properties are worth more, tested not by tax valuation but by the rental market. The curious thing is that this happens when there is a complaint of scarcity of mortgage applications, although borrowers complain of scarcity of money to lend. Thus a leading lender's annual report within a few days stated: "Good mortgages were "very hard to get. * * * The "trouble was to find borrowers rather "than lenders. * * * It seemed "necessary to refuse at least nineteen "out of twenty offered to us." No rentpayer will believe that nineteen out of twenty landlords have suffered a reduction of income from rents recently.

The landlord who thinks that the dual subway has reduced values in any such proportion is rare. There are exceptions to this generalization, of course, and the owner of money who chooses to keep it is within his rights at a time when there is a competition of borrowers. But there will come again a competition of lenders. Then the pinching shoe will be put back on the other foot. The work of the Mayor's commission will not be prejudged. But it may be hoped that the commission will not confine its attention to taxes. The mistake, if mistake it was, in marking taxes up unduly cannot be remedied by marking them down unduly. The rent market has shown its independence of the tax collector, and the mortgage market rightly should respond rather to the rent market than to the tax valuation. These are factors about which there is room for difference of opinion, and each case stands on its own conditions and merits. Only in a general way can it be said that taxes now are not oppressive to the owners of good properties, and that mortgage loans have not been sounder for years.

A CONGRESS 100 PER CENT. AMERICAN.

The appeal of the League for National Unity to the loyal voters of the United States to prevent the election to Congress next Fall of any Socialist or pro-German candidate opposed to the purposes for which we went to war is timely, it is needed. In every Congressional district where a division of the loyal voters might make possible the election of a sympathizer with Germany, Democrats and Republicans should forget the line that divides them and unite in support of a candidate of unquestioned loyalty, to the end that the next Congress may be wholly American.

The appeal of the league states the case in a convincing way:

> In order that the next Congress may be undividedly American and anti-Prussian, it will not suffice for the nation to vote for a "better man" or the less disloyal of two candidates on Election Day. It will be the business of the two dominant political parties generally, whatever their natural divisions may be as to domestic policies, to insure that, whoever be elected, every American district will be represented by an American patriot. It will be disloyalty in either party to nominate or at the primaries to abet the nomination of any man whose support of the Government's war program is reluctant or qualified.
>
> In the interests of the nation, we ask for more. If in any district it become likely that an anti-war candidate be successful, it is the imperative duty of the two leading parties to effect a coalition against the non-American or anti-American candidate in order to make certain his defeat. An equitable arrangement should be effected between the two parties covering all such districts as require the expedient of coalition in order to avert the election of a disloyal candidate.

That the issue of loyalty should be made paramount has been clearly understood since the Socialist, Hillquit, denouncing our Government for entering the war against Germany and urging an immediate peace, which would be a victory for Germany, received 142,000 votes when he was candidate for Mayor of this city last November. These votes were not all Socialist, but they were all anti-war. Throughout the country the Socialists are organized, they are active. The majority faction of the Socialists stand upon the thoroughly disloyal platform of opposition to the war which was adopted at St. Louis. They boast that they are going to spend $1,000,000 in the Congressional campaign and that they will have 4,000,000 votes. Every Congressman elected by the party that put forth the St. Louis resolutions will be an opponent of war, will be a friend and supporter of the German cause. That brand of socialism is German throughout, German in its origin, in its principles, in its aim. These men are the Bolsheviki of America, and they have as little sympathy with American democracy, with the Democratic principles of our Government, as the Bolsheviki themselves.

What they would aim to do in Congress may be judged from the obstructive behavior of the Socialist members of the Assembly at Albany. They would strive by every means in their power to impede legislation necessary for the prosecution of the war, they would be the enemies of the Government and of the American people. The patriotic spirit shown by the Republicans in this Congress, who have given full support to war measures of the Administration, shows that party distinctions have been forgotten. Let them stay forgotten, let them be put out of mind altogether in any district where the pro-German spirit shows itself next Fall. Wherever there is danger that an un-American candidate might be elected because of party division, the Democrats and Republicans should unite and make sure that a candidate altogether American goes to Congress.

THE DEMANDS OF THE NEWSDEALERS.

Readers of newspapers in this city may be interested to know what basis of reason and justice there is for the position taken by the newsdealers who, since the increase in the price of the newspapers from one cent to two cents, have discontinued delivery to their customers and refuse to sell papers at all. The position of the newsdealers is set forth in a circular issued by one of the larger dealers to his patrons, which is here reproduced in full (the odd wording of the first paragraph seems to refer to some thought not expressed):

> With great reluctance we are compelled to discontinue the service of morning and evening newspapers until such arrangement can be made between the publishers and all the newsdealers of this city.
>
> When the publishers raised the price to two cents the new wholesale price established to the newsdealers was so out of reason as to make it almost prohibitive to continue in this business.
>
> Although we have endeavored to use all pacific means to arrive at some price satisfactory to all concerned, the publishers have refused to consider any concession, and have forced this action upon all the dealers, unpleasant as it is to us. We trust for your kind indulgence in this trying period, and assure you our best efforts are being directed to resume normal conditions at the earliest moment.

Let us examine the statement whether the new wholesale price to newsdealers is "so out of reason as to make it almost prohibitive."

The two cents (twenty mills) which the newsdealer's customer pays for his paper is thus distributed:

Paper manufacturer, average	10 mills
Newsdealer	6 mills
News company, distributer...	1½ mills
Newspaper publisher.........	2½ mills

Out of the return of two and one-half mills, one-quarter of a cent, which the publisher receives, he must pay all costs of office handling of the paper, that is, the expense of his circulation department. Against this one-quarter of a cent also he must charge whatever loss he incurs from return to him of papers not sold by the newsdealer. Inasmuch as these two items of cost, added together, exceed his whole return of one-quarter of a cent on each copy of the paper, it would seem to an entirely candid mind that to impose on the publisher any new item of cost, to reduce still further his rather moderate return per copy, would be, indeed, "out of reason," if not "prohibitive." Under the former one-cent price the newsdealer's return was 4 mills; now he gets 6 mills, an increase of 50 per cent. without any addition to his costs. More than that, he now has the return privilege, which he didn't have before, which means that the publisher assumes the entire risk of unsold copies, hitherto borne by the newsdealer.

This analysis of the transaction between the publisher and the newsdealer, with its exposition of their respective shares of the price paid for the paper, may enable the public to judge whether the newsdealers had a genuine grievance sufficient to warrant the action they have taken. It should be pointed out, further, that they did not wait for the ascertainment of the fact whether the increase in price would diminish their sales, but at once discontinued the delivery of papers before any judgment could be formed as to the effect of the increased price.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Armada Supplied by Our Foes. There may be just a trace of what in other days would have been called malice in the fact that Americans and all their allies derive from the arrival in France of a great fleet loaded with men and munitions of war to be used against the Germans a particular and additional satisfaction from the circumstance that all these ships once flew the German flag. The consequence of that is a particular and additional pain for our foes—a pain which they would not have felt had we and our friends been forced to use vessels of our own building.

The Germans must squirm with rage as they think of that fleet, thus employed, and not alone because the ships cost them a great deal of money. Their loss symbolized the incalculably larger loss of the worldwide ocean traffic built up by many years of skillful labor and intelligent enterprise in successful competition with England and the other maritime nations. Utterly destroyed now is that magnificent achievement of German genius, and the task of creating ocean trade again will have to be undertaken in the face of hostilities and difficulties which no imaginable terms of peace obtainable by Germany will make less than colossal.

It pleases some of the Germans, and certain other enemies of England, to sneer at the British Navy because of its failure to carry out a British landsman's unfortunate boast about "digging the rats out of their hole." But of what that navy has accomplished the composition and the safe arrival of those sixteen big German steamers, so laden, are only a minute fraction. It has inflicted on Germany the greatest of her many great calamities. From the beginning of the war it has stood, resolute and immovable, between her and victory, and except for its existence Germany would not have to give a single anxious thought to our own present and future participation in the fight against her.

Instead, she would have been able promptly—in the Spring of 1915, say—to supply with an opportunity to demonstrate their military courage and efficiency those strange Americans who have so loudly professed their willingness to die for their country here at home.

Glorious News for Slackers. With Secretary Baker's indisposition to have the draft law turned into a deterrent of marriage there will probably be general sympathy, it being commonly admitted that to put obstacles in the way of marriage is against public policy. It is easy to see, however, that the Secretary's overturning of a decision reached after careful consideration by the most eminent of all our Examining Boards has imposed on that board and all the others a task which is not adequately characterized by calling it difficult.

For the examiners will not be allowed hereafter to act on the presumption that a marriage contracted since May 18 had as its motive, or one of its motives, a desire on the part of the husband to escape military service. That presumption has put the burden of proving the absence of that motive on the claimant for exemption. I also gave the Government the benefit of whatever doubt on the subject might exist—which is not, on the whole, a bad thing when a country is at war.

Under Secretary Baker's ruling the presumption is transposed. The examiners must consider every case on its merits—or demerits—and, unless their competence as heart-searchers rises to the height of discovering just why a man married, they must—well, give him, instead of the Government, the benefit of the doubt, and, for the sake of his very conveniently acquired dependent, let him stay at home while others do the fighting for him and his wife.

In the very nature of the problem thus presented, the examiners have no data to go on in making up their minds except the word of the newly married man. What he will say if he wants exemption is obvious, and other evidence on the subject is hardly imaginable unless he has been indiscreet enough to boast to available witnesses that he married purely for love—of personal safety. And few of a notably cautious tribe would ever do that.

So, though Secretary Baker's ruling may be sound in law and equity as applied in peace times, it has the unfortunate peculiarity, in times of war, of filling the "slacker's" heart with deep joy.

Better in Motive Than Effect. Over in London a considerable number of people more amiable than wise have undertaken to give their Government financial assistance by burning its war bonds or the coupons thereon—the "dividend warrants," as they are called there. This "movement" is reported in several churches, and in every instance it is proposed to make the burning something of a public function, with elaborate and properly patriotic ceremonies.

The British Treasury officials, not unnaturally, are displeased by the plan. The first objection they raised and formally announced was that the effect of the bond-burnings would be to tie up for ten years the money set aside for paying the interest on the securities destroyed. That argument the would-be benefactors of a debt-laden country are striving to meet by arrangements for informing the Treasury as to the serial numbers and denominations of the bonds burned. This probably could be done in a way to leave no doubt as to the termination of the obligation with respect to the particular bonds destroyed, but the plan could be approved only in the case of a nation in a state of desperate insolvency and on the verge of compelled repudiation of its debts.

Great Britain is still very far from that point, and its Government's reluctance to accept uninvited favors can easily be understood. Business affairs are best conducted in a businesslike way. The well-intentioned Briton will find no difficulty in discovering other and better methods of helping his Government to carry on the war than this one.

Braving French Reprisals. Paris, it seems, has not won immunity from aerial raids by the promptness with which the French military authorities have made on German cities reprisal in kind for previous bombings from the sky of other towns in French territory. That the capital has not been troubled till now by the German aviators evidently has been due to other motives than apprehensions of vengeance.

Those aviators were deterred, presumably, by the difficulties and dangers of a long flight over land where defense was comparatively effective and where prompt warning of attack could be given.

Why the situation has changed may be revealed later, but the fact that it has changed in some way this week's experience of Paris seems to prove—and to prove, also, the unwisdom of entering into a competition in atrocity with the Germans. At that the Germans are sure to win, though they can win in nothing else. It is the one superiority that civilized peoples can cordially grant them.

William Watson's Fine Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not until this morning was it my fortune to happen upon William Watson's "Americans, Hail!" in the Magazine Section of The Sunday Times. It is difficult to intimate with what a degree of exalted emotion I realized, as I read, that the spirit of true poesy has not yet forsaken the earth nor withdrawn from dwelling in the tabernacles of men. As a work of eloquence and lofty achievement in a wonderful art, this poem deserves a place among the masterpieces of all time, not excluding the masterpieces in painting, sculpture, architecture, or music. I feel that I am only rendering a service to any reader of The Times who failed to see the poem when I urge that he possess himself of a copy and lend his faculties to the captivity of its sonant numbers, its red-hot prophet's wrath, its resplendently flashing phrases, its flawless delineations of Lloyd George, of the Kaiser, of our own President Wilson, and the marvelous faithfulness of its portrayal of the present mind of an imperiled civilization.

W. F. MARSHALL.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 29, 1918.

A Solemn Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a long pondering of the situation in which we find ourselves, it has occurred to me that our revered Administration in Washington has erred in failing to carry out its methods with logical consistency. Having made the President of Williams College its choice as the man best qualified for adjusting the coal business to war conditions, why did it not see to it that a man experienced in the handling and distribution of coal—one of the Burns brothers, for instance—was put at the head of the Williams Faculty?

That, as was said by the man mentioned by Dickens who cut off his little boy's head, would have made "everything compact and comfortable."

L. W.

New York, Jan. 31, 1918.

NOT MRS. KERENSKY.

Report of Former Minister's Marriage to an Actress Denied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times of Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, which prints a photograph labeled "Mrs. Alexander F. Kerensky, Russian actress, whom the former Russian Premier married in the midst of the September crisis which preceded the overthrow of the Kerensky Government, copyright Underwood & Underwood."

As a friend and admirer of Mr. Kerensky, I beg to say that you are doing great injustice to the family of this sincere and public-spirited Russian. The photograph is not the photograph of Mrs. Alexander F. Kerensky, and its use in America at this time tends to crystallize an old and scandalous falsehood which was circulated about Mr. Kerensky last Summer.

The story to which I refer was to the effect that Mr. Kerensky had abandoned his wife, had divorced her, and had married a Russian actress. This report was circulated during one of the numerous crises which the Provisional Government of which Mr. Kerensky was the head passed through, and it was inspired by his political enemies and by German agents. Mr. Kerensky was a devoted husband and father who lived with his family in an apartment in Petrograd, and who was only separated from them by the strain of official duties which sometimes required his constant attendance at the Winter Palace, when he slept in one of the rooms that had been assigned to the servants of the old régime on the top floor of that building. Mrs. Kerensky frequently visited the Winter Palace, bringing her husband his luncheon. There were never any differences between them, as she was so devoted to his cause that she was arrested by the present Government for tearing down political placards from the walls of Petrograd.

The photograph in question is that of Mme. Time, (pronounced Téemay,) a musical artist in Petrograd, who is happily married. I do not believe that she knew Mr. Kerensky. She printed a denial of the story in the newspapers at the time, but that denial does not seem to have been cabled abroad, as the original scandal was.

My memory regarding these circumstances has been refreshed by Victor Soskice, the son of Dr. David Soskice, private secretary to the Prime Minister, who is now in New York, living at 71 West Eighty-fifth Street.

I am in a position to speak of these matters because I was head of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia and was in Petrograd for five months. There I met Mr. Kerensky and those around him, and was frequently at the Winter Palace.

WILLIAM B. THOMPSON.

New York, Jan. 25, 1918.

The photograph to which Colonel Thompson refers was obtained by The Times from Underwood & Underwood, dealers in news photographs. It had been received by Underwood & Underwood from the hands of an occasional correspondent of theirs whom they had no reason to regard as otherwise than trustworthy. This man had just returned from Russia, bringing this picture, among others, relating to the revolution. He assured the Underwood management that he knew the woman personally, that the report of her marriage to Mr. Kerensky had been repeatedly published in the Petrograd newspapers, and that she herself had given him the photograph. The marriage was reported in New York and London newspapers through cablegrams from Stockholm, published Sept. 16, 1917, on the basis of statements by refugees reaching Stockholm and Petrograd. On Sept. 18 The Times published a London dispatch quoting Lydia Kyasht, the Russian dancer, in denial of the reported marriage.

Long and Faithful Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest the tribute of Mr. Scudder to the fifty-five years of faithful service rendered to him and his family by Alice Flanagan. The servant friend is probably a more common phenomenon in the old country than in what Mr. Scudder properly calls "changeable America." I should like to take this opportunity of testifying to my own appreciation of the services of my personal maid, who has been with me for thirty-five years, and was previous to that with my brother thirteen years. No words of mine can express my sense of her constant attention and devotion.

SARAH HENDRICKS FLORANCE.

New York, Jan. 29, 1918.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE FLAGS.

Up the aisle of the crowded Church,
carefully borne, they came,
Each the sign of a nation's soul, vivid
as pulsing flame;
Their golden lances held aloft, their billowing colors spread,
With a proud and stately harmony—the
Stars and Stripes at their head;
Flag of our very inmost heart, scroll of
our deep desire,
With all our strivings and all our hopes
written in strokes of fire.
With the sting of tears on our eyelids
we watched its splendid grace;
And after it came the symbols each of a
strong undaunted race.
Britain, Italy, Belgium, France—oh, the
red and the white,
The blue, the green, the black and gold,
in the clear heroic light!
Sister nations, fighting all, that all may
yet be free;
Five great flags, light the mighty
chords of a marching melody.

As each was borne to the altar, the organ-thunders woke,
And out of the breathing silence the battle music broke;
Hymns from the souls of the people—
Marseillaise, Brabançonne—
And every song as it sounded was a part
of the Perfect One.
Belgium! How our hearts grew tense
with tears too deep to flow
At the trumpet-call of her sacrifice, the
cry of her boundless woe.
Flaming Italy, steadfast England,
France, with her gracious power—
When shall her children sing again,
and her ravaged gardens flower?

The voices died, and the strong brave
chords ceased on the vibrant air,
And out of the sighing stillness broke
forth a wave of prayer—
Prayer for our worldwide Union, for
justice and liberty,
For the valiant souls that fear not
death, for the peace that yet shall
be.
Comrades great, we have heard your
call, and the rallying drums that
beat;
We are sick with waiting and longing,
we are coming with eager feet!
See, we have stretched our hands to
you, ready to strive and die,
As, borne along to our Battle Hymn, the
five great flags go by.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

DRAFT OF ALIENS.

Secretary Lansing Corrects a Misprint of His Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Lansing today issued a statement explanatory of his letter of a few days ago to Vice President Marshall respecting the conscription agreements between the United States and Great Britain and Canada.

"The State Department's attention," said the Secretary's statement of today, "has been called to a misquotation in certain newspapers of the Secretary of State's letter to the Vice President of Jan. 29, 1918, regarding conscription agreements with Great Britain and Canada. The following words, 'military service shall be twenty to forty years, both inclusive, and in respect to Americans in Great Britain and Canada the ages for,' have been omitted from the fourth paragraph of Secretary Lansing's letter as it appeared in the morning papers. This omission gave the impression that under the proposed agreements British and Canadians in the United States would be subject to draft only within the age limits stated in the draft act of May 18, 1917. The Secretary's letter, however, stated that such persons would be subject to military service between the ages of twenty to forty years, both inclusive, and that Americans in Great Britain and Canada would be subject to military service according to the ages of the draft act of May 18, 1917. The paragraph of Secretary Lansing's letter in correct form reads as follows:

"'In brief, these conventions, which are in effect practically alike, give to persons under the convention the option to return to their own country for military service within a certain limited period. After the expiration of this period such persons are subject to military service under the laws and regulations of the country in which they choose to remain, provided that for British and Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be 20 to 40 years, both inclusive, and in respect to Americans in Great Britain and Canada the ages for military service shall be limited to those of the Draft act of May 18, 1917.'"

ASK $500,000,000 INCREASE.

Demands of Railway Workers Represent Half of Operating Income.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Hundreds of complaints of railway labor organizations against local practices of railroad employers were classified today by the Railroad Wage Commission and will be investigated by the commission's examiners, together with the labor supervisor whom Director General McAdoo plans to name on his permanent executive staff.

W. S. Carter, Chief of the Firemen's Brotherhood, is under consideration for this post, and has received the indorsement of many labor organizations now affiliated with the four leading brotherhoods. The Labor Supervisor will not deal with wage questions, except incidentally.

Demands for wage increases pending before the Railroad Wage Commission are for an aggregate average of 40 per cent. it was disclosed today. The demands represent a total of nearly $500,000,000 this year, or about half of the railway operating income of last year.

A number of requests for more pay are still reaching the commission. In nearly every case the labor union seeks to represent all members of the particular trade whether organized or unorganized, and the Wage Commission is said to be prepared to accept this principle.

Many of the demands are for much more than 40 per cent. They ask in some cases an increase to place certain trades on a parity with employes of other industries, and in addition a flat increase to provide for higher cost of living within the last year.

With the aid of its statisticians and examiners the Wage Commission expects to determine just rates of increase for various classes of railway labor, and probably will scale down the demands in many instances. An attempt also will be made to make the wage grants proportional to pay in other industries.

COMMISSIONER CARR QUITS.

Chairman Van Santvoord Also Resigns from Up-State Service Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Instead of the five members for which the law provides, there will be only two active members on the up-State Public Service Commission after tomorrow, if Governor Whitman fails to act on the resignations of James O. Carr of Schenectady and Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, Chairman of the commission.

The action of Chairman Van Santvoord, whose resignation has not yet reached the Executive Chamber, is surprising, because his term of office would have expired tomorrow. There has been some talk of his being retained. Mr. Carr's term, would not have expired until 1920. He resigned for business reasons.

With the retirement of Commissioners Van Santvoord and Carr the voluminous work of the up-State commission will devolve upon Commissioners Barhite of Rochester and Irvine of Ithaca. Commissioner Emmet of South Salem has for some time past been prevented by illness from attending to his duties.

The name of Ledyard P. Hale, who has been counsel to the up-State Public Service Commission since it was created, was mentioned today as a possible appointee for one of the vacancies. Among others who, according to report, are being considered, are Franklin B. Lord, legal adviser to the Governor; First Deputy Attorney General Sanford W. Smith of Columbia, a lieutenant of "Lou" Payn, and John G. Wickser of Erie, formerly a member of the Republican State Committee.

14,519 CHILDREN IN COURT.

Justice Hoyt Says War Conditions Have Not Increased Delinquency.

The annual report of the administration of the Children's Court, which was made public yesterday by Presiding Justice Franklin C. Hoyt, shows that war conditions have had very slight effect on the number of cases requiring attention during the year. There were approximately 2,000 more children arraigned in the court in 1917 than in the previous year, but the totals average but little more for the three preceding years and were below the averages from 1907 to 1912. Justice Hoyt said in this connection:

"The existing war conditions can hardly be held responsible for the growth of cases in the Children's Court, except that, toward the end of 1917, there was a perceptible increase among the improper guardianship proceedings, due to the scarcity of food and fuel and the difficulty of making proper provision for some of the children." Justice Hoyt says the work of probation officers and preventive agencies, such as the Big Sisters and Big Brothers organizations, have done much for the betterment of conditions among children.

There were 14,519 children before the court. These cases were divided into two main classes—juvenile delinquency and improper guardianship, or special proceedings. Only 156 girls were delinquents, compared with 7,078 boys for the same period.

GARRISON DELIVERS WARNING TO WILSON

Ex-Secretary of War Says That Much Depends on Self-Abnegation of the President.

SHOULD INVITE CRITICISM

Tells Kenyon Alumni the Executive Must Draw Country's Ablest Men as His Aids.

Lindley M. Garrison, who resigned as Secretary of War during President Wilson's first term, in a speech last night, delivered a frank warning to the President that responsibility laid upon him so to conduct the war that he might preserve the people's confidence that he was thinking and acting solely for them and regardless of party or of self. Addressing the Kenyon Alumni Association of the East in the Delta Kappa Epsilon clubhouse, Mr. Garrison said the fierce fires of patriotism had fused the country into a solid mass as to the end to be achieved, but that success or failure of our war aims depended upon the direction the President gave to the power that the country's solidity had placed in his hands.

He asserted that America had the means to win and that victory depended upon the spirit of the country. This spirit in turn, he declared, must depend upon the self-abnegation and the purity of purpose of President Wilson, whom he begged to call to his side the ablest aids the country afforded. The President, he insisted, must welcome well-intentioned counsel and criticism and must so act as not to weaken his power by arousing suspicion as to the motives for his conduct, which would weaken his power, or conviction that he was not acting for the people alone, which would destroy it. Mr. Garrison said:

"Our leaders in executive and legislative councils and on the field of battle can do much, but they cannot do much without the effective backing of the people. The proper spirit in the people will respond to the proper spirit in the leaders of the people. Our leaders are the engineers who work the levers, but the power comes from the purpose and the spirit and the will of the people.

Co-ordination Needed.

"We must think and act as one if we are to win, and win we must. We hold too precious a thing in trust to let it perish by any faltering or failure on our part. How then can we think and act as one? How can the people and their leaders do each their full part to enforce their will and purpose that this war shall not be fought in vain and that a righteous peace shall result from their supreme effort and sacrifice?

"The answer is as simple in statement as it is difficult in execution. It can be done only by self-forgetting devotion of the leaders and of the people. By coordination and co-operation of the leaders and the led—the proper interplay of forces; by energizing and organizing the Government so that it can utilize all the strength and power and purpose and will of the people; by putting every particle of strength and power and purpose and will back of the Government; by doing whatever is helpful and abstaining from whatever is hurtful; by holding up the hands of constituted authority and infusing it with the spirit and determination of uncompromising victory.

"Our elected representatives in Congress have unreservedly placed at the disposal of the President every power and every resource of the land. All the men, all the money, all the power he has asked for he has received. And this is as it should be. The pople approve. And the people themselves have responded and stand ready to respond in the same spirit and to the same unlimited extent. It is doubtful if the people of any country in any war ever were more wholeheartedly back of their Government than the American people are back of their Government in this war. Of grumbling there is little or none. Of opposition there is none.

"There is eager questioning and an active desire to be sure that everything is being done which it is possible to do, and that what is being done is being as well done as it is possible to do it. But such questioning is not born of a spirit of opposition, but of a spirit of helpfulness. The lack of opposition of which I speak is, of course, opposition to the war—the doing of anything and everything to win the war. I do not, of course, mean that there is no grumbling and opposition with respect to personalities or details. The fierce fires of patriotism have fused the country into a solid mass as to the end to be achieved, but they have not burned out self-seeking ambition or desire for personal aggrandizement. Nothing which has as yet come into the world has done that, and probably nothing ever will.

Urges Self-Abnegation of President.

"There has, however, so far been a wholesome and welcome absence of party spirit and partisan manoeuvre. It has been absent though only in abeyance. It should remain absent and in abeyance. It can be kept so, but only by the self-abnegation of the President and by his breadth of vision and of action. The power comes from the people. The use to be made of the power is in his hands. The people furnish it, he directs it. Through his direction will success or failure come. Awe-inspiring is his opportunity, awe-inspiring is his responsibility. The people will follow him in compact and unbroken mass so long as they believe he is thinking and acting solely for them and regardless of party or of self; that neither haughtiness of spirit, nor pride of opinion, nor personal advantage, nor party advantage is adulterating the purity of his purpose or interfering with the successful prosecution of the war.

"So vital is this that the President should leave nothing undone to deserve and preserve this confidence. He must leave no plausible ground for inciting suspicion in the minds of the people that such is not the case. Suspicion that such is not the case will impair his power, and conviction that such is not the case will destroy it. His mind must be open to counsel. He must welcome well-intentioned criticism. He must draw to his side the ablest aids the country affords. His vision must be unobstructed by personal or partisan considerations, and his heart and spirit must hold but one impulse—the victory of America.

"Victory without regard to who achieves it. Victory without regard to who secures the reward for it. Victory for the American people, for American principles, won by America acting with singleness of mind and singleness of heart. The power of the President acting in this way is irresistible; unjust criticism will fall from him as harmless as rose leaves fall in Summer; party clamor or political malice will be as unheeded as rain drops on the everlasting hills. His purity of purpose and singleness of aim will be reflected in the steadiness and devotion of the people, and the combination will constitute an unbreakable and unbeatable unity."

URGES FULL MEDICAL RANK.

Dr. Lambert Would Make Army Doctors Equals of Line Officers.

If friction in the army is to be avoided medical officers must rank with officers of the line, according to Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who gave out a statement yesterday, urging the adoption of the Owen bill.

"The present status of our medical officers," Dr. Lambert said, "prevents any criticism of the care of troops or of hygiene or of sanitation from going through to headquarters unless the line officers desire it should. All inferior officers must report through superior officers of the line and the medical officers are no exception. In the American Army promotion for the vast majority of the medical staff ends with the grade of Major and there is only one officer higher than Colonel on the entire medical staff."

In the British Army, Dr. Lambert points out, there are medical officers of high rank and the Medical Major General can carry his ideas directly to an equal in command.

SOLDIERS' WIVES APPLY FOR WORK

Principal Type of 1,500 Women Who Ask Jobs in One Week in New York City.

HALF OF THEM ARE PLACED

United States Employment Service Reports Shortage of Domestic Servants Due to War.

The only shortage of labor in the United States which cannot be filled by shifting workers from districts where there is a surplus exists in the ranks of domestic servants, according to a report made yesterday by the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. This shortage of servants is due to the movement of women into war industries, the officials said.

The experience of the first week of the new offices of the Employment Service at 22 East Twenty-second Street, has shown that many more women are going into war industries than had been supposed. In the first week of the new service 1,500 women applied for work, and 2,000 men. The report said that the principal type of female applicant was the young wife of the soldier, who found that she had to take up employment to make ends meet. As a rule, these women are intelligent and generally of a high type. The service sent a letter to the Merchants' Association calling attention to this new supply of women workers.

According to the report, the shortage of house servants exists in many parts of the country. It was said this was the only kind of labor of which there was no surplus to draw from. Reports to the Department of Labor said that the servant shortage was most acute in Portland, Ore.; Mobile, Ala.; Moscow, Idaho, Omaha, and Indianapolis. The reasons given for the shortage were the improved status of women workers because of the war, the increasing range of employment opened to women by war conditions and the decline in immigration.

Mrs. Hilda Mulhauser Richards of Washington, who is in charge of the Women's Division at the United States Employment Service offices, said yesterday that of the 1,500 women who had applied for work in the first week the office had been opened about half had been placed in positions. She said she believed that a great many firms did not know of the existence of the employment office and added that any firm desiring women workers should call up Gramercy 371. In many instances, she said, women whose husbands had gone to war asked for work.

T. A. Donahue, in charge of the men's division, said that since Monday 2,000 men had applied for work, but that jobs had been found for only 500. He said he attributed part of the shortage of demand to the circumstance that firms were not taking on new men because of the Monday closing orders of the Fuel Administration and because of the shortage of coal. He said that examiners would be sent to plants with Government contracts to ascertain just what type of worker was in demand so that applicants to the employment office might be directed accordingly. The Employment Service said in its letter to the Merchants' Association:

"The first week at the new building has brought to light certain conditions which should be called to the attention of employers in this district. Most striking of all is the fact that women who have applied for work are not the ordinary type commonly known as 'floaters,' who pass in and out of the regular employment office and about as quickly in and out of the premises of the employer who gives them an opportunity.

"The women who have come to the Government's new offices are trained workers of a high grade. They comprise experienced women who have been successful in nonessential industries, and are now getting to the point where war is forcing them to change to something else if it only means a living. Here is a fine opportunity for large employers to add to their organizations a type of women who could not be obtained except at high salary during normal times.

"Among the applicants for employment are secretarial workers, for clerical positions of all kinds, nurses of every description. The principal type of applicant which ought to appeal especially to the employer who is filling war contracts is the young wife of the soldier gone to the front, who was before marriage a trained worker, and who now, for economic reasons, must resume work."

J. Stevens Ulman Is Dinner Host.

J. Stevens Ulman gave a dinner last night at his residence, 24 East Eighty-first Street, in honor of Milenko R. Vesnitch, Chief of the Serbian war mission to the United States.

Among the guests, numbering thirty, were Chauncey M. Depew, Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General; Stephan Lauzanne, Otto H. Kahn, Justice Victor J. Dowling, the Rev. Leighton Parks, C. B. Alexander, Morgan J. O'Brien, Edmund L. Baylies, C. Charles Blumenthal, Percy Rockefeller, Henry W. Taft, Joseph S. Ulman, James Speyer, General Radiguet, Alfred J. Johnson, City Chamberlain, and former Ambassador to Turkey Abram I. Elkus.

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WOMEN IN LIQUOR FIGHT.

W. C. T. U. Urges Passage of Two Prohibition Measures.

How 45,000 women, banded together in an organization which reaches into every county in the State, are to use their newly acquired votes in the interests of the two prohibition measures before the Legislature, was made public yesterday by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"The union is the largest woman's organization in the State on the basis of a paying membership," Mrs. Boole said, "and can immediately marshal more voting women on this one question than any other organization. We have an actual paying membership of 45,000, and there are at least that many more whom we know to be directly interested.

"The organization has 1,279 branches in the State. It is organized in every county, and every member is pledged to use her influence and to encourage her friends to use their influence in the interest of these two measures. Practically all of the churches are working with us. We shall make no attempt to control the women's votes along other lines, but will stand together on the prohibition question.

"That the new women voters are prepared to make this question an issue was shown recently in Brooklyn, when a Congressman resigned. The women of his district have already given notice to political leaders that they will not support a candidate who is not in favor of these measures, and that they positively will support those who favor them, other things being equal."

MANY ARRESTS IN BELGIUM.

Paul Lambert, Great French Manufacturer, Among Notables Seized.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—Les Nouvelles reports that arrests by the Germans are increasing in Belgium and that recently forty-two prominent personages were taken into custody by the military at Brussels, including Paul Lambert, the great French manufacturer of Chauny, and Edouard Laguerre, son of the French Deputy. The Burgomaster of Alost has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment because concealed arms were found in the town.

Ninety Ghent notables have been seized as hostages to guarantee the performance by the inhabitants of military work ordered by the Germans. At Liége a Hollander named Paul Ussen has been condemned to death and his wife to twelve years' imprisonment. Two manufacturers have been sentenced to hard labor for life.

MISS BRADLEY BETROTHED.

Brigadier General's Daughter to Wed the Rev. Frank Fitt.

Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bradley and Mrs. Bradley announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Bradley, to the Rev. Frank Fitt of this city.

Miss Bradley is a graduate of Vassar, class of '13, and received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University last year. She is now Assistant Professor of Economics at Vassar.

Brig. Gen. Bradley, her father, is at present in France as Chief Surgeon of the American expeditionary forces, and her mother is engaged in Red Cross work in Paris.

The Rev. Fitt is a graduate of Williams College, class of '11, and of the Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. He is acting minister of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, and is also on the staff of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Marry in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Alice Berlage, daughter of Mrs. R. J. Feliner of the Belnord, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, was married to Lawrence G. Odell of Akron, Ohio, yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Father McQuaide officiating. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother and stepfather.

Miss Cecile Berlage was maid of honor for her sister, and the Misses Margaret Pallister, Adelaide Cozzens, Agnes Munson, and Ruth Lieber acted as bridesmaids.

Walter H. Bass was best man, and the ushers were J. A. O'Kane, Thomas Berlage, George Howard, and J. B. Wardwell.

Miss Jones to Wed Ensign Alker.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Jones of 130 East Thirty-seventh Street and Great Neck, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Joyce Jones, to Ensign James Ward Alker, U. S. N. R. F., son of the late Alhonse H. Alker and Mrs. Alker of 21 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Ensign Alker is a grandson of the late James E. Ward, and of the late Judge Henry Alker. He belongs to the New York Yacht and New York Athletic clubs.

Miss Fellman Weds Lieut. Posner.

Miss May G. Fellman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Fellman of New Orleans, La., who are staying at the Plaza, and First Lieutenant Alfred P. Posner were married yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in Grace Church by the Rev. C. C. Bentley. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Leon Godchaux of New Orleans. Lieutenant Posner is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and is now stationed at Camp Upton with the 308th Infantry.

To Aid the French Wounded.

Three war plays will be presented on Sunday evening at the Harris Theatre for the benefit of the American Fund for French Wounded. They will be "The Unseen Host," by Percival Wilde; "A Maid of France," by Harold Brighouse, and "A Belgian Christmas Eve," by Alfred Noyes. Dr. George Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, will speak on the work of the American Fund for French Wounded. The plays will be acted by members of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and produced by Dr. Franklin Sargent. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer of the American Fund for French Wounded.

John D. Rockefeller in Florida.

John D. Rockefeller has gone to Ormond Beach, Fla., to remain for the remainder of the season. He has taken a suite of eleven rooms at the Hotel Ormond for himself and party, which includes Mr. and Mrs. Starr J. Murphy and Miss Margaret Murphy, all of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. H. F. Biggar, his physician, and his secretary, telegraph operator, and servants.

Entertains Colonial Dames Today.

The Junior Colonial Dames of America and the Auxiliary Committee of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York are to be entertained this afternoon by Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius at her residence, 1,021 Park Avenue.

To Newspaper Readers in New York City:

Your newsdealer is now making a profit on each copy 50 per cent. larger than he made when the newspapers were sold at one cent. In addition he now takes no risk of loss, as the newspapers refund to him the amount paid for unsold copies. He has, therefore, no just reason for refusing to serve you.

The subway and elevated news stands are liberally supplied with morning and evening newspapers, and other means of distribution will be promptly arranged if necessary.

THRIFT STAMP SALE TOTALS $3,418,376

New York War Savings Committee Expects $100,000,000 to be Sold Here This Year.

PLANS WIDER EDUCATION

System to be Inaugurated to Acquaint All with Meaning and Methods of Savings Campaign.

The New York War Savings Committee, under whose auspices there was held at Carnegie Hall last Friday night the first public meeting here in support of the war thrift movement, is getting into the swing of the year's campaign with full expectations that before the end of 1918 New York's quota of $100,000,000 will have been more than filled up. The actual subscriptions through thrift stamps and war savings stamps through January 30 was $3,418,376.83. In view of the fact that much of the committee's time until quite recently was taken up with the work of perfecting organization it is believed by the officials in charge of the work that the figures so far are extremely favorable. The movement is one which, in the opinion of the workers who have studied the experience of European countries, will steadily widen so that the daily subscriptions in the latter part of the year will greatly exceed those received at present.

This movement is already evident, for the subscriptions received on Jan. 30, $174,583, were considerably larger than on any previous day. On Jan. 29 they were $110,000; on Jan. 28, a Garfield Monday, they were $68,000. These figures, moreover, do not represent quite all the receipts in New York City, for the returns are made through the Post Offices which report directly to Washington, and several of the smaller independent Post Offices in the borough of Queens are several days behind the larger offices in their returns on the committee's books.

Today there are approximately 10,000 places in New York City where war savings stamps can be bought. Before the end of the year there will be 50,000.

These boths centre about the sixteen Post Offices and the 350 banks, from which war savings stamps are sent out to hotels, restaurants, cigar stores, milk stations, telephone offices, and other business houses. At present the supervision of the smaller stations is under the charge of a field force of observers conducted by L. Seton Lindsay of the New York Life Insurance Company. These traveling agents not only are establishing new stations every day, but are keeping an eye on the ones already in operation, checking up their supply of stamps on hand and seeing to it that they obtain new supplies promptly when the sheets obtained from the central office at Post Office or bank are exhausted.

This organization, however, is only temporary. There is in process of building up a system based on committees in each election district, working under the spervision of general committees in the Assembly districts, which in their turn are under borough committees. When this organization is completed there will be in every election district a team under a responsible captain which will be in charge of the sales in the sub-stations, and will acquaint everybody with the meaning and methods of the campaign, and all other phases of war thrift work.

There has been some talk of a house-to-house canvass by the Woman's Committee, headed by Mrs. F. Louis Slade, but this has not been put into execution. Now that the War Savings Committee is fully organized and established in its headquarters at 51 Chambers Street, the next big job in addition to maintaining and expanding the daily sales will be co-operation in the Liberty Loan campaign. There is to be no conflict between the bond sales and the campaign for subscriptions to the war thrift movement. The thrift workers will assist the bond salesmen without any harm to their own work. Experience has shown in England that a campaign for the sale of big bonds has usually produced a large increase in the subscriptions to war savings stamps by those who were unable to buy war bonds, cash down, or who were reluctant to go into debt for them. A symptom of this co-operation is to be found in the action of the Intercollegiate Liberty Loan Committee, which at a recent meeting changed its name to the Intercollegiate War Savings and Loan Committee; an example which is said to be indicative of the co-operation in raising funds by the two methods that is likely to be followed in future.

FIRE ON GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Garrison Extinguishes Small Blaze in a Warehouse.

There was a small fire in one of the warehouses belonging to the Quartermaster Corps on Governors Island last night. It was discovered by a sentinel about 10:30, who turned in an alarm and sounded a fire call that turned out the garrison.

As a matter of precaution an alarm was sent to New York Headquarters and the fireboat New Yorker was hurried across to the island. Before the boat could arrive, however, the soldiers had the blaze under control. It was said last night that the damage was trifling.

LAUNCHES FEDERAL SHIP.

Third Built by Chicago Company for Shipping Board.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The third vessel built by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company for the Federal Shipping Board was launched today. The craft is named the War Duty. Her predecessors were the War Bound and the War Banner. The boats have a tonnage each of 3,500, are 256 feet long, and have a beam of 43 feet 6 inches and a depth of 23 feet.

The War Duty was slipped into the water without previous announcement.

WORK AT PORT NEWARK RESUMED WITH A RUSH

Material for Ships Long Delayed Now Arriving in Large Quantities—Four Keels Laid.

Ship construction at Port Newark Terminal, held up since the laying of the first keel, on Dec. 20, by the lack of material, has been resumed, and by the latter part of next week will be in full blast according to present indications. Four keels are now on the ways, the latest having been laid this week, and the first keel has had riveted to it considerable flooring, which arrived in the last few days. Steel parts for the ships are now coming in daily in small quantities and are being used as fast as they arrive. Many cars of steel material are expected the early part of the week, word having been received that the rail congestion is being rapidly cleared up.

B. L. Worden, General Superintendent of the Submarine Boat Corporation, which operates the yard for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said yesterday that he had been informed that two long solid trains of material were on their way here from Chicago under priority orders of the Director General of Railroads. Another solid trainload of material would leave Buffalo today or tomorrow, Mr. Worden was told by W. C. Mueller, traffic manager of the yard, who is assisting the railroad department to find and start eastward the shipyard's material. Other trainloads will soon be on the way, it is expected.

WAR ADVERTISERS OUTLINE CAMPAIGN

Every Activity of the Government to be "Put Over the Top" of Publicity.

How a vigorous advertising campaign conducted by experts is going to help war activities was set forth last night at a dinner in the Aldine Club, given for the members of the new division of advertising of the Committee on Public Information at Washington. William H. Johns, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies and Chairman of the new division, declared that advertising men all over the country were going to work so that every item on the war program—Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Fuel and Food Conservation, &c., would be carried "over the top."

"The Government has greeted this division of advertising enthusiastically," said Mr. Johns. "Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, the Shipping Board, the Fuel and the Food Administrators as well as the other branches of the Government devoted exclusively to war work have each appointed a man to co-operate with the division.

"We have been asked by Washington to form advertising committees of five men in each of 218 cities scattered all over the United States. These committees will form local points of contact to keep in touch with conditions from coast to coast. These various committees, I may add, will all be formed within the next two weeks.

"We must remember now that our clients are the heads of departments and bureaus in Washington. The money that is to be spent has not been argued about, it has been settled by edict. We have never raised this question, but there has already been apppropriated for advertising use $135,000. It is up to us to study every angle concerning fuel conservation, food conservation, the floating of Liberty bonds, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., &c., and apply the power of advertising where it is needed for the best interest of the Government."

L. B. Jones, President of the Association of National Advertisers, was also a speaker. "It may be up to us to teach economy and thrift," he said. "We may have to steady the people. Some may be crying 'business as usual' and others that 'Sherman was right,' while we have to steer a middle course. Let us so work that our campaign of patriotism shall be the greatest ever launched in the history of advertising."

Herbert S. Houston, another member of the division, told of some of the work already accomplished. "The division has no record, no history," he said, "but there is a great work ahead for it to accomplish. We know that advertising is a commodity just as much as blankets or shoes, but this commodity can render a service, and we are not going to argue whether it's a commodity or not. We are going to serve.

"Now, I am going to let you into a confidence. As we know, the great need of the nations is ships. Yesterday we had a long conference with a member of the Shipping Board, who outlined to us the immediate need of the Government for 250,000 skilled workmen. We looked over some advertising copy that this man had brought with him.

"We decided that it should contain a post card to be mailed by the reader to Chairman Hurley of the board stating that the applicant desired information. This was at first objected to, but I telephoned to Washington and was informed by a man on the board that he believed if we thought best, Chairman Hurley would agree, since it had been determined to leave such matters to the discretion of the Division on Advertising. I am going to get in touch with Mr. Hurley tonight in New York and settle the matter."

The members of the new Division on Advertising are Mr. Johns, Mr. Jones, Mr. Houston, W. C. D'Arcy, and O. C. Harn.

ATTACKS RUMOR MONGERS.

Gregory Insists Upon Law to Stop Circulation of False Reports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In reporting to the Senate the Administration bill penalizing circulation of false reports to obstruct the sale of Liberty Bonds or other Federal securities, Chairman Culberson of the Judiciary Committee, today presented a letter from Attorney General Gregory saying that the Secretary of the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board were much interested in the legislation.

"During the last six months," said the Attorney General, "the attention of this department has been called to many instances of the making of false reports or statements intended to interfere with the successful floating of the Liberty Bonds. Whether these acts have been committed by those favoring the cause of the enemy or whether with other motives, they are equally disloyal and injurious to the interests of the United States."

The bill provides maximum penalties of twenty years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Maurice E. Weil Not Dead.

It was incorrectly stated in yesterday's TIMES that Maurice E. Weil of Weil Brothers, metal manufacturers, of 77 Manhattan Avenue, had died at his home, 137 West 141st Street, on Tuesday. The man to whom the obituary should have referred was Maurice Weil, a former resident of New York and employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who died at Lake Saranac, N. Y.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Conforming to the orders of the Fuel Administrator, our offices will be closed on Mondays beginning Jan. 28 and ending Mar. 25.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

DEFINES POSITION OF PEACE SOCIETY

Oscar S. Straus Says Purpose of Many of Them Has Been Misrepresented.

PEOPLE ARE NOT DIVIDED

Declares Militaristic System Shall Be Conquered Before Peace Is Projected.

The functions of a patriotic peace society in time of war were discussed yesterday at the annual meeting of the New York Peace Society, held at the Hotel Astor, by Oscar S. Straus, the senior Vice President of the society.

"Peace is a word of somewhat sinister import at present," he said; "but not the kind of a peace that we advocate, the democratic peace that will insure the development of the free peoples of the world. A number of peace societies of standing have recently found it advisable to make their position clear, for our enemies are using the existence of various peace organizations in this country in order to misinterpret the attitude of the American people. We have received information that a propaganda is being made in Germany, based on the names of a number of peace societies, indicating that the people of this country are divided and are not united in support of the Government. Of course this is entirely false.

"In the midst of war it is our duty to prepare for the kind of a peace we have entered the war to achieve. The general programs for which this society, the Carnegie Endowment, the League to Enforce Peace, and similar organizations stand have found sympathetic adherents among our allies, including some of the leading men of England and France; but these movements, there as here, are based on the premise that first we must conquer the militaristic system that projected this war. Whether it is overthrown from without or within is immaterial, but overthrown it must be before peace comes.

"Meanwhile the ground must be prepared for that reconstruction that will insure the peace and prosperity of the liberty-loving peoples of the world, and it is in studies directed in this line that this society is finding most of its work at present. We are preparing for conferences on German democracy, on the bases of the future settlement as President Wilson sees them, and on international organization to come after this war.

"I am glad to report that I paid a visit last Sunday to the President of this society, Andrew Carnegie, and that I found him extraordinarily hopeful of peace—of the kind of peace we want, of an American peace that will guard the future against any such inroad on the trust of civilization as has inflicted this war upon the world."

Mr. Straus opened his address with an apology for his delay in appearance, due to the fact that not even his position as Chairman of the Public Service Commission was able to speed up the subway. "Our transit system," he said, "notwithstanding the fact that I am supposed to have some authority over it, is not working at all times entirely as it should."

The report of the Secretary, Dr. Charles H. Levermore, showed the work of the society since the outbreak of the war in co-operating with the State Council of Defense, in furtherance of various patriotic movements, and in issuing to its members a new bulletin, The Messenger, containing discussion of the topics bearing on the conditions of a reorganized world which is to be a large feature of the organization's work during the rest of the war. In describing the prompt steps taken to make clear the organization's support of the war, he remarked: "It seemed that it would be valuable to make it clear that there was at least one peace society that was 100 per cent. American."

All of the principal officers were reelected. John J. Fitzgerald, ex-Congressman, was chosen a Director in the place of the late John D. Crimmins.

GEN. CARPENTIER DIES AT 93

A Forty-niner Gold Miner Who Gave Columbia University $112,000.

General Horace W. Carpentier, 93 years old, one of the original "forty-niners," who amassed a large fortune in the Western gold fields, died yesterday at his home, 108 East Twenty-seventh Street. He was born in California and at one time was Mayor of Oakland and President of the Bank of California.

It was after his retirement that he came into prominence as the guardian for Miss Maude Burke, who married Sir Bache Cunard in 1895. Miss Burke in the preceding year had been engaged to Prince Andre Poniatowski, and General Carpentier objected, threatening to cut Miss Burke from his will if she married the Prince. In 1901 General Carpentier endowed Columbia University with a chair of Chinese language and literature. This occurred after his return from a trip through China. Several years later he added $12,000 to his gift of $100,000 to Columbia, asking that the chair be known as the "Dean Lung Department."

PROF. L. H. MILLS DEAD.

Held Chair of Zend Philology in Oxford—Born in Virginia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Lawrence Heyworth Mills, Professor of Zend Philology at Oxford University since 1898, and the author of many books on philology and religions of the East, died at Oxford on Tuesday night. He was born in 1837 and was graduated from New York University and the Fairfax (Va.) Theological Seminary.

Herbert Hunt, Editor.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 31.—Herbert Hunt, for twelve years editor of The Tacoma Daily News, died today in his forty-ninth year. He was forced by illness to give up his active connection with The News last July. Mr. Hunt was a native of Indiana. He was graduated from De Pauw University and had newspaper experience in Baltimore, Chicago, and Indianapolis before coming to the Pacific Coast.

Cornelius Smith.

Cornelius Smith, one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange, died at his home, 408 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, Wednesday night, from heart disease. He was in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Smith became a member of the Produce Exchange fifty-four years ago.

Henry Whitehouse Reighley.

Henry Whitehouse Reighley, Vice President of the Fulton Trust Company, died yesterday at his home, 303 West Eightieth Street. He was born in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1851, a son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Reighley. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and entered the banking business.

Bertel Hogne Gunlogsen.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 31.—Bertel Hogne Gunlogsen, a linguist and translator, died here yesterday, aged 79 years. At one time he was a teacher of languages in the household of Queen Victoria. He was a native of Iceland.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FINK.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Fink (nee Elsie Hirsch) announce the birth of a son at their home, 280 Fort Washington Av., New York City.

HARRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Harris of 610 West 150th St. announce the birth of a son at the Lying-In Hospital.

Engaged.

FITT—BRADLEY.—Brigadier General and Mrs. A. E. Bradley of Paris, France, announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriett Bradley, to the Rev. Frank Fitt, New York City.

Married.

POSNER—FELLMAN.—At New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by the Rev. Cedric Charles Bentley, at Grace Church, May Fellman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Fellman, to Alfred L. Posner.

RUSSELL — HARRIMAN. — On Wednesday, Jan. 30, at the American Church of the Holy Trinity, in Paris, France, by the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Ethel M. B. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. and the late J. Borden Harriman, to Lieutenant Henry Potter Russell.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, at her residence, 66 West 88th St., Mary, beloved wife of Thomas E. Anderson. Requiem mass Church of St. Gregory, West 90th St., Saturday, 10 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ANDREWS.—On Jan. 31, Mary Elizabeth, beloved wife of Lilian Herbert Andrews and mother of Helen Shaw. Remains lying in state at Campbell FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway. Funeral service at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

BACKUS.—On Jan. 30, 1918, I. Wyckoff Backus, beloved husband of Pearl and son of the late John E. and Phoebe Vanderveer Backus, aged 37 years. Funeral services at his late home, Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family at Maple Grove Cemetery.

BARTHOLF.—Lieut. Col. John H., retired, Jan. 31, 1918, at his residence, 1,725 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Service and interment at Plattsburg, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 2.

BENNETT.—James L., husband of Emma Mae Wilson, suddenly, on Jan. 30. Services at his late residence, 1,265 Dean St., Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 1, 8 P. M. Syracuse and Oneida papers please copy.

BERGEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918, Sara Elizabeth Bergen, wife of the late Leffert Lefferts Bergen. Funeral service on Friday afternoon, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Mendes, 292 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

BUCKLEY.—Daniel Martin, on Jan. 31, 1918, of pneumonia, at his home, Great Neck, L. I. Funeral notice later.

BUCKNER.—Ottilie G., at her home, 360 East 193th Street, Jan. 30, 1918. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 P. M.

BYRNE.—Agnes, (nee Conlon,) native Poyntz Pass, County Armagh, Ireland, late residence, 229 East 28th St. Funeral from Skiffington's Funeral Parlors, 2d Av., between 22d and 23d Sts., 10 A. M., Feb. 2, thence to Carmelite Church, 28th St., near 1st Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CARPENTIER.—On Jan. 31, 1918, Horace W. Carpentier, in the 94th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 108 East 37th St., on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y.

DOORLY.—John Carrington, infant son of Nathaniel Worrall and Juliette Hoyt Doorly, on Jan. 31, at South Orange, N. J. Funeral at Burlington, Vt., on Saturday, Feb. 2.

DOORLY.—Juliette Hoyt, wife of Nathaniel Worrall Doorly, on Jan. 31, at South Orange, N. J. Funeral at Burlington, Vt., on Saturday, Feb. 2.

DOUGHERTY.—Joseph L. Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Joseph L. Dougherty on Friday morning, Feb. 1, 1918, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St. and Amsterdam Av., at 10:30 A. M.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.
PERCY J. KING, President.

ECKHARDT.—Entered into rest, in her 80th year, Louisa Eckhardt, widow of P. C. Eckhardt. Funeral services at her residence, 433 21st St., West New York, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 1, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Woodlawn, Saturday morning.

FARRELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918, Christina Farrell, widow of the late Captain Robert R. Farrell, N. Y. F. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 53 Horatio St., on Friday evening, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock.

FISH.—Jan. 30, Mary Agnes, beloved daughter of John and late Catherine M. Fish, at her residence, 137 West 127th St. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, Morningside Av. and 125th St., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

FLEISCH.—On Jan. 31, after lingering illness, Simon Fleisch in his 76th year, husband of Regina Fleisch and father of Mrs. Charles Kaufmann, Charles, and Jack Fleisch. Funeral from his late residence, 2,017 Marion Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

FULLER.—On Jan. 31, 1918, at her residence, Belmont Hotel, New York City, Amelia J., widow of Linus E. Fuller. Funeral services private. Interment at North Bennington, Vt.

GARNER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Ruth Garner, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Garner, in her ninth year. Funeral from her late residence, 615 West 150th St., on Friday, Feb. 1, at 1 P. M.

GRINAN.—Mrs. Mercedes Grinan, widow of John Grinan, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at her home, 808 West End Av. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M.

GROSS.—On Jan. 30, in his 41st year, Joseph F., beloved husband of Dorothy (nee Kurasch) and devoted father of Leslie M. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 252 West 85th St., on Friday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.

HARE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, Dennie Meredith Hare, son of J. Montgomery and the late Mary Meredith Hare, in his 45th year. Funeral service at Grace Church Chantry, on Friday at 2:30 P. M.

HAYWARD.—On Jan. 30, William L., beloved husband of Myra Hull Hayward. Funeral private, Saturday afternoon, at Plainfield, N. J. Interment at Rahway, N. J. Philadelphia papers please copy.

JACOBOSKY.—On Jan. 30, 1918, at his residence, Louis (Buddy) Jacobosky. Funeral at convenience of family. Interment at Albany.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, Irene M., at the home of her brother, Walter E. Johnson of 468 Riverside Drive. Notice of funeral hereafter. Niagara Falls, Syracuse, and Watertown papers please copy.

JONES.—Helen Foss, beloved wife of Charles Francis Jones, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918. Funeral services Friday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M., from Fairchild's, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

KENNEDY.—Andrew F., on Jan. 30, in his 67th year, at Volunteer Hospital. Funeral from his late residence, 146 West 12th St., on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 1 P. M.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 30, 1918, Kate Palen, wife of the late A. Lyman Knight, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Stuart, Newark, N. Y. Interment at Sleepy Hollow.

LEES.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Jan. 30, at Westport, Conn., Thomas K., infant son of Henry T. and Violet Adams Lees, aged 8 months. Funeral private.

LENT.—Edward H., in his 81st year, on Wednesday, Jan. 30. Funeral from his late residence, 276 Park St., New Canaan, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.

LEWIS.—At her residence, 51 East 80th St., New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Arabella B. Dash, widow of Walter Herron Lewis of Tuxedo Park, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral private.

LUCHS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, in her 70th year, Rachel Gattman, widow of Jacob N. Luchs and mother of Morton G., Jesse G., Bertha, Rosalie L. Seixas, and Harriet L. Lowenstein. Funeral from her late residence, 600 West 165th St., on Friday, Feb. 1, at 1:30 P. M.

McFADDEN.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 21, Ithiel N., son of Thomas McFadden of 2,618 St. Raymond Av., Westchester. Funeral from Kinsley & Hunter's funeral parlors, 278 Alexander Av., Bronx, Friday at 1:30 P. M. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery.

MANUS.—Caroline, relict of Isaac Manus of Patchogue, L. I., beloved sister of Mrs. J. W. Rosenstein, after long illness. Funeral Friday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M., at Conroy's Sanitarium, 265 Edgecomb Av.

MARTIN.—Leola H., on Jan. 29, 1918, mother of Harry Warner. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 o'clock, at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment Saturday, Kensico Cemetery.

MAYER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, Moses, beloved husband of Tillie Mayer, nee Oberfelder, and father of Isidor, Joseph, and Sidney, in his 74th year. Funeral services on Friday, Feb. 1, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 532 80th St., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, 1918, in the 83d year of his age, Simon Miller, beloved husband of Auguste Miller. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 1,378 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

MOTT.—Jan. 30, May Lenox, dearly beloved wife of Hopper Striker Mott. Funeral Friday, 1 o'clock, 288 West End Av. Interment Greenwood.

O'SHAUGHNESSY.—On Jan. 30, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Mary, widow of John Warren O'Shaughnessy, and daughter of the late Denis Sadlier. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M.

PECK.—In New York City, Jan. 30, 1918, Mary Louise, daughter of Susan H. and the late Theodore M. Peck. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother, 30 Green Av., Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 2:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:03 P. M., Lackawanna Railroad.

REIGHLEY.—Passed away early Thursday morning, Jan. 31, 1918, at his home, 303 West 80th St., Henry W., beloved husband of Kate Voorhis Reighley and son of the late Rev. Charles Reighley, D. D. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

RIEPER.—On Jan. 30, 1918, Jacob Rieper. Funeral services at his late residence, 500 West 124th St., on Friday evening, Feb. 1, 1918, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Kensico Cemetery, at convenience of family.

ROCHE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at his residence, the Oregon, 162 West 54th St., John Doherty Roche, only son of the late Walter and Mary Amelia Doherty Roche. Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral from the Oregon on Saturday, Feb. 2, thence to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and Columbus Av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

RUMPF.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, 1918, William, in his 52d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 1,522 Union St., Brooklyn.

RUSSELL.—On Jan. 31, 1918, infant son of C. A. and Ernestine Russell. Services at their residence, 628 West 151st St., on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

SACHS.—Yetta, (nee Kaufman,) beloved wife of Joseph, in her 53d year, dear sister of Paul and Fred Kaufman, Mrs. Oberleder, Mrs. Reich, and Mrs. Altman. Funeral from her late residence, 101 West 128th St., Friday, Feb. 1, 10 A. M.

SCHAVRIEN.—Jan. 31, at her home, Belle Harbor, L. I., in her 27th year, Phoebe F., beloved daughter of Charles and Beatrice, and sister of Elias E., Moses C., and Rene B. Schavrien. Funeral services from Chapel, Bayside Cemetery, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.

SCHERMERHORN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, at Riverside, Conn., Hannah E., wife of Louis Schermerhorn and mother of Mrs. Horatio B. Williams and Mrs. Charles H. Pattingill. Services strictly private, at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SCHLEY.—Suddenly at Maplewood, N. J., Jan. 29, 1918, Helen Hardie, daughter of Harriet L. and the late Robert Hardie Schley, aged 22 years. Funeral service at her home, 28 Durand Road, Friday, Feb. 1, at 8 P. M. Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

SCHWAB.—Theresa, widow of Israel Schwab. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 229 West 110th St. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery. Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

SCHWAB.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918, Louis J. Schwab, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at his residence, 683 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M.

SCOTT.—William J. Scott, Captain ship Edith, aged 67 years, at Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 26, 1918. Newspapers of St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., please copy.

SHIMER.—On Tuesday evening, at Jamaica, L. I., Mrs. Jennie K. Shimer, widow of Abram Shimer of Port Jervis, N. Y. Funeral service Friday, the 1st, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, 221 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I. Interment at Port Jervis, N. Y., Saturday. Please omit flowers.

SHROPSHIRE.—Jan. 29, of pneumonia, Captain Ralph F. Shropshire. Interment Rome, Ga. Georgia and Kentucky papers please copy.

SMITH.—Jan. 29, George Smith, beloved husband of Margaret Smith. Funeral from his late residence, 531 West 144th St., Feb. 1, 10 A. M.

SONDHEIM.—On Jan. 31, at her residence, 210 West 110th St., Bertha, aged 62 years, widow of Samuel Sondheim, beloved mother of Mrs. Eugene C. Wile, and sister of Rose Wolf. Funeral service Sunday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

STERLING.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Jan. 30, 1918, General William Henry Sterling, in his 90th year, dearly beloved husband of Matilda Louisa Sterling. Funeral services at his late residence, 820 First Place, Plainfield, N. J., Friday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at Dover, Del.

STERN.—On Jan. 30, Dr. Heinrich Stern of 250 West 73d St., beloved husband of Selma and father of Linhart. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (66th St.,) Campbell Building, Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

STERN.—Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with deep regret we announce the death of Brother Heinrich Stern. Masonic funeral services will be held from The Funeral Church, 1,970 Broadway, on Friday evening, Feb. 1, 1918, at eight o'clock. Brethren are requested to attend.
W. E. MARTIN, Master.
C. H. DAHMER, Secretary.

STERN.—Fellows of the American College of Physicians are requested to attend the funeral services of our late Secretary, General Dr. Heinrich Stern, on Friday evening, Feb. 1, 1918, at 8 o'clock, at the Funeral Church, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St.
DR. REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, Pres.
DR. J. W. BYRNE, Sec.

STERN.—Fellows of the American Congress on Internal Medicine are requested to attend the funeral services of our late Secretary General, Dr. Heinrich Stern, on Friday, Feb. 1, 1918, at 8 P. M., at the Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St.
DR. GLENSWORTH R. BUTLER, Pres.
DR. J. W. BYRNE, Sec.

STRAUSS.—At Newark, Florence R., widow of the late Bernard Strauss, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1918, mother of Irving R. Strauss and sister of Mrs. A. Seigel, Mrs. L. A. Fuld, and Alex S. Rice. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,081 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 10:30 A. M.

SUTPHEN.—Suddenly, at Deland, Fla., Jan. 31, 1918, C. Edgar Sutphen of Newark, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TEETS.—On Jan. 29th, in his 31st year, of pneumonia, at base hospital, Camp Upton, Private Arthur Teets, 302d Trench Mortar Battery, dearly beloved brother of Minnie L. Emmons and Albert Teets. Funeral services from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Frank Campbell's,) Friday, 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn at convenience of family.

VIBBARD.—Frances M., on Jan. 30, 1918, daughter of the late Leander and Susan C. Vibbard. Funeral services Saturday, Feb. 2, 11 A. M., at her late residence, Hotel Margaret, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WHITE.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1918, Mary F. Secord, wife of Dr. John C. White. Funeral service at her late residence, 92 North Regent St., on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WURZBURGER.—Suddenly of heart failure, at Battle Creek, Mich., on Jan. 28, in his 69th year, Adolph Wurzburger, beloved husband of Pauline and beloved father of Walter, Elsie, and Siegfried Wurzburger, Julie Neumann, Nannette Blum, Ruth Steiner, and Helen Hart. Funeral from his late residence, 342 West 88th St., New York, on Friday, Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M. In addition memorial services will be held, announcement of date later. It was the thought of Adolph Wurzburger that perhaps instead of sending flowers friends might send their offering to those in need.

WYNKOOP.—At Brookline, Mass., Jan. 31, Elizabeth Wynkoop. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, N. Y., Saturday afternoon.

BATHE.—Peter A., 118 West 61st St., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BOYLE.—Ellen, Jan. 30. Funeral, 525 Hudson St., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BRODMERKEL.—Jennie, 690 Westchester Av., Bronx, Jan. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COMTE.—Leon, 337 Concord Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

CONWAY.—John, 42 Horatio St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOWLING.—Margaret, 205 West 66th St., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FARRELLY.—Michael, 512 West 50th St., Jan. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HAMILTON.—Edna E., 333 East 122d St., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HICKEY.—Ellen, 826 Hunts Point Av., Bronx, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON.—Hanora C., 2,016 Daly Av., Bronx, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KELLY.—Susie, 232 East 21st St., Jan. 30. Funeral notice later.

KIERAN.—Thomas, 500 West 34th St., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LOUGHLIN.—William F., 72 East 94th St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MACDONALD.—Peter A., 823 East 69th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MARRE. — Louis, 204 Spring St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MEHL.—Fritz, 811 6th Av., Jan. 29. Funeral today.

PRINCE.—Margaret, St. Vincent's Hospital, Jan. 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RIGER.—Nelson, 133 West 129th St., Jan. 30. Funeral notice later.

SAMBRAUS.—Herman, 169 Morningside Av., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SHANNON.—Clara V., 307 West 113th St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SIEGER.—Viola, 703 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 29, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SLAYTON. — Clara L., 2,021 Creston Av., Bronx, Jan. 30. Funeral private.

WEST.—Ellen, 61 Jackson Av., Bronx, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ABERNETHY.—Elizabeth E., 804 Macon St., Jan. 30, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow.

ANTHONY.—Joseph, 2,438 Nassau Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BENNETT.—Julia E., 800 Marcy Av., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BOLAND.—Frederick A., 374 Essex St., Jan. 29, aged 52. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BRIDGES.—David, Jan. 30, aged 76. Funeral 207 Hamilton Av., today, 2 P. M.

BRODERICK.—Bartholomew, 105 50th St., Jan. 30. Funeral today.

BROWN.—Lehman, Kings County Hospital, Jan. 30, aged 74.

BRYSON.—John, 1,456 Bedford Av., Jan. 30, aged 47.

CLARKE.—Ann, 130 Weirfield St., Jan. 30, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CONNELL.—Anna R., 218 Classon Av., Jan. 30.

COONEY.—James V., 1,597 Sterling Place, Jan. 30, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CRIMMINS.—Margaret J., 5,612 7th Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Died.

EGAN.—Dennis A., 24 Clinton St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ESPONTO.—Margaret, 47 4th St., Jan. 29.

FARLEY.—John P., 9 North Henry St., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HALLIDAY.—Mary, 363 Flushing Av., Jan. 29, aged 81.

HAYDEN.—Frank, 117 Hall St., Jan. 29, aged 35.

HERTING.—Amelia, 2,110 Fulton St., Jan. 29, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HIBBERD.—Marjorie L., 439 Bainbridge St., Jan. 29. Funeral private.

HOLDSWORTH.—Margaret A., 377 State St., Jan. 31, aged 84.

HOLZER.—Henry E., 1,833 Catalpa Av., Jan. 30. Funeral notice later.

HOWELL.—Frederick, 56 South Oxford St., Jan. 30. Funeral service today.

JOHNSON.—Olaf S., 175 23d St., Jan. 29. Funeral Feb. 3.

JOLLEY.—Ellen G., 4,715 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KNOPF.—Amanda, 1,172 East 42d St., Jan. 30, aged 65. Funeral service today.

McGOVERN.—Frances V., 546 Vanderbilt Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MOSER.—Martin J., 2,337 Pitkin Av., Jan. 29, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MURRAY.—James B., 42 Hicks St., Jan. 30, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Edward J., 433 Greene Av., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Katherine L., 99 Adelphi St., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

O'HARA.—John P., 503 Atlantic Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today.

O'ROURKE.—Edward, 99 Floyd St., Jan. 29, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PHALEN.—Elizabeth V., 427 52d St., Jan. 30, aged 25. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

QUINN.—Stephen, 625 Pacific St., Jan. 29, aged 43.

RILEY.—Rose, 1,138 Lincoln Place, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHWAB.—Louis J., 683 St. Johns Place, Jan. 30, aged 63. Funeral service today.

SPADAVECCHIA.—Louis, Jan. 30, aged 58. Funeral, 6th Av. and Carroll St., today, 2 P. M.

VON TANHAUSEN.—Johanna, 6,401 15th Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

WARD.—Frank, 75 Taaffe Place, Jan. 30. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

WEEKS.—Lanina, 1,073 Decatur St., Jan. 29, aged 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WILCOX.—William M., 756 Argyle Road, Jan. 30, aged 66. Funeral service today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BECKER.—Mildred, 291 Chapel Av., Jersey City, Jan. 29, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COTTINGHAM.—Emilie, 31 Booraem Av., Jersey City, Jan. 29, aged 70.

GAFFNEY.—Bridget, 115 Highland Av., Newark, Jan. 30. Funeral notice later.

HARTUNG.—Arthur E., 35 Rector St., Newark, Jan. 29.

HERZFELD.—Emanuel, 97 South Orange Av., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 87.

HERZOG.—Frank, 252 Webster Av., Jersey City, Jan. 29, aged 32.

HIPP.—Louis, 133 Brill St., Newark, Jan. 29, aged 76.

ISOLA.—Rose, 200 Grand St., Hoboken, Jan. 29, aged 87. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

JAMISON.—Robert G., Jan. 29. Funeral 70 Monticello Av., Jersey City.

JOUTRAS.—Daisy E., 252 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 30. Funeral private.

KAUTZMANN.—C. Jacob, 92 Farley Av., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 63. Funeral today.

KILGORE.—Katherine, 316 Hill St., West Hoboken, Jan. 29, aged 57.

KLIMCKE.—Felix R., 12 Crittenden St., Newark, Jan. 30. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

McMANUS.—Hugh, 360 New St., Newark, Jan. 29.

Long Island.

HECKMANN.—Edward, 138 15th Av., Long Island City, Jan. 30, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow.

In Memoriam.

BROWN.—Jennie L., in memory of, died Feb. 2, 1917.

WEIDLEIN.—Christiana, in memory of, died Feb. 1, 1917.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK F. MORSE, a jeweler of Flushing, died on Wednesday at New York Hospital. He was 48 years old.

Mrs. ESTELLE H. SONTAG, wife of Max Sontag, a cigar merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 236 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. ABERNETHY, widow of John Abernethy, is dead at her home, 804 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-second year.

LOUIS ROSENBLUM, a retired real estate operator, died on Wednesday at his home, 508 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

JEREMIAH COGGESHALL, a retired grocery merchant of Summit, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in that place. He was 74 years old.

STAFFORD I. SWEET, for many years with the Reed Machine Company of Boston, is dead at the home of his daughter in Maplewood, N. J.

ALFRED L. LONG, a veteran of the civil war and an upholsterer of Morristown, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there. He was 77 years old.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS, wife of L. H. Andrews, an attorney, of 88 Park Row, died yesterday at her home, 201 West 106th Street, in her eighty-second year.

DANIEL MARTIN BUCKLEY, a lawyer, with offices at 527 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, died yesterday at his home in Cedar Drive, Great Neck, L. I. He was 35 years old.

Mrs. PHOEBE HAINES MEEKER BROWN, a sister of former Alderman C. Edgar Sutphen of Newark, died on Wednesday, in her ninety-first year, in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. ZERVIAH MYERS, widow of James Perry Myers, for many years connected with the rubber industry in Trenton, N. J., died yesterday in Summit, N. J. She was 73 years old.

MOSES MAYER, 74 years old, a retired cigar manufacturer, and a member of the Independent Order, Free Sons of Israel, and of the Bnai B'rith, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 532 Eightieth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JENNIE K. SHIMER, widow of Abram Shimer, who was a merchant at Port Jervis, N. Y., died on Tuesday at Jamaica, L. I., aged 70 years. Mrs. Shimer was active in the work of the Dutch Reformed Church in Jamaica.

THEODORE CARPENTER, former President of the Village of Mt. Kisco and Vice President of the Mt. Kisco National Bank, died at his home in that place yesterday. He had been a life-long resident of Mt. Kisco. His brother is State Senator Francis H. Carpenter.

Mrs. AMELIA HERTING, 68 years old, Past President of Camp 82, Patriotic Order of America, and Chaplain of the N. S. Ford Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., died at her home, 2,110 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was the widow of Albert Herting.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH BERGEN, widow of Leffert L. Bergen, died on Wednesday at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. She was born in Bay Ridge and was a daughter of John Bergen, a Police Commissioner of the old Metropolitan police force of this city. Her husband, who died in 1904, was Secretary of the Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company.

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On retiring, comb the hair out straight, then make a parting, gently rubbing in Cuticura Ointment with the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings until the whole scalp has been treated. Place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE WILL BAR HUGE CASH DEALS

BIG PRICES DOOMED IN BASEBALL DEALS

National League to Pass Rule Prohibiting Trades Involving Large Cash Sums.

MAKE PLAYERS RESTIVE

Huge Sums Paid by Richer Clubs, as in the Case of Alexander, Cause Dissatisfaction.

When the National League meets here on Feb. 12 to adopt the season's schedule, the organization will pass a rule prohibiting any more cash trades. Hereafter the league proposes to make all deals between clubs straight trades of players with no frenzied financial features. The wild offer which President Weeghman of the Cubs made a few weeks ago for Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis, following the $50,000 deal for Alexander, has aroused the opposition of the majority of the club owners, and the league plans to put a stop to it.

Last Fall, when the war conditions disorganized baseball clubs, President Tener anticipated that the more prosperous clubs would take advantage of the situation to buy up the star players, and in his annual message he emphatically advised against the big sales.

While the club owners applauded President Tener's speech in the meeting, Weeghman and Baker went right out of the meeting and immediately forgot the President's advice and put through the Alexander deal, which was the sensation of the year.

The weaker clubs have been strenuously objecting to the offers which the rich clubs have been making for players, for every time an offer is made for a player and the deal does not go through, the players becomes dissatisfied and loses much of his value to the club owner. This is especially true in the case of Hornsby, who, since it became known that Weeghman offered $60,000 for him, has made it known that he will demand a three years' contract from the St. Louis Cardinals at $15,000 a year. Hornsby has told his friends that if Branch Rickey considers that he is worth more than $60,000 to the St. Louis club, he believes that he should at least be worth $15,000 a year.

It is now proposed to prohibit all deals in the future where large sums of money are involved, and confine the baseball market to out-and-out trades. It is acknowledged that the changing of talent from one club to another is a good thing for both the clubs and the players, and adds interest to the game. The prominence of the dollar mark in the deals, however, emphasizes the commercial side of the game so widely that the club owners fear it may have a bad effect on the attitude of the fans toward the sport.

The club owners who will propose the new rule are Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh and Branch Rickey of St. Louis. The Pirate owner claims that Weeghman made big offers to get Max Carey for the Cubs, and that Carey is now dissatisfied with his Pittsburgh berth because he could get more money with Chicago. President Herrmann is also in favor of the new rule because so many efforts have been made to lure Heinie Groh away from the Reds that it is feared that Heinie will demand a big contract from Cincinnati.

Most of the players who are in big demand realize that if they are sold from one club to another for a big cash consideration, they have a good chance of receiving a bonus on the transaction. Therefore, when their owners refuse to sell, they become rebellious and do not give their owners their best efforts.

ORANGE FIVE A JUGGERNAUT.

Penn State is Eighth Straight Victim of Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Eddie Dollard's Syracuse University basket ball team won the eighth straight game here tonight, defeating the strong Penn State team by a score of 34 to 24. Blakeslee, the Penn State star, and Joe Schwarzer, the brilliant Syracuse centre, had one of the prettiest court battles seen here in many moons, with honors about even. At the end of the first half the score was 15 to 12 in favor of Syracuse.

Takes all kinds of men to make the world: all kinds of overcoats to please the world of men.

Not so hard for us because we're big enough to carry good, sunstantial stocks in all the lines we show.

Some men want rich blacks or oxfords; those with velvet collars and pure silk linings.

Others like a bit more life and go in for the handsomest sort of Scotch cheviots—among them our famous *"Scotch Mists."

The widest sort of variety of every kind of coat.

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Whipping up our "four-in-hands"!

General clean-up.

$1.50 silk scarfs.

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Men's suits that were more—now $25 and $30.

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HARVARD CLUB WINS AGAIN.

Gains Fourth Straight Victory in Squash Tennis Tourney.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Harvard	4	0	1000
Princeton	2	1	.666
Columbia	2	2	.500

Harvard Club squash tennis players won their fourth straight victory in the Metropolitan League squash tennis team matches yesterday when they defeated the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team in the Class A series by a score of 3 to 2 on the Harvard Club courts. No other match was played in the event yesterday, owing to the withdrawal of the Yale Club team from further competition.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde, who headed the Crimson team, defeated W. J. Knapp of the Princeton-Squash team at 17—15, 15—2. The former, one of the strongest players hereabouts, did not overexert himself in the first game. Knapp played well, but hardly well enough to hold his Harvard Club rival to such a close score as 17—15. Hyde's superiority was evident in the final game when he romped away to a 15—2 victory. The other Harvard Club winners were J. W. Appel, Jr., and J. Onatavia, Jr.

Appel was carried to a stirring contest by H. R. Mixsell, winning only after each game had been set. The score was 18—15, 18—13. Onatavia experienced little difficulty in disposing of A. D. Mittendorf of the Princeton Club. The Princeton Club winners were S. H. Bird and Harold Tobey. The latter against A. E. Ells of the Harvard Club was forced to the only three-game contest of the afternoon. The score in his favor was 11—15, 15—11, 15—8.

The scores:

Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated W. J. Knapp, Princeton-Squash, 17—15, 15—2; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, 18—15, 18—13; S. H. Bird, Princeton-Squash, defeated R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, 18—17, 17—14; J. Onatavia, Harvard Club, defeated A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton-Squash, 15—9, 15—7; H. Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, 11—15, 15—11, 15—8.

ENTER FOR SQUASH TITLE.

Many Players to Take Part in Annual Championship.

Twenty-three players are entered for the national squash tennis championship tournament, which will begin at the Harvard Club tomorrow. This is three more than the event attracted last year. Many prominent contenders of former years are absent in this season's event. Among them is Eric S. Winston of the Harvard Club, the present holder of the championship. Others missing are C. M. Bull of the Squash Club and A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, winner of the recent handicap tournament, is prominent among the entrants. In the draw made yesterday he is paired against R. H. White of the Columbia Club in the first round. Other players in the tournament are J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, Harold Tobey of the Princeton Club, J. V. Onatavia of the Harvard Club, F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club, W. H. Vanderpoel of the Squash Club, and H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club.

The draw follows:

Second Round (First Round Byes, Upper Half)—W. Adams, Yale Club, vs. A. E. Ells, Harvard Club; G. N. Richard, Harvard Club, vs. Donald McKay, Yale Club.

First Round—F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, vs. R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, vs. T. M. Morrison, Harvard Club; F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, vs. R. H. White, Columbia Club; H. Tobey, Princeton Club, vs. E. H. Putnam, Columbia Club; A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, vs. R. Marks, Princeton Club; D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, vs. W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, vs. Donald McClare, Columbia Club.

Second Round (First Round Byes, Lower Half)—G. Coburn, Harvard Club, vs. winner of Appel-McClare match; F. M. Blodgett, Yale Club, vs. J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard Club; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, vs. W. H. Knapp, Squash Club.

CHESS MASTERS TO PLAY.

Noted Experts Will Contest in Rapid Transit Tourney.

There will be an international chess masters' rapid transit tournament at Marshall's Chess Divan on Friday afternoon and evening, Feb. 15.

The contestants will include Marshall, the American champion; Janowski, French champion; Jaffe, former Western champion; Chajes, New York State champion; Black, champion of Brooklyn; Bernstein of New England; Hodges, former American champion, and Herman Helms. A dinner will follow the tournament.

UNITED HUNTS PLANS RACES

Will Hold Double Event at Belmont Park Terminal in Spring.

The United Hunts Racing Association is in the field again with the announcement of the double event, one of the big steeplechase contests of the Spring meeting of the organization at Belmont Park terminal. Invitations have been sent out for the event, which is the biggest race of its kind in the early part of the year.

This was decided yesterday afternoon at a meeting attended by Morton L. Schwartz, I. J. R. Muurling, Frank J. Bryan and Lewis E. Waring. Dates were not decided upon, these being contingent upon the action of The Jockey Club, which is to make its yearly allotments in the near future.

BOYNTON MAY JOIN CADETS.

Williams Football Hero Receives Appointment to West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 31.—Considerable gloom spread over Williams College today when it was learned that Benny Boynton, the purple's football hero and general choice for quarterback on the All-American team last Fall, might leave college to enter West Point. He has received an appointment to the Military Academy, but as yet has not decided to accept.

Boynton was the mainstay of the undefeated Williams eleven last Fall. His loss would be a sad blow to the purple's prospect for 1918. He is a member of the Sophomore class at Williams. He hails from Austin, Texas, and is 19 years old.

Sutton Loses to Cochran Twice.

Handless George Sutton played clever billiards against Welker Cochran in two games at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday, even though he was defeated each time. Cochran again played 18.1 against 18.2 by his opponent, and in the afternoon defeated Sutton at 250 to 118, while in the evening the score in his favor was 250 to 91. The best run of the day was made by Cochran in the night game when he put together a cluster of 84. He averaged 22 in the afternoon and 13 16-18 in the evening. Sutton's average was 11 7-11 in the afternoon and 5 6-17 at night.

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BROOKLYN DEFEATS NEW YORK SKATERS

Manhattan Hockey Players Travel Across Bridge to be Downed by 2 to 3 Score.

Amateur Hockey League competition was revived at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night in the first of a series of six games between teams made up of Brooklyn and New York players. The All-Brooklyn seven, consisting of Crescent A. C. and high school players, carried off the honors in this first tilt, winning a close game by a score of 3 to 2. New York came strong at the end and the final whistle saved the Brooklyn team from defeat.

The war has thinned out the ranks of the amateur hockey players and it was necessary for some of the veterans, who placed their skates on the shelf long ago, to come out of retirement and get into the fray again. Frank Castleman, who was one of the best players who ever wore the uniform of the New York A. C., was back with New York, while Sars Kennedy, the old Crescent star, played with Brooklyn.

It was the young skaters recruited from the ranks of the high school league who furnished much of the action, and it is these boys who will soon be able to fill out the league clubs and place amateur hockey back where it used to be a few years ago. Hall, the fleet redheaded skater of Erasmus, played centre for Brooklyn and gave the New York seven a merry chase. Fyfe and Vincent Botting also put a lot of spirit in Brooklyn's play.

Both teams were slow at getting warmed up to the game and there was no scoring in the first period. In the second half Brooklyn speeded up a bit, and after a minute's play Jimmy Shirreff, the Crescent veteran, swept down the ice all alone and poked the disc into the net for the first tally. Shirreff again sped down the rink a few minutes afterward and made a pretty side shot, and as the puck bounded from the shinpads of goaltender Hasting Hall slammed it home for another score.

Again the Brooklyn forwards came down the ice and the rubber was passed over to O'Rourke, at right wing, who shot a goal, which gave Brooklyn three tallies. The teams had changed their lineups during this second period, Brooklyn dropping White and New York dropping Cochran, and the six-men teams played faster on the Brooklyn rink than the seven-player combinations.

When the game was ten minutes old New York solved the Brooklyn defense and started to bombard the Brooklyn net. Cleary, the Manhattan right wing, jammed in the first goal for New York after a spectacular run, and soon after he repeated the trick. New York made a frantic effort to tie the score. Two seconds before time was called Cleary again lifted the puck into the cage, but Referee McGrath had blown his whistle for an offside play and the goal which would have tied the score did not count. The teams will play the next game at St. Nicholas Rink next Thursday night.

The lineup:

Brooklyn, (3.)	Position.	New York, (2.)
Lang	G.	Hasting
Kennedy	P.	White
Shirreff	C. P.	Swenson
Cochran	R.	Loutrel
Hall	C.	Castleman
Fyfe	L. W.	Gellatly
O'Rourke	R. W.	Frederick

Goals—Second Half—Shirreff in 1:00, Hall in 2:30, O'Rourke in 3:15, Cleary in 9:35, Cleary in 11:13. Substitutions—Cleary for Gellatly, Von Bernuth for Swenson. Penalties—Frederick, 2 minutes for slashing; Fyfe, 2 minutes for slashing; Frederick, 2 minutes for slashing. Referee—John W. McGrath, International Skating Union. Time of halves—20 minutes.

MAXWELL BEATEN AT GOLF.

Aronimink Youngster Loses to Wilbar in Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 31.—Norman H. Maxwell of Aronimink was eliminated from the St. Valentine golf tournament at Pinehurst today, losing to E. E. Wilbar of Fitchburg by a missed putt on the home green. J. D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit, the medalist, who with Maxwell was considered certain to come through to the final on Saturday, barely escaped defeat at the hands of John D. Chapman of Greenwich and was forced to go to the nineteenth hole for victory.

Maxwell lost the first three holes to Wilbar and was 3 down going to the sixteenth. He took the sixteenth and seventeenth in fine style and had a chance to square the match on the home green, where he arrived in 3 with Wilbar, also there just off the green. If Maxwell could have sunk the 20-foot putt that confronted him he would have won the hole and squared the match. His ball traveled straight to the cup, rimmed it, trembled for a moment on the brink and stayed outside.

WOMEN ON PINEHURST LINKS

New York Players Triumph in Handicap Foursome.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 31.—The Silver Foils two-ball foursome was won at Pinehurst today by Miss Gertrude Thurston of West Hampton, L. I., and Miss Caroline Bogart of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, in 118, 24—94. Mrs. W. E. Truesdell of Brooklyn and Mrs. C. M. Howard of Halifax took the second prizes with 101 net.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Arthur S. Higgins of Yonkers finished third.

REACH PALM BEACH FINAL.

Cameron and Fairbanks to Meet in Deciding Golf Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—A close contest is looked for tomorrow in the 36-hole final of the Lake Worth tourney in which A. W. Cameron of Huntington Valley will meet Walter Fairbanks of Denver. W. H. Walker, Belmont Spring, took Fairbanks to the seventeenth hole today, where Walker lost his chance by pulling his tee shot out of bounds, while Fairbanks was down in 3. Cameron is the man who won in a 20-hole contest which yesterday put out the medalist, J. B. Elwell of Apawamis. Today he disposed of Paul Clifford, Braeburn, on the 14th.

THE BIG THREE TO CONFER.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Are to Discuss Athletic Policy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31.—Yale, Harvard, and Princeton are to hold a conference to act upon the question of holding Spring sports. Princeton has declared for intercollegiate contests again, but Yale and Harvard favor greatly restricted schedules and delay until about the time for opening the Spring term before decision on schedules, with an understanding that all schedules arranged shall be called off in case of national crisis. Deans Briggs and McClanahan of Harvard and Princeton, respectively, will represent these two universities, and Professor Corwin, head of the Athletic Board of Control, will represent Yale.

Professor Corwin said today that Yale would oppose an expensive preparation for athletics, such as high-priced coaches, trainers, and training tables, and that the alumni would not tolerate elaborate commencement week affairs. Members of the council stated that they see little chance for dual track meets, but that they hope that a short baseball schedule and a crew race, of a rather informal nature, can be arranged with both Harvard and Princeton.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

CORNELL ROWING IN DOUBT.

Ithacans Worried Over Inability to Arrange Races.

Coming closely after the announcement that Syracuse was forced to abandon rowing this year because of failure to get coal to keep the gymnasium warm enough to permit the oarsmen to practice on the rowing machines, is an intimation from Ithaca that Cornell will be forced to give up the effort of forming a 'Varsity crew. Cornell has been trying to get some definite information from other colleges about their rowing plans, but not one has been able to outline any schedule.

As Cornell will close next Spring one month earlier than usual, the rowing season will be cut down considerably. It was during May and June that Cornell planned to hold its dual regattas. Another reason why the Cornellians may have to give up dual races is that Coach Charles Courtney is not physically able to give the oarsmen the attention he has in the past. Last season the Cornell coach turned over most of the active work with the crews to John Collyer, but Collyer has entered the Government service and will not be available. This leaves Cornell without an active rowing coach.

The army and navy have taken practically all of the experienced oarsmen at Ithaca, and it would require more coaching than usual to get a 'Varsity crew into shape. As Cornell has made a special effort to continue all intercollegiate competition, there is general regret that rowing cannot be upheld. The only chance for the sport is that one or two colleges agree to row dual races early in the season and that the Ithacans get a graduate coach to help out Courtney.

The decision of a leading competitor like Cornell to give up rowing would have a bad effect on the sport, and the colleges that have rowed the Ithacans in the past are anxiously awaiting the final plans of the rowing authorities. Cornell has been the most successful of the colleges on the water, and since the Intercollegiate Regatta was inaugurated on the Hudson in 1895, the crews of Courtney have won thirteen out of twenty-three races. Cornell won the regatta in 1915.

McGOWAN VICTOR WITH CUE.

Defeats Spear in National Class Billiard Tournament.

Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. A. Unger	6	0	33	5 15-17
R. McGowan	3	1	25	5
G. W. Spear	4	3	31	4 14-34
J. Neustadt	3	3	25	5
J. Lange	2	3	26	4 18-28
F. W. Boyd	2	3	23	5 5-29
L. A. Servatius	2	3	25	4 1-32
S. Brussell	2	4	23	3 36-38
A. Gardner	1	5	21	4 9-32

The national amateur Class C billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn has practically narrowed down to two players as far as the championship is concerned. F. A. Unger is thus far undefeated and has to his credit a record of six victories, while R. McGowan, his nearest rival, has won three games and lost one. Yesterday's matches placed the other seven contenders all but out of the race for the title. The best that any of them can hope for now is a tie with Unger.

No afternoon games were played in the tournament yesterday, but in the evening four games were contested. The winners were R. McGowan, S. Brussell, J. Neustadt, and L. A. Servatius. As far as average is concerned Neustadt made the best record when he defeated J. Lange by a score of 150 to 97. His average was 5 and his best run 25. McGowan won from G. W. Spear, the former Class B player, the score being 150 to 141. This was a nip and tuck struggle all the way, the lead frequently changing.

Servatius defeated F. W. Boyd at 150 to 114 and thereby caused a faint ripple of surprise. At one point in the early part of the match Servatius was ready to abandon the contest to his rival, but later caught his stroke and won an uphill contest. In the fourth match S. Brussell defeated A. Gardner at 150 to 134.

The scores:

J. Neustadt—1 9 1 5 5 11 2 9 10 7 2 4 3 1 6 10 2 6 1 0 0 0 8 0 4 2 8 1 2 5 4 4. Total, 150; average, 5; high run, 25.

J. Lange—0 0 6 0 1 12 4 2 6 3 0 5 1 1 0 1 1 5 4 0 11 0 1 1 0 0 6 1 12 13. Total, 97; average, 3 9-30; high run, 13.

R. M. McGowan—3 14 5 6 14 1 8 0 5 0 0 8 4 7 0 0 5 3 2 9 20 0 0 4 5 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 20 m 4. Total—150. Average—4 16-37. High run—20.

G. W. Spear—6 2 5 1 0 7 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 15 0 12 0 6 0 0 3 1 15 4 0 24 0 0 0 1 0 15 4 0 15. Total—141. Average—4 1-35. High run—24.

L. A. Servatius—0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 7 0 0 2 2 4 0 16 0 1 0 2 8 0 1 8 5 2 8 2 18 20 3 1 0 5 1 6 2 0 11 0 2. Total—150. Average—3 14-44. High Run—20.

F. W. Boyd—11 2 5 0 0 1 8 1 0 0 3 1 3 8 1 0 7 2 2 0 4 4 4 1 0 0 11 8 0 1 1 1 9 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0. Total—114. Average—2 28-40. High run—11.

S. Brussel—5 6 0 3 0 1 12 4 14 0 1 1 1 17 0 1 5 2 2 0 4 10 6 2 0 7 5 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 8 14 5 8 0 0 1. Total—150. Average—3 30-40. High run—17.

A. Gardner—0 2 1 0 18 0 4 0 0 4 4 1 3 4 1 2 0 4 0 1 15 1 1 2 0 3 1 6 9 12 2 0 15 0 4 10 6 1 2. Total—134. Average—3 26-39. High run—15.

SIEGER HAS AN EASY TIME.

State Champion at 108 Pounds Wins Bout in N. G. A. C. Tourney.

Sam Sieger, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, New York State champion at 108 pounds, last night successfully competed in the 110-pound class of the New York Athletic Club's monthly amateur boxing tournament. Sieger drew William Wilkey, Amici A. C., as his opponent for his preliminary bout and the titleholder was victorious in less than one round. Sieger lost no time getting after his adversary, and shortly after the starting bell he had Wilkey in such a sorry plight that Referee George Schwegler halted the bout before the opening round had been completed.

Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., New York State champion at 125 pounds, was another victorious competitor. Pilkington opposed Max Kaufman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, in his preliminary bout in the 125-pound division, and at the end of three interesting rounds the judges decided in favor of the titleholder. The decision was a popular one. These victories placed the two champions in the semi-final round of the tournament, competition in which will be held tomorrow night.

P. Mahon, Amici A. C., showed ability in the 115-pound division, winning his way to the semi-final round, with two interesting victories.

The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—P. Mahon, Amici A. C., defeated George Siegel, unattached, one round, referee's decision; H. Grizzelman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated A. Resnick, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision; L. Schwartz, University Settlement A. C., defeated J. Lowenstein, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision.

Second Trials—M. Morse, unattached, defeated L. A. Cash, Own Set A. C., three rounds, referee's decision, (judges disagreed;) E. Tracy, Morningside A. C., defeated J. Dickler, Ethical Culture A. A., one round, referee's decision; H. Caplan, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated L. Schwartz, University Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; P. Mahon, Amici A. C., defeated J. Grizzelman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision.

110-Pound Class.—T. Gilmore, unattached, defeated J. Marinaro, New West Side A. C., two rounds, referee's decision; W. Pomerantz, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated Sam Nable, Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; S. Sieger, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated W. Wilkey, Amici A. C., one round, referee's decision.

125-Pound Class.—A. Schick, unattached, defeated S. Rubel, unattached, one round, referee's decision; I. Simon, unattached, defeated O. Beimer, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Max Kaufman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Schick, unattached, won from I. Simon, unattached, by default; A. Klein, Bronxdale A. C., defeated J. Fellner, Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; J. Cronin, Trinity Club, defeated A. Levine, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision.

140-Pound Class.—I. Riese, Union Settlement A. C., defeated N. Florio, Paulist A. C., three rounds, referee's decision; T. Scanlon, unattached, defeated D. Rosenberg, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

TUBES UNDER RIVER IN TERMINAL PLAN

West Side Commission Recommends Committee of Seven to Build the Tunnels.

HERVEY ATTACKS REPORT

Public Service Commissioner Says It Removes Safeguards Around Valuable Public Rights.

The report of the Commission on West Side Improvement, which was submitted to the Legislature yesterday, recommends the appointment of a commission of seven members with ample power to build one or more tunnels under the Hudson River, either with public money or by some arrangement with private capital, and to make similar arrangements for a terminal on the west side with zone connections, which the railroads serving this city shall build themselves or be compelled to use on a co-operative basis if built by others.

A bill repealing all of the laws heretofore enacted in relation to the west side improvement was sent to Albany with the report and was later introduced into the Legislature. The purpose of repealing the present laws was to clear up all legal entanglements.

Public Service Commissioner Hervey in a statement last night said that the report did not reach the kernel of the situation; that it involved the removal of all the safeguards which the Governor and Legislature had placed around valuable public rights on the west side, and that if the report was accepted the whole subject would have to be reopened, with no prospect of anything being accomplished for some time. Mr. Hervey also said these safeguards enabled the Public Service Commission to defeat the agreement proposed by the city in 1916, the defeat of which the West Side Commission finds was justified. Mr. Hervey was Chairman of the joint committee composed of members of the Public Service Commission and the late Board of Estimate, which was to effect, if possible, a satisfactory agreement with the New York Central Company. The agreement proposed by this committee was peremptorily rejected by the railroad company.

"All the prohibitions against franchises in perpetuity, all the requirements as to rentals, readjustments, and the like, all the measures of public protection now afforded by the usual legislative policy of the State, are to go by the board," he said, "and the entire matter left unreservedly to a new commission, to which are to be transferred all the powers of the city and State." Mr. Hersey also declared it was no exaggeration to say that the passage of the proposed bill would place the city and State at the mercy of the New York Central Railroad Company, and would prevent any improvement at all except upon terms prescribed by the New York Central Company.

Personnel of Commission.

The new commission, which the report recommends shall be created, is to consist of the Mayor and Controller, who will be ex-officio members; two members of the Public Service Commission to be chosen by the Governor, and three additional persons to be chosen by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as Chairman. A brief outline of the things the proposed commission should do in order that the "west side problem" may be successfully solved provides for:

A subway or elevated terminal system on the west side extending south from Sixtieth Street to Canal Street or further as traffic conditions may require, with intermediate zone stations, the system to be used by all railroads.

One or more freight tunnels under the Hudson River connecting the terminal system with classification yards in New Jersey.

Tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company should not extend east of their present location and should be covered and depressed to a depth to be determined by engineers. All of the improvements along the river front from Seventy-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil should not be permitted to interfere with parks and residential features.

Any increase of trackage north of Sixtieth Street should be made with due regard to the increasing population of Harlem and the Bronx and to the question of supplying local and suburban passenger service.

The tracks of the New York Central Company on the west side should be removed from grade. Steam as a motive power should be eliminated.

The city's policy of owning and controlling its water front should be enforced and extended; the yards at Manhattanville should be located east of the tracks, and a plan for store-door delivery by motor trucks as part of the terminal plan should be considered. Provision should be made for terminal market facilities in other sections of the city, and no adjustment should be made as to any rights the New York Central may have unless it is in harmony with the improvement proposed.

Concerning Riverside Park, the report says that this park and all of the other parks along the line of improvement must be preserved. It calls attention to the almost continual smoke, noise and confusion of the constantly moving trains, declares that Riverside Park affords the only opportunity for thousands of men, women, and children to enjoy outdoor life and recreation, and that "the health and safety of children on the west side are no less vital than the speedy delivery of freight to Manhattan."

"Even if the expense of building tunnels under the river should largely exceed the estimates which have been made by engineers," the report says, "it would not total the staggering loss to commerce and manufactures caused by the temporary paralysis of the water-borne freight service, to say nothing of the inconvenience and distress suffered by millions of persons. The commission is convinced that a comprehensive freight system, including tunnels under the river, is both financially and physically practicable."

A strain that ran through many of the public hearings of the commission, was referred to as follows:

"To allow old political and personal bickering, and competitive rivalries among the railroads to delay the solution of the west side problem would be to betray the people of the city and the State."

How Freight Is Carried.

Then the report says that only about 30 per cent. of the incoming and outgoing freight of Manhattan is carried by the New York Central, the other 70 per cent. being carried across the Hudson River on lighters and carfloats to and from the New Jersey shore. It is suggested that if the increase in company-controlled piers goes on, the waterfront would eventually become one continuous freight yard, and there would no longer be accommodations for canal, river, and ocean traffic.

"Not only," continues the report, "is the waterfront diverted from its proper uses, but an intense congestion of trucks receiving and delivering freight at the several terminal points along the waterfront inevitably results. Obviously it is impossible for the railroad companies to have, on such a restricted waterfront, adequate structures and appliances for handling this immense freight. Therefore carts and trucks stand for hours at freight terminals awaiting their turn to get to the doors. These terminals are not placed at strategic points determined by the interests of the city, but as a result of competition among the railroads for favorable positions for themselves."

The delay in delivering freight and the difficulty in handling it, the report points out, are paid for by the people of the city, who annually consume $1,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs. Then the report says that this city has gathered within its borders nearly one-tenth of the wage earners of the country, and that it is producing annually nearly $3,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, an amount equal to the entire output of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cleveland.

"Notwithstanding these amazing facts," the report adds, "not a dollar has been spent on any comprehensive improvement of freight facilities on the island of Manhattan in the last quarter of a century. During that period more than $400,000,000 has been spent for subways and elevated extensions, and the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads have built passenger terminals involving an outlay of almost $300,000,000. Thus approximately $700,000,000 has been expended in various ways in the improvement of passenger transportation and scarcely a dollar to improve the facilities for transporting quickly and economically the things produced by manufacturers or required in daily life."

The report closes by saying that when the commission reviewed these "deplorable conditions" and thought of the twelve years' fruitless legislation, litigation, and negotiation, it could not resist concluding that a far-reaching and comprehensive plan must be adopted and carried into execution by some public authority amply endowed with powers and firmly held to undoubted responsibility for seeing through to the end the task committed to it.

Members of the commission are William H. Van Benschoten, Chairman; Danforth E. Ainsworth of Albany, Hiram C. Todd of Saratoga, Charles A. Beard, Cyrus C. Miller, Ralph S. Pounds, and Henry L. Stoddard of New York City.

DEFENDS LOCAL CONTROL.

Service Board Held to Retain Power Under Federal Railway Operation.

In an opinion prepared yesterday to define the present powers of the Public Service Commission in connection with the operation of steam railroads entering this jurisdiction, ex-Judge William L. Ransom, Chief Counsel for the commission held that the fact that the Government was now in control of all of the railroads, had not affected the powers of the commission. The opinion immediately concerns the proposed agreement between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the New York Connecting Railroad Company for joint trackage rights from Port Morris, in the Bronx, to Bay Ridge.

In deciding that the agreement must be submitted to the commission for approval, Mr. Ransom discussed the question of Federal control of railroads and the submission they still owe to local authorities.

"This is no time for controversy or joinder of issue as to the respective confines of Federal or State power," the opinion reads. "Upon the part of each and all the State regulative agencies, there has been manifested only a desire to co-operate and help. At the same time, in dealing even with the supreme tasks of the war, it is practicable to take care that the channels and concepts of official action shall not needlessly be made such as to do violence to fundamentals of our policy. There is danger lest these bases of the protection of public interests be unnecessarily sacrificed, or the opportunity utilized to do them irreparable harm."

NORRIS SUCCEEDS RIORDAN.

Retiring Medical Examiner Must Go to Court for His Pay.

The appointment of Charles V. Norris, Chief of the Pathological Laboratories of Bellevue Hospital, as Chief Medical Examiner took effect yesterday. Dr. Norris replaced Patrick J. Riordan, who has been serving since Jan. 1. Although Mayor Hylan said Dr. Norris's appointment was for three months, it was said yesterday that the appointment would be permanent, as all civil service appointees are put on three months' probation.

Dr. Riordan may have difficulty collecting salary for his month's service. An action brought by Russell H. Loines of the Civil Service Reform Association in the Supreme Court to restrain the city from paying Dr. Riordan $625 was marked "Off by consent" yesterday, with the explanation that the city had decided not to pay. Dr. Riordan may appeal to the Court of Claims.

Although Mayor Hylan said Dr. Riordan's appointment was merely temporary, it was learned yesterday that his name had been put upon the door of every office occupied by the old Board of Coroners in all five boroughs. In the Bronx office there are nineteen doors and every one bears in gold letters the legend: "Dr. Patrick J. Riordan, Chief Medical Examiner."

Everett P. Wheeler, President of the Civil Service Reform Association, wrote to James E. MacBride, President of the Civil Service Commission, yesterday, defending George T. Keyes, who was accused by MacBride of violating his confidence in allowing former District Attorney Jerome to examine the brief MacBride had submitted to the association. "Although it is not particularly relevant," Mr. Wheeler adds, "I cannot overlook your statement that your commission has reversed the policy of the former commission by denying the public admission to hearings. Such admission has been continually accorded for at least fifteen years."

City Hall Reporters' Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Association of City Hall Reporters will be held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, March 9, at 9 o'clock. The dinner will be a "supper" along Hooverized lines. The "stunt" features which have characterized former dinners of the association will be maintained, the City Hall reporters intending to express their views of the recent fusion calamity, as well as their opinions of present city officials. The supper is to be served at 10 o'clock, although the stunts will begin promptly at 9, the hour made famous by the new administration.

AT THE FUR AUCTION.

Muskrat and Mink Were the Features at Yesterday's Sale.

Muskrat was easily the feature of the third day of the annual Winter sale of furs that is now going on in the Masonic Temple here. The attendance of buyers was the largest of the sale to date. Bidding was generally active, and especially so when mink and muskrat were put up. More than 400 buyers were on the floor when the latter pelts were reached, and the "spotters" had their work cut out for them in keeping up with the rapid-fire bids. The catch of muskrat this season is from 40 to 50 per cent. short, and this was reflected in the prices bought by the best skins. The best Winter and Fall pelts were bought by Milton Schreiber & Co. for 95 cents each. This firm bought more than half of the entire offering of muskrat, having also obtained the best black ones at $1.55 each. Other muskrat buyers included Theodore Thorer & Co., Gottlieb Brothers, the Ganss Fur Company, Kaye Maron, and Gluck & Weingold.

Mink also came in for considerable attention on the part of buyers. Eisenbach Brothers & Co. bought the best ones at $12.70 each, other buyers being Revillon Frères, M. Cohen & Bros., N. Sobel, Inc., A. Hershkovits & Son, and Gottlieb Brothers.

The sale opened with a lot of 452 leopard skins. The assortment was good and the prices ranged up to $18, which was paid by Milton Schreiber & Co. Revillon Frères, A. Bases, A. N. Leventhal & Co., and Theodore Seifert of Philadelphia were among the other buyers of leopards. An offering of more than 180,000 mole brought out considerable bidding, as this fur is expected to be much in vogue this Summer for use in capes and coatees. Large domestic moles brought the best price, which was 58 cents. It was paid by A. Fisher of this city.

At the close of the afternoon session it was announced by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation that the total for the three days' selling was about $2,000,000. Compared with average prices obtained at the October sale, yesterday's offerings showed these advances: Leopard, 20 per cent.; mole, 10 per cent.; Northern mink, 60 per cent.; Southwestern mink, 25 per cent.; natural muskrat, 60 per cent., and black muskrat, 50 per cent.

The sale will continue today at 10 A. M. Among the skins to be sold are ermine, civet cat, marmot, American and Australian opossum, ocelot, wild cat, hair seal, bear, polar bear, raccoon, and lynx. The offering of American opossum is the largest of the day. It falls just short of 95,000.

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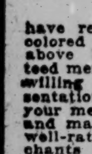

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On Monday, February 4th, 1918, commencing at 10 A. M. at No. 83 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, one of the largest printing plants lately offered will be placed on Public Sale in suitable lots without reserve or limit.

PRESS ROOM—Babcock Optimus Presses, Kelly Press with Auto feeder, Colts Armory and C. & P. Job Presses, number of electric motors.

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EXECUTORS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, Executors of the Estate of Lena Frank, deceased, will sell at public auction at the Town Hall, Lakewood, New Jersey, on the 5th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the unexpired term of the lease of the Blythewood Hotel, running until October 1st, 1920, together with the good will thereof. This sale will not cover the furniture and utensils now in the hotel.

Dated, Lakewood, January 28th, 1918.
WOLFF FREUDENTHAL,
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Executors.
2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.

MORTGAGEE SALE.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell stock of fixtures of Lindeman & Co. this day, Friday, February 1, 1918, at 3:00 P. M., at 51 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C., consisting of very fine show cases, National cash register, Hardy opthalmeter, partitions, shelving, desks, chairs, etc.

MAX CORIN,
Attorney for Mortgagee, 35 Nassau Street.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All shades; cash; also velveteens. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711, and poplins, all shades; also navy garbadines. Ginsburg & Charlop Brothers, 151 West 26th.

BURRALE Wanted.—(American) 09057, 0810 reindeer, grey Burgundy taupe. Chelsea 9955.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open to buy Fall cloakings, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Pankin & Son., 37 West 20th. Chelsea 9920.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing large orders on smart styles. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats; call all week with samples. 8th floor, 122 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders. Steiner, 8th floor, 48 West 35th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits and coats. Peerless, 1 E. 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, better kind. 4th floor, 12 West 31st.

COVERT Wanted.—Grant & Kelley or Parker-Wilder Dublin Twist Covert for cash. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for 8 thread; spot cash; also messaline; must be cheap. Phone Tremont 3186.

CREPE Wanted.—Open for 3904 Juilliard's crepe; give assortment and best price. R 150 Times.

DELHI Wanted.—087, rose. Farragut 9805.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on popular and high grade jersey, serge and Georgette dresses; samples 9 A. M. to 12 M. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing orders on silk dresses. Call, with samples, 3d floor, 129-133 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers buying large quantity of silk dresses. Call at 8 A. M. 37 West 28th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. Room 417, 1,270 Broadway.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Opossums, nutria muskrat; look Friday morning. 1210, 200 5th Av.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Colors, tan and copen. Farragut 4616.

GINGHAM TAFETA Wanted.—Open for large quantity for spot delivery; call all morning. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d St. 6719 Madison Square.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Fibre silk in large quantities; prices must be low. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

JERSEY WOOL Wanted.—Will pay $2.40 net, spot delivery. N 18 Times.

PANAMA Wanted.—All wool, any width, all shades, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

POM POMS Wanted.—Will buy any Pom Pom and Bolivias, all colors, for cash. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

POM POM VELOUR AND POPLIN Wanted.—All shades; also kersey and serges; spot cash. Gramery 1074.

POM POMS Wanted.—American, any quantity, cash. Shapiro & Davis, Greeley 6378.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American pompom, all colors; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 0677-90610, high colors; also amoskeag 6301 or similar quality in tan and Copenhagen. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

POPLINS Wanted.—Brightwood 4923, 4958, Wilson Lawrence 701, velours, gabardines, all high colors, any quantity. Merit Co., Farragut 9811.

POPLIN Wanted.—09610, or 767, or similar cloth, in navy, copen, gray, and tan, for cash. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted.—06077, 49610, all colors. Colonial Cloak & Suit Co., 34 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 1648.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin and black, in exchange for clay, navy, and copen. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted.—All grades, all colors. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th.

POPLIN Wanted.—9610, 6077, gray, tan, pekin, rose, and burgundy. Chelsea 9724.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for Americans 6709½ black. Phone 9030 Farragut.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for Americans gray and tan. Telephone 9030 Farragut.

POPLIN Wanted.—Any quantity, all wool, all colors; cash. Jacobus, 1,261 Broadway.

POPLIN Wanted.—Pekin, Clay, Quaker. 2477 Farragut.

POPLIN Wanted.—All shades. Madison Square 8149.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 87 or Hamilton's 36-inch all-wool serge; interested in 150 pieces in different colors. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy and taupe, single warp serge, for cash. Mortimer & Herrman & Co., 46 West 17th. Chelsea 4840.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 6301 double warp to exchange for all-wool single warp at market price. Greeley 6172.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity 7120 serge for spot cash. Telephone Madison Square 3043.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, or similar, tan and Copenhagen. Mad. Sq. 2715.

SERGES Wanted.—4002, shade 742 red. Call South 1632.

SHAWLS Wanted.—Woven and knitted in different sizes; can use a large quantity for immediate delivery. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SILKS AND TAFFETAS Wanted.—We are open to buy large quantities of striped taffetas in light grounds, also novelty silks. Kayanee Waist Co., 20 West 33d.

SILK TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for a quantity of silk taffeta, khaki, gray, tan, copen, rose, plum. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

SILK JERSEY Wanted.—Any quantity and quality. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—In all Spring shades; spot cash. Bransom Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—50 pieces, all colors, spot cash. Karp, 104 West 27th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Peking, army and other shades. Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—In all colors; Spring shades. Kanowitz & Rosen, 54 West 21st St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4821.

SUITS AND SKIRTS Wanted.—Am open for coats, suits, skirts, and waists only; will look at samples from 8:30 to 10 A. M. every morning at 11 West 32d St., 7th floor. L. Pizitz, Birmingham, Ala.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Large jobber will look at samples of stouts; now placing big stock orders. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Popular-priced line Spring suits, snappy styles. Call Friday afternoon and Saturday, 8th floor, 136 West 21st.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Plaid and striped. Bronner Mfg. Co., 1,270 Broadway. Madison Square 545.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All street shades; up to 95c. National Garment, 1 East 28th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Quantity taupe. Paragon, 130 West 25th. Chelsea 1996.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Large quantity Fisher Kennedy's tweed mixtures, all shades; also poplins 90610 and 6077, in light shades. Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., Inc., 22 West 32d.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher-Kennedy, 1600, all colors, or similar. Farr. 2770.

VELOUR Wanted.—Wilson & Lawrence style 701, 53, 56, 57; also F. & H. Bolivia style 7835, shade 742. H. Markowitz, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 6890.

VELOURS Wanted.—American style, 544 or similar quality; all colors. H. Zadenberg Company, 30 W. 26th Street.

VELOURS, KERSEYS Wanted.—American, all makes. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 11050, 13046, 13045, 0359, 15002, 15020, 13052; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantities of K 544, all colors, or similar fabrics. Phone Gramercy 544.

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COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values in poplins, velours, and fancy, $8.75 to $19.50; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line; best ever; attractive styles; prices right; pompoms our specialty; quick deliveries. Shapiro & Davis, located 29-33 West 35th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Will sacrifice every velour and plush coat in stock very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—High-grade girls' Spring coats. Julius L. Goldstein, 158 West 23d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles; sacrificing Fall goods. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Job wool velour Winter coats; close out cheap. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—Assorted styles, heavy weight; sacrificing prices. Greenberg, 137 W. 25th St.

COATS.—Winter weight; sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Full lined, self collar; all shades; bargain. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

COATS.—Pony fur coats, Skinner's lining. 16 East 33d St., 10th floor.

CORDUROY.—White, 3000 yds., 27 inches wide. Republic Novelty, 244 Fifth Ave.

COTTON WARP.—Panama, nigger brown, Pacific, 68½c., or exchange. 881 Gramercy.

CREPE DE CHINES.—.87½ and 1.05, all colors; crepe meteor 1.25, all colors; Georgettes, 1.05, all colors; wash satin, 1.20, flesh and ivory. Navajoe Silk Mills, 43 East 20th St. Phone Gramercy 5941.

CREPE DE CHINES, 90c.; Georgettes, $1.05; all colors; immediate delivery. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINES, 90c.; Georgettes, $1.05; all colors; immediate delivery. Salomon & Kerner, 354 4th Av. 9880 Mad. Sq.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors; style 2386, Stewart's; also 40-inch Juilliard's serge. Madison Square 2035.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagles 684, Stewart 2386, flesh and white, $1.05. Farragut 4035.

DELHI.—American, 037-1, tan, peacock, quaker, serges, poplins, burellas; reasonable. Farr. 9812.

DELHI for sale, all shades, at opening price, net cash. Madison Square 7040.

DRESSES.—Wonder values of the town; silks, jerseys, &c., at $8.75; voiles, ginghams, &c., at $3.75 and up; lovely styles, including stout style sizes; large stocks for immediate delivery. Wonder Dress and Costume Co., 152 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool Jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. 5995 Greeley.

DRESSES.—Special values in serge, $6.75 up; complete Spring line; silk dresses, $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Have fine styles all-wool serge dresses, $6.75 to $12.75, for immediate delivery; best values. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, high grades, collars, slightly soiled, close out cheap for cash. Harry Ehrens, 1,170 Broadway, Room 405.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, 500, all wool French serge, at $6.75; regular. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 Susquehanna silk poplins to close out, Paramount Co., 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Remarkable values, silks and serge, $8.75 to $12.75; immediate delivery. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Large assortment serge and silk dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, to close out; immediate deliveries. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serges, to close; large assortment serge and silk dresses; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Silk, to close out, very cheap. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Serges at big bargain; also silks very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Job of serges to close out. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES, serge, 50, to close out. Schultz, 130 West 26th.

GEORGETTES.—35 pieces heavy domestic white and flesh at $1; big bargain. R 145 Times.

GEORGETTE.—100 pieces white, good quality, $1.07½. 7-10, Madison Square 4359.

GLOVES.—Fine lot of military and civilian dress gloves, to close at a low price. Eagle Post Card Co., 108 Wooster St.

HAND KNITTING WORSTEDS.—All colors; immediate deliveries. Wool Novelty Co., 47 Greene St. Phone Canal 1646.

HOSIERY—Ladies' first quality fibre silk, men's cashmere, and a good many other popular lines of cotton hosiery for immediate delivery. Canal 9440.

KNITTING YARN.—Four-ply worsted and wool in khaki and gray for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

PANAMAS—Whitman's 1305, 36-inch, half wool. Farragut 8990.

PERCALES.—Twenty-five cases 25-inch; good patterns; very reasonable. R 109 Times.

PIECE GOODS, wool checks, and plaids at reduced prices. Gramercy 3262.

POPLINS.—Can offer real bargain; must be sold at once; immediate delivery; call to inspect. Madison Square 545. Bronner Mfg. Co., 1,270 Broadway.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—American 06077, 0360, all shades; any quantity; reasonable price. Telephone Spring 6898.

POPLINS, Serges, Panamas.—For immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

POPLINS AND SERGES, 06077, 6709½, 6234, 0936, 09056, 06062; all shades. Gramercy 1807.

POPLIN.—Serge 767, $1.90; 228, $1.50; 6120, $1.60. Wise, Mad. Sq. 4122.

POPLIN.—Whitman navy 774, 5 pieces $1.87½ net. Stuyvesant 4542.

SATINS.—Washable; ivory and flesh; immediate delivery. H. Letzter & Co., Madison Square 3313.

SERGES.—6002, 7002, 6120, 106, 104, S. B. G. L. 519, C. S. G. 1464, 54289, 1210, 528, 48-48, 781, 87, Shainberg & Schenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SERGE.—Amoskeag, all wool, single warp, to exchange for double warp at market price. Greeley 6172.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7120, 7614, Juilliard 54289, botany 11433, gera 7008. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES.—Whitman 104, Garfield 529. S. Simon & Co., 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—Navy 54289, 10830, poplins, Amoskeags 8158. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors, below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES—809 botany, navy, $2.05 net. Irving, Gramercy 3965.

SILK CAMISOLES.—To close out, giving up that department. Kenilworth Mfg. Co., 7 East 17th St.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—American Woolen poplin skirts and serges, all wool, latest colors. Manhattan Skirt Co., 1,160 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—All wool velour checks and plaids, $2.75; assorted sizes and colors. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Exceptionally attractive serges, $2.25. Rich Skirt Co., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Snappy Spring line; exceptional styles and values. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st St.

TAFFETAS.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, all colors, immediate delivery, exceptional values; also good values in imported shantungs. K. Kanter, 110 East 23d St. Gramercy 1549.

TAFFETAS.—Colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter Co., 1 East 28th. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield and botany; also American's 6234 serge. Charles Goldman, 1,133 Broadway.

VEILINGS.—650 pieces, dotted and plain; staple colors. Goldwater Bros., 12 West 21st St.

YARNS.—Woolen and worsted knitting yarns, two, three, and four fold; several qualities; spot deliveries. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR WANTED.—A dress manufacturer desires to connect with a reliable contractor on wool jersey dresses. X 225 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Contractors, on better grade silk dresses; bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on wash dresses, bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

Help Wanted.

LEDGER BOOKKEEPER wanted in dry goods commission house; must be above draft age and preferably familiar with Underwood bookkeeping machine; salary $25. Apply, with full particulars, R 148 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to call on incoming trade and resident buyers; commission basis; no drawing; must have good following; unusual opportunity. X 232 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Must be experienced in selling stationery to the office trade in Greater New York; salary and commission or commission only. N 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—One who has had experience in selling to camps and post exchanges; best of references required; commission. Organization Supply Co., 44 Ann St.

SALESMAN.—Handkerchiefs; state experience and references; commission. X 214 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

SILK SALESMAN desires good line for waist and dress trade. N 14 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....5½@5¾ p. c. for the best names
Wednesday ...5½@5¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

* * *

Is There a Weak Link?

The number of erstwhile Christmas gifts that have turned up for exchange or credit at a certain local store here in the last few days, in spite of the seven-day limit for action of this kind, brought up the question yesterday as to whether or not some one had been letting down the bars. This question was born, it was said, of the marked indignation expressed by certain women purchasers when their attention was called to the fact that, while a special period of grace had been given by the stores for exchanging Christmas gifts, this period had long since expired, and that the store could make no exceptions in their cases.

* * *

Hatmakers Sell Best Lines.

Manufacturers of felt hats for men report that there has been some very active buying in the local market during the last few weeks. High prices no longer seem to hold buyers away. Rather conservative styles are the most favored, and green, brown, and gray in all their many light and dark shades are the predominating colors. It is noteworthy that some retailers in certain manufacturing centres who have been in the habit of taking only those lines made to sell at two or three dollars have gone into some of the highest grade lines. One manufacturer reports that his six-dollar hats are among his best sellers.

* * *

Cameras Actively Sought.

Camera manufacturers are reported to be having all they can do to meet the demand for their product. Many retailers, realizing that there might be something of a shortage later in the year, are now trying to get supplies which ordinarily they do not buy until the Spring season opens. It is said that the most popular types are those which can be folded and carried conveniently in a coat or trousers pocket. This variety has been sought more than any other for gifts to soldiers by their friends and relatives. And it is said to be proving equally popular for civilian use. Those lines which are made up to retail at from $5 to $15 are said to be the most in demand.

* * *

Good Phonograph Market.

The activity which set in last Fall in the phonograph market is said to have continued strong ever since, and still shows no signs of weakening. Also, it is reported that there has been an increased call for the more expensive lines. Some of these, in which cabinets have been wrought in period styles in an effort to create an attractive piece of furniture as well as a beautiful musical instrument, have proved unusually popular. This demand, it seems, has been felt most in New York, Boston, and Chicago. The introduction of the table cabinet, which was to a great extent new this year, is said to have stimulated sales in the high grade lines very appreciably.

* * *

Where War Profits Help.

"If we had to depend on the same people," said the head of a large upholstery and drapery manufacturing company, "that we did five years ago for our business, we would just about have to close up shop. Most of them have become so burdened with income and war taxes, purchases of Government bonds and war savings certificates that they are not making any changes in their homes which are not absolutely necessary. What has saved us is the great number of people who have become suddenly well to do as result of war activities. These people are spending more lavishly than the others ever did, and in this way we have managed to maintain our volume of business, occasionally even going ahead of previous records."

* * *

Little Hats Good for Spring.

Small hats in cherry red are quite popular here for early Spring wear. These hats are made of fancy silk straws and rough straws combined with various materials and are trimmed with cherries, small berries, quills, and ribbon bows. Ribbon bows are showing up well generally as Spring trimmings. In airplane and butterfly effects they are being worn on both large and small hats. They are made of ciré, moire, or satin ribbon, and are worn on the back, front, or side of the hat. Another "good" trimming is the chiffon veil, which has returned to vogue for use on small hats in the form of "widow drapes," that is, draped over the entire crown and hanging down the back. Some of these veils have lace edgings and are usually seen in light shades to contrast with dark hats.

* * *

Gray Goods Were Very Firm.

Gray goods were very firm in this market yesterday. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 12½ cents for May-June delivery, while bids of that figure for spot and nearby goods were refused. Thirteen cents was asked for them. Bids of 11¼ cents for spot and nearby 60-48s in the same width also failed to attract sellers' attention. Other printcloth sales for the day included February-March 39-inch 72-76s and 68-72s at 15½ and 14½ cents, respectively. Ten cents was asked generally for nearby 27-inch 64-60s. In the sheetings a feature was the sale of 48-square, four-yard goods at 16¼ cents for delivery in May and June. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	16½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	12½c
39-inch, 72-76s	15½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	12¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	14½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	11¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	10¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	11¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	13¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*10c

*Asked.

* * *

On Hand-to-Mouth Basis.

There is said to be a growing tendency on the part of hardware retailers in many sections to buy on more or less of a hand-to-mouth basis. During the past few weeks there have been quite a few buyers in town, and a fair amount of business seems to have been placed. But it is said that there were comparatively few orders which were large enough to cover the customers' full requirements for the coming season. And this, in spite of the very strong likelihood that prices will be higher in the near future. "Aside from any question of price," said one local authority, "adopting a hand-to-mouth policy under present conditions, with the transportation systems of the country all knocked to pieces, is very dangerous business. A lot of these fellows will find themselves running short of merchandise some time or other and then find the railroads unable to bring them their additional supplies."

* * *

Does Not Favor New Plan.

There is an executive of a prominent retail store here who is not wholly in favor of the "carry your own" delivery campaign on the part of the Government. While the plan is a good thing in so far as it releases men needed for war service and more important work, he asserts, it is not working out any too well from a business point of view. It has lessened delivery costs somewhat, but it has increased the proportion of "bad" returns—goods that come back so badly mussed that they can be resold only at marked reductions, if at all. A reason advanced for this is that when a customer is waiting for a package, the wrapping has to be done more hastily then for a wagon delivery, and that the merchandise suffers in consequence. Crowded public conveyances and "packed" knitting bags also are held responsible for the increased mussing of goods.

* * *

Buying Expensive Fall Papers.

There is reported to be quite a little private decorating being done in spite of conditions in the labor situation which might seem to make it prohibitive. Local wall paper manufacturers are said to have taken some very sizeable orders for many of their more expensive lines. Papers selling for from $5 to $9 a roll are said to be in much greater demand than any in the trade had expected. The lower-priced papers, however, are almost entirely neglected. There is not expected to be much doing in these lines until next Fall. Then apartment house owners, many of whom did not decorate last year, will be in the market for papers of all sorts, and something approaching a banner season is predicted.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

GRABOIS & TERKELTAUB.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Grabois and Abraham Terkeltaub, individually and as copartners, trading as Grabois & Terkeltaub, manufacturers of raincoats at 182 Avenue C, by the following creditors: Harris Raincoat House, $250; Joseph W. Ferris, $225, and Joseph M. Brown, $216. Judge Manton has appointed Lawrence B. Cohen receiver in $500 bond.

JACOB KAPLON, waists, at 536 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Henry Greenstein, a creditor, with claims for $700. Judge Manton has appointed Myles Purvin receiver in $2,500 bond. The liabilities are said to be upward of $14,000 and the assets $7,000.

BENJAMIN HALPERN, a clerk of 220 East Eighty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,810 and no assets.

APARTMENT HOUSE APPLIANCE COMPANY of 47 West Thirty-fourth Street.—Judge Manton has appointed Wallace Dixon receiver in $1,250 bond. The liabilities are said to be over $8,000 and the assets of an actual value of $2,500.

EDMOND SHELDON, farmer of Copake, N. Y.—Judge Manton has appointed Harry Cornel receiver in $750 bond.

HYMAN KROTMAN, furniture, at 3,876 Third Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,540 and assets of $1,198.

S. DIAMOND & SONS.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed aganist S. Diamond & Sons, manufacturers of cloaks at 153 West Twenty-seventh Street, on Jan. 10, 1918, the creditors having agreed to accept a cash settlement of 25 cents on the dollar.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the L. Norma Hayes Company of 17 North State Street, dealers in ladies' suits, cloaks, and dresses, in behalf of Ralph Samuels of New York, the Novelty Veiling Company of New York, and the De Garcy Company.

William H. Kedwell, a florist, 929 East Forty-third Street, filed a voluntary petition in Bankruptcy today with liabilities of $29,147 and assets of $23,147.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Allen, Carroll—A. E. Moore	$2,154.55
Abker, Berish—D. Sokolower	117.15
Bullis, Merritt C.—J. J. O'Neill et al, adm.	108.44
Baumgarten, Chas.—G. W. Ellis	540.20
Brady Bros.—W. R. Elfers	139.36
Carley-Kane Co. & Edward B. Carley—H. W. Kalt	278.83
Coggan, Walter H.—E. Hathway	139.78
Dale, Francis C.—Western Union Telegraph Co.; costs	133.68
Doyle, David P.—A. Raubunas	879.76
Dorsen, Harry H.—A. Guilino et al	275.78
Duggs Building Corp. and Peyser Bookstaver—Brier Hill Steel Co.	174.45
Dupont, Etta G.—E. Hassey	150.10
Edward H. Rogers—Matthew Payne Dental & Surgical Mfg. Co.; costs	141.03
Fish, John—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York	120.00
Farrell, Elizabeth C.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	122.55
Fifty-ninth St. Realty Co.—Empire Carting Co.	116.55
Frieber, William—N. Weinstein	525.28
Gottlieb, Joseph S. (General Waste Co.)—S. I. Horowitz	122.75
Hornthal, Joseph & Samuel (Hornthal & Co.)—C. Landes; costs	115.24
Hulse, Howard O.—M. S. Horentz	120.41
Johns, Arthur—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.	180.30
Kondolf, Henry E.—N. Eisenstein	170.00
Karagazian, Harry—J. B. Regan; costs	111.07
Magidoff, Joseph and Michael—P. Custen et al	139.47
Mauro, Ambrose—M. Greco	1,040.20
Same—Same	528.04
Meisler, Emanuel, Isidore Chassnoff, and Bernard Leventhal—M. F. Pfaelzer	989.80
Mulqueen, John F.—M. R. Merritt	153.09
Miller, Marion E.—C. Stinson	172.05
Mack, Henry A.—W. H. Jeffers	6,142.28
New, Joseph—Pennsylvania Military College	955.60
Noll, Frank, or Rogowevsky—J. Zelenski	412.72
Pfizer, Charles, Jr., and Charles Pfizer, Jr., Co., Ltd.—National Nassau Bank of New York	3,190.25
Peru Holding Co.—Paris Tile Mosaic Works	803.77
Peru Holding Co. and Max Marcus—Same	148.01
Peters, Chas. F.—St. Faiths School	820.60
Pierce, Robert J.—W. N. Bennett	844.16
Same—J. S. Ruskin	5,392.00
Ricjard, Geo. L.—J. R. Miles	678.90
Reeveland, Darwin W.—Herman Kornahrens	177.85
Rubinstein, Samuel—W. Segelke	114.05
Repp, George, and Repp's Baker's Oven Co.—M. Eberhart & Son Co.	101.50
Selmeca, Salvatore A.—S. S. Aloe Co.	127.02
Sussman, Morris—S. Aiken	128.40
Shepps, John—F. Cohan	283.41
Schneider, Morris J.—A. Konarsky	296.06
Schlenderman, Abe—J. Deitchman	107.65
Tansy, James C.—Mrs. G. B. Miller & Co. Tobacco Manufactory	16,850.06
Titus, Andrew B.—William Realty Co.	540.80
Von Bergen, Carl—E. H. Reisinger	7,131.10
Williams, Harry J.—A. L. A. Mfg. and Supply Co.	103.95
White, Corena—W. H. Wood et al	1,063.94
Weinstein, Louis, Samuel Levy, and Morris Kushin—H. Silverberg	445.87
Weil, William M.—W. R. Willcox	3,719.67

In Bronx County.

Becker, Isabella and Fredericka L.—R. Hitter	$1,355.74
Bevis, William H.—H. Hollander	246.79
C. Rieger's Sons—C. H. Castellane et al.	111.23
Gunest, Louis E.—Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Assn. of N. Y. City	121.30
Ivor Realty Corp. and Marks Wolff—Casolaro Painting and Decorating Co.	349.92
Koenig, Philip, individually and as executor—Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	442.25
Levy, Isidore—Mass. Bonding & Ins. Co.	109.21
Seiff, Israel—Wilson & Co.	108.81
Sylvester, Jack—Lenox Sand & Gravel Co.	198.66
Steiner, Joseph—R. Schwartz	818.42
Wolff, Marks—Casolaro Painting and Decorating Co.	259.05
Muller, George W.—F. Knecht	547.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Aeolian Co.—J. W. Crooke, Oct. 16, 1916	$25,536.96
Holly, Mary K.—Colonial Bank, Jan. 3, 1918	$3,348.60
Risenberg, Harry, and Morris Weldman—I. Kronich, Oct. 10, 1917	1,141.15
Brandow Printing Co.—Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Jan. 30, 1918	122.28
Lowenstein, Henry—T. G. Keppler, July 3, 1915	266.41
Hecht, Rudolph—E. Charvet et al., Jan. 17, 1918	135.00
Ruppert, Jacob—J. Palowitz, Jan. 23, 1918	101.85
Same—Same, April 5, 1917	4,565.28
Peter Doelger Brewing Co.—L. K. Henderson, Feb. 16, 1917	2,640.20
Kline, May, and Max Bierman—People, &c., Oct. 29, 1913	500.00
Koveloff, Dora—Germanic Life Ins. Co., Jan. 8, 1918, vacated	193.26
Stineck, Paulina—J. Tanenbaum, Aug. 20, 1915	136.65
Bondy, Charles E.—Edgewater State Bank, Oct. 31, 1916	1,572.63
Same—Same, Dec. 19, 1916	2,101.51
Vacarelli, Paul, and Joseph Castano—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md., Aug. 27, 1917	500.00
Deckstein, Samuel—R. Klausner, April 7, 1917	189.29
A. Heymsfeld—German-American Button Co., Jan. 12, 1916	897.74
Comrie, George B.—A. M. Kleman et al., May 6, 1913	102.72

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABILENE, Texas—W. A. Minter, general mdse.; Albert.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, coats, suits, skirts, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.
ANNISTON, Ala.—N. E. ory, ready-to-wear;
ANNISTON, Ala.—N. E. Ory, ready-to-wear;
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Saul, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
ATLANTA, Ga.—S. E. McConnell, notions; Albert.
ATLANTA—H. Kaplan, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Paris Shop; G. H. Kirkorian, waists, women's furnishing goods; Latham.
BALTIMORE—J. Harris, coats, suits; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—O'Neill & Co.; F. Derr, toys; Albert.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. Bamberger, shoes; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Siegel-Rothschild Co.; D. A. Weinberg, umbrella materials; 126 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, hosiery, underwear, shirts; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear and umbrellas; 354 4th Av.
BONHAM, Tex.—Max Hermer, ready to wear; 25 West 33d.
BOSTON—S. Mussman, coats, suits; Albert.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell & Co.; J. T. Duff, carpets, rugs; 220 5th Av.; Flanders.
BOSTON—Clapp & Tilton; C. W. Clapp, millinery; Imperial.
BOSTON—J. R. Ainsley & Co.; I. G. Findlay, cotton underwear, corsets; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss M. E. Connor, infants' caps, coats; D. S. Michel, jewelry, leather goods; 116 West 32d.
BROWNWOOD, Texas—E. B. Gilliam, general mdse.; Albert.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Hotchkiss & Lyle; G. W. Lyle, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway; Broztel.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. McCordock, domestics, linens; 2 W. 37th.
BUTTE, Mont.—Symons D. G. Co.; W. Symons, domestics, silks, dress goods; 141 5th Av.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—F. Purcell, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; D. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, hdkfs., umbrellas, leather goods; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rosenberg's; E. M. Raffman, women's ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—Grant Millinery Shop; G. Grant, millinery; Woodward.
CINCINNATI—Lauterbach Cloak & Suit Co.; I. Lauterbach, coats, suits; Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—H. Jonap & Co.; W. S. Norton, linens, white goods; 220 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
CINCINNATI—The McAlpin Co.; Miss G. Livingston, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.; H. D. Wall, general mdse.; 23 East 26th.
CLEVELAND—B. & B. Cloak & Skirt Co.; L. E. Baratt, cloaks, skirts; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Pollock-Selman Co.; A. Pollock, cloakings; Cumberland.
CLINTON, Iowa—F. Engel, women's ready-to-wear; Room 821, 47 West 34th.
CONNEAUT, Ohio—B. Galinsky, ladies' ready-to-wear, misses' coats; New Strand.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. N. Cott, hats; Imperial.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; P. L. Zimmerman, upholstery goods; 19 E. 24th; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas—Berwald Bros.; H. Berwald, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.
DALLAS—The O. K. Co.; Mr. Kellstrom, suits; Room 901, 45 West 34th.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; J. J. Hasley, shoes, men's furn. goods, jewelry; 1,133 B'way.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; J. J. Halsley, men's furnishing goods; 1,133 Broadway.
EDGEFIELD, S. C.—W. H. Turner, general mdse.; Miss Samuel, millinery; Churchill.
ERIE, Penn.—Paris Cloak House; N. R. Kellam, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Carney, waists, skirts; Broztell.
FALLS CITY, Neb.—V. G. Lyford, general mdse.; York.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Malone & Daval; E. Daval, clothing, furn. goods; New Strand.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
PORT HURON, Mich.—J. B. Sperry Co.; Geo. Bloom, ready-to-wear; Broztel.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Fair; J. Langfreder and S. Tilles, coats, suits; Imperial.
GALVESTON, Texas—Garbade, Eiband & Co.; Miss E. Schneider, Mrs. C. M. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
GEORGETOWN, Tex.—Higdon, McElroy; A. L. Higdon, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ellis Stone & Co.; W. H. Stone, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. Gay, white goods; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. N. Allen, cloaks; Miss S. Newman, dresses; J. T. McWeeny, mdse mgr.; F. W. Lamkins, linens, white, cotton goods; F. H. York, men's, boys' furn. goods; Miss Sellers, dress trimmings, neckwear; Miss Rolston, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Leslie D. G. Co.; R. E. Willey, coats, waists, infants' wear; Breslin.
HELENA, Ark.—Ware & Solomon; J. N. Ware, millinery, laces, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; St. Andrews.
HOLDREGE, Neb.—H. Johnson Co.; L. T. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
HOUSTON—Everett-Beulow Co.; Mrs. K. L. Everett, women's ready-to-wear; Claridge.
JACKSON, Tenn.—Rosenbloom Bros Co.; J. L. Rosenbloom, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.
KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; P. A. McKenna, notions, toilet goods; J. E. Campbell, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery; 230 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Breisford, basement, ready to wear; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Brothers & Co.; E. L. Cohen, notions, ribbons, laces; 7 West 22d; Grand.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; T. J. Gill, pictures, china; 25 Madison Av.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Fashion Cloak & Suit Co.; D. B. Fishman, coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; I. V. Groff, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
LEBANON, Penn.—L. Samler; A. R. Williams, house furn. goods; 72 Madison Av.; Bristol.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; A. S. Whitworth, furs, millinery; 230 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; F. P. Bacon, silks, dress goods, linings; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; C. E. Shaffer, clothing; 2 W. 37th.
LOUISVILLE—Bon Ton Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Greenstein, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
MASON, Miss.—Aklons Co.; S. J. Feibelman, gen'l mdse; Belleclaire.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunne Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry, drug sundries, leather goods; 1,133 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. Magnuson, women's suits; 1,170 B'way.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.; New Strand.
NORFOLK, Va.—G. Nagle, ready to wear; 1,170 Broadway.
OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Campbell Co.; A. F. Zoellner, domestics; 116 West 32d.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Branders & Son; K. Louis, general mdse; 1,261 Broadway.
OTTAWA, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Co.; W. F. Stanton, Jr., coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; Somerset.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Falk & Friedman; N. M. Falk, Mrs. Falk, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Levy & Kaplan; J. Freemark, coats, suits; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Phillips & Co.; H. H. Phillips, millinery; Gregorian.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. T. Comerford, bathrobes, bathing suits; Miss Toy, wrappers, dresses; Miss Quiner, underwear; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, Spring suits; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's cloakings; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Martin, linens; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Thomas & Co.; J. Miller, furniture; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—M. Berman & Co.; M. A. Berman, hosiery, underwear, notions, sweaters; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Little & Cohen; D. Cohen, shirtings; Herald Square.
PITTSBURG—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—F. C. Doeschner, furs; York.
PITTSBURGH—Model Millinery Co.; S. Cohen, millinery; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Smit-Lewis Co.; Miss Levine, dresses; E. M. Smit, coats; 1,133 Broadway.
PLAINVIEW, Tex.—Richards, Bros. & Collier; T. E. Richards, ready to wear; 25 West 33d.
PONCA CITY, Okla.—L. Barnes, ready-to-wear; Room 821, 47 West 34th.
PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Brother; B. Loebenberg, silks, dress goods; 116 West 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. A. Forsyth, rugs; 230 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; W. Russell, notions, men's furn.; 43 Leonard.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; M. Moses, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy, Robinson Co.; W. H. Weeks, coats, suits, waists, dreses; 353 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—J. Marks, coats, suits, dresses; Cumberland.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—M. Adler Bros. & Co.; M. L. Adler, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Eastern Outfitting Co.; L. Garfinkel, ready-to-wear clothing; 15 East 26th; Wallick.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Segil Brothers; Henry Segil, suits, coats, dresses, waists, petticoats; 100 West 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—N. Abrams, women's, children's hosiery, ribbons; Wallick.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; D. Gradwohl, toys, trunks; W. W. Kelly, representing; 15 E. 26th; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Livingston Bros.; Mrs. Huff, neckwear, bags, veiling; Miss Woods, corsets, underwear, bath, dressing robes, sacques; 303 5th Av.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; B. F. Tully, jobs, waists, dresses, basement; C. A. Biederman, coats, suits, dresses; 230 5th Av.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; E. Moog, silks, velvets; 1,261 Broadway.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, coats, suits, waists; 1,133 B'way; Laurelton.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; A. H. Kelly, millinery; 23 East 26th.
ST. CLOUD, Minn.—F. Fandel, C. A. Smorkstead, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Wildman Mfg. Co.; A. Wildman, cotton piece goods; Martinique.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr; E. J. Hirsch, millinery; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Standard Suit and Skirt Co.; I. Dorchman, suits, skirts, dresses; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr; E. Hirsch, millinery, basement; 37 West 26th.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. A. Stevenson, dress, cotton goods; 1,133 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; W. A. Ricker, housefurn. goods; 1,239 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; C. J. Potts, linens, laces, handkerchiefs; 320 Broadway; Algonquin.
TACOMA—People's Store Co.; Miss M. Ellingson, millinery; 23 East 26th.
TAMPA—Falk's Dept. Store; O. Falk, piece goods, men's furn. goods; Mrs. O. Falk, millinery, notions, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
TERRELL, Texas—A. A. Garrett, general merchandise; Imperial.
TOPEKA, Kan.—Pelletier Stores Co.; J. B. Walker, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; F. R. Miller, suits, coats, dresses, waists; 116 West 32d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. O. Moque, rugs, carpets, furniture; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, Ga.—W. F. Lee, ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th, Room 1142.
WATERLOO, Iowa—Wilhelm's; J. Wilhelm, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
WICHITA—The Rorabough D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. J. Miller, dressmaking dept.; McAlpin.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—MacWilliams; W. MacWilliams, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.
WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Seder & Brother; S. Seder, waists, dresses; Breslin.

Nickel Earnings Drop Slightly.

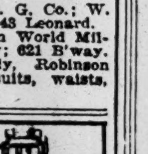
A report of earnings of the International Nickel Company for the period of nine months ended Dec. 31 last shows gross earnings of $11,797,285, as compared with $12,628,496 for the corresponding period of 1916; net income of $7,987,967, as against $11,849,924—this great discrepancy being due to a reserve of $3,680,741 for war taxes—and a surplus after dividend payment of $2,005,102, against $4,933,258 the previous year. The earnings available for dividends on the common stock amounted to $3.10 per share, against $5.94 per share the previous year.

Savage Arms Corporation Earnings.

A report of earnings of the Savage Arms Corporation for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last shows net income of $822,591, against $579,498 for the preceding quarter, and equivalent to $9.14 a share on the common stock after paying all preferred dividends. The total earnings for the quarter were $1,887,957, against $845,829 for the previous quarter. The Savage Arms Corporation manufactures the Lewis machine gun.

Board on Tea Standards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To determine tea standards for the coming year, Secretary McAdoo today appointed a board of seven experts to meet in New York Feb. 11 and examine samples submitted by importers. The board consists of J. J. McNamara, New York; H. G. Woodworth, Boston; Arthur T. Hellyer, Chicago; C. E. Wyman, St. Paul; E. R. Rogers, Tacoma, Wash.; George W. Caswell, San Francisco, and George F. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.



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Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 118 W. 22D ST.

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Are Making
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Every Day

Buyers whose judgment is recognized as thoroughly sound are placing quantity orders on their first visit. Taffetas, Foulards and Georgettes, $6.75 to $16.50 on display only in the Rosebud showrooms.

Made by the
ROSEBUD ANNEX
37 West 26th St., New York
(Rosebud Mfg. Co.)

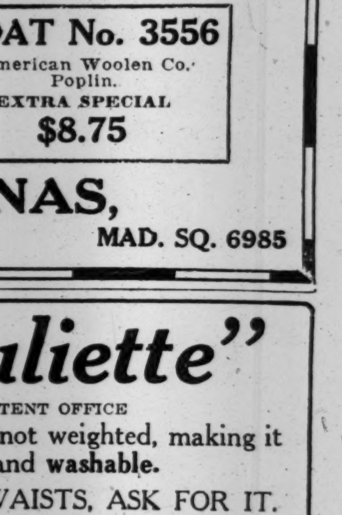
KNITTING BAGS
Among the many novelties we offer for 1918 be sure you ask to see the "Palmetto" Bag.
See Our New Batik Patterns!
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"Knitting Bag Specialists"
49-53 E. 21st St. New York City

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE
of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit $6.75
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$18.50
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

DRESSES
Peggy Paige
Silks & Jerseys, $10.75 to $22.50
131 West 35th St.

S.&W. Dress Co.
15 East 26th St.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.



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In Corsets, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Underwear and Costumes.
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Scientific designing does what mere extra sizes can never do—come and see how and why, for yourself.
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LADIES' MISSES' COATS--SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
SUIT No. 2660
Men's Wear Serge, Peau de Cygne lined throughout.
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COAT No. 3556
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"Crepe Juliette"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
is a *Georgette,* absolutely pure dye, not weighted, making it absolutely indestructible and washable.
WHEN BUYING DRESSES OR WAISTS, ASK FOR IT.
NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA
CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS
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JULIUS POLLACK
WE HAVE IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY
COATS from $6.75 to $35.00
SUITS from $7.75 to $35.00
Our Complete Spring Line includes everything that's new and worth while. It will pay you to see it!
Temporary Showroom: HOTEL BRESLIN
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For the Convenience of Buyers—while moving to Larger Quarters.

Five Opportunities in Public Utility Bonds

Public Utilities stand third in the coal priority order of the Fuel Administrator

PUBLIC UTILITIES are a powerful factor, both directly and indirectly, in the prosecution of the war.

Their efficiency and prosperity are indispensable to communities at all times. They are the arteries which feed our present-day development.

There are five public utility bond issues of unusual attractiveness, yielding from 6.00% to 6.83%, to which we invite your special attention.

Send for Circular AG-153

The National City Company

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Bonds *Short Term Notes* *Acceptances*

Bonds for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
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The Income Tax of Investors

is often complicated by profits and losses.

Our new booklet may be of assistance to you.

Send for complimentary copy

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Digest of Financial News and Important Happenings During 1917

We shall be pleased to send you this booklet upon request.

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Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes (Normal and Surtaxes)

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CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.
5% Gold Bonds
Due Jan. 1, 1919-1954 Incl.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Prices to yield 4.80%

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.
(Raleigh, County Seat)
5% Funding Bonds
Due Jan. 1, 1948
Price Par

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago Pittsburgh

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have Violent Rise on Peace Talk—Steel Leads Active Session.

It is hard to imagine any event that could have discouraged the stock market yesterday, and it so happened that the day's news lent itself to an interpretation which fitted in very handily with the theory on which prices were bid up. Wherever one traveled he heard nothing but peace talk. Warnings that news which comes by way of Amsterdam should not be credited at its face value, lest the German Government accomplish what it hoped for in permitting dissemination of strike stories, fell on heedless ears. For one day at least Wall Street was bound to indulge the luxury of relief from sombre predictions looking to from two to five years of continued war. In this spirit all news was interpreted according to the wishes of the trader. President Wilson's letter to the Farmer's Conference itself supplied momentum for the final burst of activity through the Street's emphasis upon his assertion that, "The achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue."

The market was aided by some increases in commission house business, although professional traders supplied a very large proportion of the day's orders. Activity was on an ascending scale throughout the day, and transactions of 915,000 shares frightened a considerable part of the short interest into covering. The day's net gains in many issues were a reminder of the big markets which were seen in 1916. These advances were general throughout the list, even the railroads showing increased strength, but the widest gains were made in the motors, General Motors selling up 13 points; in the steel shares, and numerous other industrials. Several stocks advanced from 4 to 7 points, among them Steel common, which touched 98 just before the close and ended the session with a net advance of 4⅝ points.

Whether sober second thought will justify the reliance which has been placed upon the natural deduction from stories of widespread industrial unrest within the German Empire remains to be seen, but there is no denying the fact that in many quarters where the view has been held that the war can only be settled by a military decision sentiment has swung around to the belief that Germany will be forced to accept any reasonable terms of peace by the inability of the Government to exact the support which it has so far received from labor.

The bond market has not reflected any such confidence in an early ending of the struggle as can be read in the stock quotations. The foreign issues have been firm, but they have obviously not yet discounted the improvement in their position which would come with the first clear indication that war loans are about at an end. Weakness in the United States Government issues is explainable on no other ground than that of liquidation for the release of funds either intended for use in stock speculation or for reinvestment in the next Liberty Loan. The second 4s were offered in large volume yesterday and sold as low as 95.76. Call loans were made at 3¾ per cent., with no easier tendency observable in time rates. The foreign exchange rates moved within a narrow range and did not support the theory that peace may be arrived at in the next few months.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

Irish Stocks Improve on Political Hopes.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The usual light trading prevailed on the Stock Exchange today with some irregularity. Home funds varied by an improvement in Irish stocks based on political hopes.

Scandinavian and Russian bonds were firmer on light purchases. Speculative mine and oil shares had a good tone, but rubbers were weak with the lower price of the commodity. Tin shares were strong.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 57 francs, 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs, 15 centimes. Five per cent loan, 88 francs, 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	3¾
Low	3½	Last	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¾@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	
4 to 6 months	5¼
Other Names.	5½@5¾
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 5/16	$4.75 5/16	$4.75 5/16	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71½	5.72	5.71½	..
Cables	5.69½	5.70	5.69½	..
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75 5/16	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.71½	5.69½
	China—		
	Hongkong	72.25	72.75
	Peking	110.50	110.75
	Shanghai	103.50	103.75
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.59¾	8.58½
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.25	33.75
	Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
	Christiania	32.125	32.625
19.30	Spain	24.20	24.30
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.27	26.67
42.64	Buenos Aires	43.90	44.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.52	4.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71½	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $510,951,034; balance, $48,385,756; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $14,360,632; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,420,885.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d, unchanged; in New York, 86⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68½c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company yesterday declared a dividend of $4 a share for the first quarter of 1918 on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 20. This maintains the present dividend rate.

John B. Harris has withdrawn from J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

Rauscher & Childress have moved into new quarters at 10 Wall Street.

A report of the Barnett Oil and Gas Company for the six months ended Nov. 30 last shows gross profits of $384,558, net profit of $346,548, and net income for the period of $237,947.

W. C. Langley & Co. have issued the third of a series of special letters to investors regarding the present abnormal situation of securities markets.

C. F. Childs & Co. have published a circular on the prospects and probable terms of the next Liberty Loan.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Nervous Shorts Get Under Cover.

The burst of buying which followed publication of President Wilson's letter to the Farmers' Conference in Illinois was looked upon by the consistent bulls as proof of the soundness of their opinions, but it could hardly be said that the professional bears were driven to panic. Gossip in the commission houses indicated that the short covering which supplied much of the purchases came from traders who usually are disturbed by a show of strength. Hardened traders on the board room floor were reported to be unconvinced that a real forward movement of substantial dimensions had begun. The day's business appeared to reflect largely transactions which originated within the Street, with the public still holding aloof.

⁂

Proportion of Loans to Deposits.

According to the annual report of the Controller of the Currency the proportion of loans to deposits of the country's national banks on Oct. 5, 1897, was 82.11 per cent.; on Aug. 22, 1907, 76.99 per cent., and on Nov. 20, 1917, only 64.48 per cent. In 1897 the deposits of national banks amounted to four times their capital; in 1917 to six and three-fourths times their capital, and on Nov. 20, 1917, the deposits amounted to thirteen and one-half times their capital and nearly eight times their aggregate capital and surplus.

⁂

General Motors in Scant Supply.

Once more the danger which threatens those who sell General Motors shares they do not own, with the expectation of getting them back cheaper, was demonstrated. The day's advance of 13 points occurred as the result of active bidding which made no account of half-points and even full points. Some of the facts regarding the floating supply of this stock are known, and in themselves are enough to keep many astute and usually venturesome traders from tackling General Motors on the short side, but the record of the business done in the stock during the last three months shows that there are others who are willing to take chances. More than half the outstanding General Motors shares are locked up in the Chevrolet Motor Company's treasury, and it is known that W. C. Durant and his associates own a big share of the balance. While the stock may not be said to be cornered, the trading supply is always small enough to cause a wide movement when a number of buyers get in the market at the same time.

⁂

British Loan Payment Today.

J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents for the British Government, will pay today the principal and interest on the maturing $100,000,000 of one-year 5½ per cent. secured notes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. There are outstanding approximately $94,000,000 of the notes, and holders of a little more than $1,000,000 have indicated their desire to convert the notes into twenty-year 5½ per cent. bonds at 101 and interest. Of the funds required to meet today's payment, the British Government obtained $40,000,000 from Japan and another $10,000,000 through a transaction in connection with Indian rupees, and the balance, it is understood, will be paid out of current funds deposited in New York. With the liquidation of the $100,000,000 loan there will be released $120,000,000 of collateral consisting of stocks and bonds of American corporations and municipalities, obligations of neutral Governments and of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways of Canada.

⁂

Earnings of National Banks.

National banks submit their statements of earnings and expenses semi-annually, Dec. 31 and June 30. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1917, the Controller says, the gross earnings broke all previous records, amounting to $667,406,000, an increase of $76,764,000 over the previous year, and net earnings amounted to $191,321,000, an increase of $36,778,000, or 23 per cent. There was distributed in dividends the sum of $125,538,000, an increase of $10,813,000, or an average of 11.61 per cent. on their capital stock.

⁂

Liberty Loan Bonds Go Lower.

Both the 3½ per cent. bonds of the First and the 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan made new low records yesterday, the former moving down to 97.20 and the latter to 95.76. On Wednesday the 3½s sold down to 97.30 and the 4s to 95.96. That the heavy selling of the 3½s was about over was indicated by the closing quotation for that issue, which was 98, the net gain for the day amounting to .62. The 4s closed at 95.90, a net loss of .06. The conversion 4s of the First Loan were quoted yesterday at 96.50, the low record established Wednesday, but they closed at 96.54, the net loss for the day also being .06.

⁂

A Fixed Idea and a Changing Market

The persistency with which some otherwise shrewd observers of market conditions cling to certain pet opinions is being exemplified admirably these days in the enthusiasm and avidity with which one element on the Cotton Exchange is going short of cotton at every opportunity. Ask some of them why they are doing so, and they can give no better reason than that 30-cent cotton is beyond all reason, that it is an absurd price, and that "what goes up must come down," and, since such prices were never heard of before, it is bound to come down fast and far before long. Corner one of them, and he will admit that neither was a war like the present one ever heard of before, but he does not seem to see any connection between this fact and the price of cotton. The resiliency of their opinions is proof against more than talk, too, for some of them, having been bucking the current with cheerful persistence for the last six months, while the price has climbed $50 or so a bale, are still undauntedly offering cotton which they do not possess.

⁂

Regulating Cotton Prices.

There is undeniably a considerable element of the present short sellers on the cotton market which bases its action on something more substantial than this—the expectation of drastic governmental restriction in prices. However, to restrict the price of raw cotton the Government must also restrict the prices of all cotton products, as otherwise it would merely be transferring the swollen profits from the pocket of the farmer to the manufacturer—something Congress can hardly be expected to do. As it is now, there is a general feeling in the trade itself that the manufacturer has been getting his full share and a bit over. However, people can sometimes wear last year's clothes; they are very seldom able to eat last year's food.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Decrease.
Total reserve	£981,000
Circulation	*673,000
Bullion	307,734
Other securities	3,325,000
Public deposits	3,578,000
Other deposits	1,796,000
Notes reserve	972,000
Government securities	964,000

*Increase.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.37 per cent.; last week it was 19.33 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	371,704,000
Treasury deposits decreased	36,468,000
General deposits increased	116,712,000
Bills discounted increased	121,844,000
Advances decreased	6,254,000
Gold in hand increased	1,582,000
Silver in hand increased	574,000

STATE TO SELL FEW BONDS.

Recent Purchases for Sinking Fund Made at Favorable Rate.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—That the State will not be obliged to sell any considerable amount of bonds during the present fiscal year, nor for the continuance of the war, is the opinion expressed today by State Controller Travis. Purchases of bonds for the sinking fund have been made upon advantageous terms. Recent purchases have been made on practically a 4.70 per cent. return basis, which will, of course, effect a great saving to the taxpayers through the larger increment to the sinking fund, which on July 1, 1917, aggregated $48,689,328.14, an amount largely in excess of the requirements.

The first installment of the bonds issued for barge canal construction bears 3 per cent., and upon these no premium was realized. While a few issues of 1914 carry the highest rate of 4½ per cent., by far the greater proportion bear 4 per cent. With the exception of the 3 per cent. bonds, all issues have sold at a fair premium. During the last fiscal year $25,000,000 4 per cent. bonds sold at favorable prices.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$11,830,074	$95,569,399
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	3,579,153	28,908,452
Individual income	2,452,307	15,892,261
Excess profits	2,095,655	10,240,608
Miscellaneous	60,602,365	389,240,091
Miscellaneous revenue	17,022,129	124,841,657
Total receipts	$97,581,689	$664,692,470
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	605,460,705	2,459,395,082
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	63,878,767	373,834,475
Expenditures	703,042,395	3,124,087,553

$25,000

Pacific Railroad of Missouri

St. Louis City Real Estate First Extension 5% Bonds

DUE MAY 1ST, 1938

Secured by a First (closed) Mortgage on terminal properties in the centre of the business section of St. Louis.

Property actually valued at $2,500,000 against $800,000 First Mortgage Bonds outstanding.

At a price of 96, yielding over 5.30%, we recommend these bonds as an attractive purchase.

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Baltimore St. Louis Minneapolis

Richest of All the Nations

The financial history of the world will show that at no time has any country had the wealth that is now at the command of the United States. In addition our potential military strength is so great that there can be no uncertainty as to the ultimate result of the war. Naturally present conditions have affected temporarily the market for securities, but can any one doubt the intrinsic value of influential and conservatively financed American corporations and municipalities?

Write for our present investment recommendations

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Income Taxes and The Average Man

The income tax schedule with the possibilities of maximum war imposts does not affect to any great degree the average man with from $5,000 to $25,000 to invest.

What he will have to pay in income tax is small compared with what he has saved in buying now instead of before this country became involved in the war.

Current liquidation comes from heavily taxed big investors.

Lightly taxed small investors have open to them remarkable income opportunities.

Our Investment Department has drawn up diversified suggestions for investment which may be made the basis either of outright purchase or on the Partial Payment Plan with monthly installments from $5 up.

Send for Booklet M-15, "Partial Payment Suggestions."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	915,842	1,964,753	642,067
Year to date	13,504,774	18,395,543	17,947,763

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	80	100	Adams Express	77	77	77	77	—3
13⅝	14	100	Advance Rumely	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
40	55	100	Ajax Rubber	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
..	..	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2⅛	...
2⅞	3	700	Alaska Juneau	2¾	3	2¾	3	+ ½
20¼	20¾	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20½	+ ¾
85	87½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	86	86	86	86	+1
78½	78⅞	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	78	78⅞	78	78⅞	+ ⅞
39	39¼	7,900	Am. Can	38⅛	39¾	38	39	+1
90	91	200	Am. Can pf.	90	90	90	90	...
73⅝	73½	5,800	Am. Car & Fdry.	71⅞	73¼	71⅞	73⅜	+2
32⅝	32¾	4,300	Am. Cotton Oil	30	32¾	30	32⅝	+3⅛
75	81	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	80	80	80	80	...
12½	12⅞	400	Am. H. & Leather	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¾
55½	56	1,900	Am. H. & L. pf.	55⅝	56	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅞
39	40	100	Am. Ice pf.	40	40	40	40	+1¼
58	58¼	5,200	Am. International	56⅝	58⅝	56⅝	58¼	+2¼
33½	33¾	2,100	Am. Linseed	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33½	+ ½
74¼	74¾	200	Am. Linseed pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
59	59½	8,000	Am. Locomotive	57½	59⅝	57½	59	+2
10	10¼	300	Am. Malting	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	+1¼
52½	54	100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	— ¼
84½	84¾	22,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81¾	85	81¾	84½	+2⅝
62	62½	2,300	Am. Steel F'dries	60¾	62½	60¾	62½	+2
106¾	107	1,700	Am. Sugar Ref.	106	106¾	106	106¾	+ ⅞
109⅞	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ⅞
66½	68¾	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob.	66½	66¾	66½	66½	+ ⅝
107½	108	3,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105¼	108	105	108	+3½
164	165	1,600	Am. Tobacco	161⅞	164½	161⅞	164½	+3½
95	..	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	98	98	98	98	+2⅝
49¼	49½	2,600	Am. Woolen	48	49¾	48	49	+1
24⅞	25	1,000	Am. Writing P. pf.	23	24⅞	23	24⅞	+1⅞
15½	16	1,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14½	16⅛	14½	15½	+1
45	46	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44⅞	+4
63¾	64	30,400	Anaconda Copper	62⅝	64½	62⅝	64	+1¾
84¾	85¼	1,600	Atch., T. & S. F. x d	83⅝	85	83⅝	85	+1½
80	81	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80½	— ⅛
9	10	200	At., Birm. & At.	9	9	9	[illegible]	+ ½
90	91	800	Atlantic Coast Line	91	91	90½	90½	+ ½
105½	105¾	4,800	At., Gulf & West I.	104¾	105⅝	104⅝	105⅝	+2⅛
64	64½	22,700	Baldwin Loco.	61¾	64¼	61⅝	64	+3
51⅞	52	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	51	52	51	52	+1
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	175	180	175	180	...
86	86½	100	Barrett Co.	86	86	86	86	...
100	100⅞	100	Barrett Co. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	...
81	83	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	79⅝	81	79⅝	80	+1
79⅝	79½	37,400	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	76⅞	79⅞	76⅞	79⅞	+2½
100	101	1,400	B. S. 8 p.c. pf. s. r. f. p.	99¾	100½	99¾	100½	+1⅛
22⅝	22¾	600	Booth Fisheries	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
46	46¼	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	44	46	44	46	+2½
7¼	7⅝	600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+1⅛
..	112½	300	Burns Brothers	112½	112½	112	112½	+1½
20¼	20½	4,100	Butte & Superior	18⅝	20⅝	18⅝	20¼	+1¾
15	15¾	400	California Packing	38	38	38	38	...
42¼	44½	300	California Petrol	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
149½	149⅞	7,700	Canadian Pacific	144	149¾	144	149¾	+6¼
34	35	100	Central Foundry	34½	34½	34½	34½	+1
44½	46	100	Central Foundry pf.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅞
68¼	68¾	14,300	Central Leather Co.	66¼	68½	66¼	68½	+2¾
31½	33	1,100	Cerro de Pasco	31½	32½	31½	32½	+1
84	85	2,300	Chandler Motor	78½	84	78½	84	+6½
54	54½	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅛	54⅝	53⅛	54¼	+1⅜
7	7½	200	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
44¾	45	10,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	43¾	46	43½	45	+1½
77⅛	77⅝	3,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	77⅞	79	77⅛	77⅞	+1⅛
93	93½	300	Chi. & Northwest'n.	92¾	93⅝	92¾	93¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	21	4,000	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19⅛	21⅛	19⅛	20⅞	+ ⅝
63½	64	600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	63¾	63¾	63½	63⅜	+ ⅝
53	53½	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52½	53½	52½	53½	+1⅝
17	17¼	2,000	Chile Copper	17	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ½
44	44⅛	1,700	Chino Copper	43	44	43	44	+1
28	30	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	30	...
55	60	100	Cluett, Peabody	51	51	51	51	+ ½
38⅝	39¼	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	38⅝	39	38¼	39	+2
34	34½	1,900	Colum. Gas & E. x d.	33¾	34⅝	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅝
30	33	100	Comput. Tab. Re.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+1⅞
92	92½	2,100	Consolidated Gas	88¼	92	88	92	+3½
89	94½	100	Continental Can	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+1¼
33⅝	33⅝	9,000	Corn Products Ref.	33	33⅝	33	33½	+ ½
92	93¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	...
57¾	58	14,000	Crucible Steel	56⅛	58⅝	56½	57¾	+1½
86	90	100	Crucible Steel pf.	86	86	86	86	—2¼
31¼	31½	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅛	31¾	31	31⅜	+ ½
152	160	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	152	152	152	152	+5¼
113	113½	1,100	Delaware & Hud.	110½	113	110½	113	+2
173	180	100	Del., Lack. & West.	177½	177½	177½	177½	—1½
6¾	7	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
40¼	40½	17,600	Distillers' Secur.	40¾	41⅛	40⅝	40½	+ ½
9	9⅝	3,300	Dome Mines	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅝
15⅝	15½	2,600	Erie	15⅛	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
26	26⅛	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	25⅞	26⅝	25⅞	26	+ ⅝
19½	20⅝	100	Erie 2d pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
80	87½	100	Fisher Body pf.	77	77	77	77	+2
35¾	36	600	Gaston, W. & W.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35½	...
180	200	200	General Chemical	174	174	174	174	[illegible]
180	200	82	Do., odd lot	175	175	175	175	...
140	141	7,800	General Electric	131	140	131	140	+9⅝
..	..	1,000	Gen. Electric rights	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅜
137	137½	28,100	General Motors	125½	139½	124⅞	137½	+13
83¼	85	300	General Motors pf.	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	+1¼
48	49	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45	49	45	49	+4
93	100	300	Goodrich pf.	98	99¼	98	99¼	+2¼
76	78	400	Granby Consol.	76	77	76	77	+2
90¼	90½	1,100	Great Northern pf.	89⅞	90¾	89⅞	90¾	+1⅛
28	28⅛	6,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27¼	28¼	27¼	28⅜	+1
41¼	42	400	Greene-Cananea	41	41¼	41	41⅛	+ ⅝
92	94	500	Gulf States Steel	90	93	90	93	+4
41¼	42	100	Hartman Corp.	42	42	42	42	...
39¼	39¾	1,400	Haskell & Barker	37½	39⅞	37½	39⅞	+2⅜
95½	96	600	Illinois Cntral	96	96	93⅞	96	+ ⅝
46½	47	5,300	Inspiration Copper	46	46½	46	46½	+1
8¼	8½	1,300	Interboro Consol.	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
46⅛	46½	2,500	Interboro Con. pf.	45¼	46⅝	45¼	46½	+2
14¾	15	200	Int. Agricultural	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	...
48¾	49	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
121½	123	600	Int. Harvester, N. J.	120½	122	120½	122	+3
70	75	600	Int. Harvester Corp.	68⅛	70	68⅛	70	+2½
25	25⅛	8,300	Int. Mer. Marine	24⅛	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¾
93	93¼	39,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	91⅝	93¾	91⅝	93¼	+1¾
29⅛	29¼	4,500	Int. Nickel	28¾	29⅝	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
29	29½	6,100	Int. Paper	28½	30	28½	29⅛	+ ⅞
95	102	200	Jewel Tea pf.	97	97	97	97	— ¼
17¾	18¼	300	Kansas City South.	17½	18	17½	18	+ ¼
44	46	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	45	45	44½	45	+ ¾
33⅜	33¾	5,800	Kennecott Copper	33¼	33¾	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅞
..	..	100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	50	50	50	50	+7
79	79¼	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	77	79	77	79	+2
14	14½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	14	14	14	+1
58¼	58½	300	Lehigh Valley	58	58¼	58	58¼	+1¼
103½	105	150	Liggett & Myers pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1
17⅛	19½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅜
114½	..	100	Louis. & Nash.	114	114	114	114	+1
74¼	74½	300	Mackay Cos.	74½	74⅝	74½	74½	...
29½	30	2,900	Maxwell Motors	27½	30	27½	30	+3
59	59½	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf.	58¼	60	58¼	59¼	+2¼
22½	24	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	23	24	22⅞	23¼	+1¼
92½	92¾	22,400	Mexican Petroleum	91	92⅞	90⅝	92½	+2
33	33⅛	2,300	Miami Copper	32⅝	33⅛	32½	33	+ ¼
45⅝	45½	5,900	Midvale Steel	44¼	45⅝	44¼	45⅝	+1⅞
8⅝	9¾	200	Minn. & St. L. new	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
89	90½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	86½	89	86½	89	+2⅝
4¾	5	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	...
23	23½	5,800	Mo. Pacific t c.	21⅞	23¼	21¾	23¼	+1½
45¾	46⅛	800	Mo. Pac. pf. t c.	45	46	45	46	+2
70	71½	200	Montana Power	71	71	71	71	+1
30¾	32	100	Nat. Acme	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30¾	+ ¾
98	100	200	Nat. Biscuit	96	99	96	99	+3¾
16½	17	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16¼	17	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
44	44¼	2,900	Nat. Enam. & St.	44	44½	43⅞	44¼	+ ¾
19⅛	19¼	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop.	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅝
125½	126¼	200	N. Y. Air Brake	125	125	125	125	+1
72	72¾	3,700	N. Y. Central	70	72⅝	70	72⅝	+2⅝
31	32	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29	31½	29	31½	+2
20	20⅝	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20	20	20	20	+ ¾
104¼	104½	2,200	Norfolk & Western	103⅝	104⅞	103⅝	104⅝	+1⅛
45	46	100	North American	45	45	45	45	+1
85	86	1,200	Northern Pacific	84⅛	85⅞	84⅛	85⅞	+1⅝
..	..	500	Nova Scotia S. & C.	66	68	66	68	+2
39¾	40	13,000	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	40¼	39¼	39⅞	+ ¾
43⅝	43¾	300	Ohio Fuel Supply	43¾	43½	43¼	43½	+ ½
4½	5⅛	100	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
88	89¾	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	89	89	89	89	...
46⅝	46⅞	2,100	Penn. R. R.	46¼	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅝

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.43	58.52	59.35	+1.05
25 industrials	78.75	75.88	78.48	+2.85
50 stocks	69.09	67.20	68.91	+1.93

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 31	69.09	67.20	68.91	+1.95
Jan. 30	67.88	66.21	66.96	— .15
Jan. 29	67.61	66.66	67.11	+ .64
Jan. 28	Holiday.			
Jan. 26	66.69	66.16	66.47	— .09
Jan. 25	66.56	65.81	66.38	+ .69
Jan. 24	65.80	65.25	65.69	+ .19

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	69.09	Jan. 31	64.12	Jan. 15	68.91
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.48	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914	78.80	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	79.97
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10	Jan. 31	77.37	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	69.09	Jan. 31	64.12	Jan. 15	68.91
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	79.54	Feb. 1	80.59
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 31	77.43	+.14	Jan. 23	76.72	—.12
Jan. 30	77.29	+.20	Jan. 22	76.84	
Jan. 29	77.09	+.27	Jan. 21	76.84	+.04
Jan. 28	Holiday.		Jan. 19	76.80	—.04
Jan. 26	76.82	—.01	Jan. 18	76.82	+.04
Jan. 25	76.83	+.19	Jan. 17	76.78	—.03
Jan. 24	76.64	—.08	Jan. 16	76.81	+.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.43	Jan. 31	76.64	Jan. 24	77.43
†1917	89.48	Jan. 20	88.68	Jan. 2	88.69
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	88.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$6,844,000	$5,802,500	$4,177,500
Year to date	107,255,000	131,201,300	129,985,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
130,000 97.40
5,000 97.38
4,000 97.34
1,000 97.30
65,000 97.20
38,000 97.30
5,000 97.28
10,000 97.30
1,000 97.26
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"ANC"
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ST. PAUL POSTPONES ACTION ON DIVIDENDS

Directors to Consider Matter Further, in View of Government Control.

WILL MEET AGAIN SOON

President Byram Asserts That Delay Does Not Mean Payment Will Be Passed.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, at the regular meeting yesterday, which was to have decided regarding the semi-annual dividend on both the common and the preferred stock of the road, voted to defer action for the present. President H. E. Byram, in announcing this decision, said that this did not mean that the dividend would be passed, but simply that the Directors considered it advisable to give the matter further consideration, in the light of more complete information regarding the effect of Government control. There will be another meeting some time in February to take up the matter.

Discussing railroad conditions in the West, President Byram said that the transportation situation in and around Chicago was very bad, and that business was at a standstill because of the congestion, largely due to lack of railroad equipment. "The Director General of Railroads," he said, "apparently has found great difficulty in getting cars back from the East once they cross the Alleghanies. The St. Paul is at present building 1,000 box cars and 2,000 freight cars, and has ordered fifteen new electric locomotives in addition to the forty-two we now have in service on the electrified part of our line."

Regarding general conditions, Mr. Byram said that the Northwest was fairly well supplied with coal, but there was great anxiety regarding the corn crop, because of the inability of the railroads to move it to storage points where it can be properly dried. At present about 65 per cent. of it, he said, is still in the hands of country dealers, who have no adequate storage facilities, and the damage resulting is already great and may increase.

One interesting technical point regarding the deferred action on the St. Paul dividend is the effect on the legality of the St. Paul bonds as investments for savings banks, which hold a great many of them. The law, in New York and several other States, provides that railroad bonds are permissible as savings-bank investments only when the road is earning and paying a certain percentage of dividends on both the common and preferred stock. The deferred action on the St. Paul dividends, however, in the opinion of bankers, does not mean that the dividends will not eventually be paid, and consequently probably does not affect the savings banks which have St. Paul bonds.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

JANUARY, 1918.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	59.95	58.96	59.45	— .36
Jan. 3	60.68	59.17	59.87	+ .42
Jan. 4	60.68	59.45	59.86	— .01
Jan. 5	59.81	58.94	59.05	— .31
Jan. 7	59.26	58.55	58.87	— .18
Jan. 8	59.51	58.92	58.98	+ .11
Jan. 9	59.40	58.59	59.17	+ .19
Jan. 10	59.16	58.79	58.95	— .22
Jan. 11	58.98	58.59	58.67	— .28
Jan. 12	58.47	58.18	58.26	— .41
Jan. 14	58.16	57.39	57.42	— .84
Jan. 15	57.34	56.94	57.08	— .34
Jan. 16	57.46	57.04	57.38	+ .30
Jan. 17	57.87	57.28	57.49	+ .11
Jan. 18	57.63	57.32	57.52	+ .03
Jan. 19	57.74	57.63	57.71	+ .19
Jan. 21	57.70	57.60	57.65	— .06
Jan. 22	57.80	57.52	57.53	— .12
Jan. 23	57.58	57.28	57.37	— .16
Jan. 24	57.41	57.16	57.35	— .02
Jan. 25	58.15	57.45	58.00	+ .65
Jan. 26	58.30	58.03	58.17	+ .17
Jan. 28	Holiday			
Jan. 29	58.84	58.30	58.57	+ .40
Jan. 30	58.58	58.23	58.30	— .27
Jan. 31	59.43	58.52	59.35	+1.05

INDUSTRIALS (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	74.87	72.28	74.21	+2.26
Jan. 3	76.06	73.64	74.11	— .10
Jan. 4	74.91	73.24	73.65	— .46
Jan. 5	73.17	71.56	71.71	—1.94
Jan. 7	73.29	71.68	73.16	+1.45
Jan. 8	75.08	72.56	72.71	— .45
Jan. 9	74.91	73.38	74.10	+1.39
Jan. 10	75.14	73.54	74.80	+ .70
Jan. 11	74.63	73.59	73.72	—1.08
Jan. 12	73.55	72.81	73.19	— .53
Jan. 14	73.50	72.00	72.10	—1.09
Jan. 15	72.56	71.31	72.16	+ .06
Jan. 16	73.49	72.28	73.43	+1.27
Jan. 17	74.11	72.11	73.10	— .33
Jan. 18	73.31	72.29	73.01	— .09
Jan. 19	7346	72.87	73.25	+ .24
Jan. 21	74.70	73.74	74.33	+1.08
Jan. 22	75.44	73.78	74.06	— .27
Jan. 23	74.49	73.45	73.64	— .42
Jan. 24	74.20	73.34	74.03	+ .39
Jan. 25	74.98	74.17	74.77	+ .74
Jan. 26	75.09	74.30	74.77	
Jan. 28	Holiday			
Jan. 29	76.39	75.02	75.66	+ .89
Jan. 30	76.19	75.19	75.63	— .03
Jan. 31	78.75	75.88	78.48	+2.85

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	67.41	65.62	66.83	+ .95
Jan. 3	68.37	66.40	66.99	+ .16
Jan. 4	67.79	66.34	66.75	— .24
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	65.38	—1.37
Jan. 7	66.27	65.11	66.01	+ .63
Jan. 8	67.27	65.74	65.84	— .17
Jan. 9	67.15	65.98	66.63	+ .79
Jan. 10	67.15	66.16	66.87	+ .24
Jan. 11	66.80	66.09	66.19	— .68
Jan. 12	66.01	65.49	65.72	— .47
Jan. 14	65.83	64.69	64.76	— .96
Jan. 15	64.95	64.12	64.62	— .14
Jan. 16	65.47	64.63	65.40	+ .78
Jan. 17	65.00	64.69	65.29	— .11
Jan. 18	65.48	64.80	65.26	— .03
Jan. 19	65.60	65.25	65.48	+ .22
Jan. 21	66.20	65.67	65.99	+ .51
Jan. 22	66.62	65.65	65.79	— .20
Jan. 23	66.03	65.36	65.50	— .29
Jan. 24	65.80	65.25	65.69	+ .19
Jan. 25	66.56	65.81	66.38	+ .69
Jan. 26	66.69	66.16	66.47	+ .09
Jan. 28	Holiday			
Jan. 29	67.61	66.66	67.11	+ .64
Jan. 30	67.38	66.21	66.96	— .15
Jan. 31	69.09	67.20	68.91	+1.95

Range for January.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	60.68	3	56.94	15	59.85
1917	81.22	2	77.86	31	78.11
1916	82.68	4	76.15	31	76.56
1915	72.35	22	67.57	7	69.70
1914	89.94	23	79.17	3	84.59
1913	91.41	9	88.14	17	89.88
1912	92.44	3	89.19	31	90.11
1911	96.07	31	91.79	3	95.96

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	78.75	31	71.31	15	78.48
1917	99.74	4	91.57	31	92.81
1916	101.31	3	92.80	31	93.78
1915	57.14	21	52.21	2	54.78
1914	61.08	31	55.84	3	61.36
1913	67.08	2	61.87	17	64.56
1912	64.89	2	62.13	31	63.13
1911	66.14	31	62.95	3	66.02

Combined Average.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	69.09	31	64.12	15	68.91
1917	90.46	4	84.71	31	85.21
1916	91.83	3	84.47	31	85.17
1915	64.68	22	60.07	2	62.27
1914	73.80	31	67.50	3	72.97
1913	79.10	9	75.00	17	77.22
1912	78.63	3	75.66	31	76.62
1911	81.10	31	77.37	8	80.99

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	81.22	Jan. 2	52.06	Dec. 26	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 20	84.40	Sep. 22	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.81	Dec. 20	71.95
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	95.88
1915	100.97	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.88	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.31
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	90.48	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.00	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

QUITS STREET FOR BUSINESS

Thomas F. Woodlock Sells Seat to Joseph D. Gengler.

The New York Stock Exchange lost one of its best-known members yesterday when Thomas F. Woodlock sold his seat to Joseph D. Gengler. Mr. Woodlock was formerly editor of The Wall Street Journal, and as a member of the Exchange he figured prominently in the Hughes investigation of the Exchanges in 1908 and as a witness before the Pujo Congressional Committee four years ago. He is the author of various articles on the railroads of the country. Mr. Woodlock said yesterday that he would enter another business, but declined to say what it was. He has retired from the firm of S. N. Warren & Co.

Mr. Woodlock bought his membership in 1906, paying $95,000 for it, the high record price for Stock Exchange seats. Three sold at that figure during that year. Mr. Gengler paid $56,000 for the membership yesterday, an increase of $1,000 over the price for the last preceding membership sold. The buyer of Mr. Woodlock's membership was formerly with Post & Flagg, but for several years he has been a broker on the Curb.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96¾	97	6.75
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99⅛	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅜	95⅝	8.50
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96⅞	97⅛	7.60
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	93	97	6.60
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.30
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	45	49	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	40	43	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	83	86	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100⅛	4.80

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99⅛	99¼	6.75
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96½	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98⅝	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	97½	97¾	7.89
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	95½	96¼	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93¾	94	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98¼	98⅝	8.00
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	98½	99¼	6.95
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98⅛	98⅝	6.25
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Curt A. & M.	6	Jan.,'18-22	94	98	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97⅜	97¾	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	..	99⅛	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93½	94	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅞	100⅛	5.90
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅞	100⅛	5.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97½	98½	6.80
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	95	98	7.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96⅞	97⅛	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98⅝	99¼	6.81
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98½	99½	6.65
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	97½	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	94	97	5.50
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99½	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅛	97⅝	7.10
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	Apr. 15,'18	93¾	94¾	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	95¾	96¼	6.10
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	95	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	90	92	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	97	97⅝	7.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	83	85	10.50
Wes. El. & Mfg.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅛	99	7.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	98¾	100	5.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	98½	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	..	100	6.00

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

MAINE CENTRAL—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. gross	$1,125,183	$1,025,528	$924,340
Net aft. taxes	54,447	154,724	200,626
12 mos. gross	14,125,577	12,824,676	11,425,134
Net aft. taxes	2,722,379	3,402,597	2,795,005

PERE MARQUETTE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	1,979,155	......	......
Net	440,844	......	......
Sur. after tax. and chgs.	160,612	......	......
9 mos. gross	*18,232,648	17,356,691	875,957
Net	5,551,200	5,393,194	158,006
Sur. after tax. and chgs.	2,643,838	2,537,047	106,791

*Period April 1 to Dec. 31, 1917 and 1916.

WABASH—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. gross	3,282,329	3,313,770	2,900,460
Net	705,107	1,127,835	966,241
12 mos. gross	40,471,996	37,721,102	30,687,319
Net	11,597,284	12,373,574	6,843,613

Public Utility.

PHILADELPHIA CO., (total all departments)—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	$3,327,351	$2,907,545	$419,806
Net	1,067,072	1,228,287	*161,215
9 mos. gross	26,928,446	21,750,080	5,178,366
Net	9,258,723	8,849,260	409,463

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL for nine months ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn.	11,797,235	12,628,496	10,209,531
Other income	324,228	216,324	168,449
Total income	12,121,463	12,844,820	10,377,980
Adm&gen'l exp.	452,755	994,896	636,152
Reserve for tax	3,680,741	......	......
Net	7,987,967	11,849,924	9,741,828
Depre'tion, &c.	1,398,337	1,495,448	1,215,867
Balance	6,589,630	10,354,476	8,525,961
Preferred divs.	401,067	401,066	401,067
Common divs.	4,183,460	5,020,152	3,993,305
Surplus	2,005,102	4,933,258	4,131,589

NEW YORK DOCK—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	435,686	391,304	44,292
Net	188,979	213,711	*24,732
Surp. aft. tax. & charges	94,229	137,312	*43,083
12 mos. gross	4,866,777	3,582,148	1,334,629
Net	2,342,570	1,688,902	653,668
Surp. aft. tax. & charges	1,181,907	782,517	399,390

*Decrease.

SAVAGE ARMS for quarter ended Dec. 31—

	-Quarters ended- Dec. 31, 1917.	Sept. 30, 1917.	Yr. ended Dec. 31, 1917.
Total earnings	1,887,957	845,829	5,227,749
Interest	15,366	16,330	63,630
Tax. & cont. fd.	1,050,000	250,000	3,669,000
Balance	822,591	579,498	1,495,119
1st pf. divs.	8,750	8,750	35,000
2d pf. divs.	6,262	6,262	26,550
Balance	807,579	564,486	1,433,569
Common divs.	131,782	133,282	397,598
Surplus	675,797	431,204	1,035,971

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.60
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie R. R.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.00
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.20	5.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.90	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	6.90	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.20	5.70
Norf. & Western	1918-'24	4½	5.70	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'27	4½@6	6.75	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'28	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	6.80	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.75	5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	15	..	Humboldt	60	75
B S Gas	8	..	Iron Blos	43	50
Begole	50	..	Iron Cap	19½	20
Bing Min	9½	10	Jerome V	62	70
Bohemia	80	95	La Rose	27	32
Bost Ely	55	60	Majestic	28	30
Bost & M	43	45	Mex Met	29	31
Butte & L	10	18	Mojave T	6	7
Butte & D	18	22	New Balt	90	1⅛
Bost & Ar	1	2	N Z & L	15	17
Calaveras	1	1¾	N Cornelia	16⅝	16¾
Crown Res	18	22	Nev Doug	100	1⅛
Con Ariz	1⅞	2	Nixon Nev	1⅛	1⅜
Cortez	10	15	Oneco	30	40
Champ Cop	6	8	Onondaga	20	25
Chief Cons	2⅛	2½	Pion Con	57	59
E & B B	2	2⅛	Ray Herc	4⅝	4⅞
Earl Eagle	3	4	Rilla	1½	2
Fortuna	5	7	*S W M	100	1⅛
Gold Lake	2	4	†S W M	100	1⅛
Gila C S	17	17½	U V Ext	37½	38
Houghton	75	100	Victoria M	1⅛	1⅜
Homa Oil	60	65	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

*Part paid. †Full paid.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; fair Sat.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Fla.—Rain and colder Fri.; fair Sat.

Ala.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair Sat.

Miss.—Fair and colder Fri.; rain Sat.

Tenn.—Fair and colder Fri.; cloudy Sat.

Ky., Ind., and Mich.—Fair and cold Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Ohio—Fair and colder Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

La.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Cloudy Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Okla.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; fair Sat.

Tex.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; unsettled Sat.

THE COTTON MARKET

Early Gains of 15 to 32 Points Lost—Close from 7 Points Higher to 13 Lower.

The persistent feeling that Government price fixing is imminent in cotton, and that the fixed price, when it comes, will be well below present market figures, coupled with the well-defined general opinion among a certain element of the market that present prices are in any case too high to last, yesterday caused a great deal of selling on the local cotton market, much of it obviously short of the market. The market sustained the selling remarkably well, however, on the whole, and although early advances of from 15 to 32 points were lost, the close was steady, from 7 points higher to 13 lower than Wednesday's closing figures.

The opening was from 4 to 8 points up, and the market was strong all through the morning on reports that local stocks were soon to be greatly depleted by shipments from December and January deliveries, and that a premium of 200 points was being offered to obtain immediate delivery of stocks held for March delivery. This caused a demand for March, based on apprehensions of the difficulty, under present transportation conditions, of replenishing local stocks for that month, and this communicated considerable strength to the later positions.

Some traders who have been long in March cotton profited by this opportunity to transfer their holdings to later months, and as the demand was satisfied by this element and by outright realizing the market gradually softened. Then, in the late afternoon, the short selling became more active and aggressive, and before it was checked had sent prices back practically to where they had started. This was due in some measure to a pessimistic view of the price-fixing implications of the President's letter to the Farmers' Conference. The cotton market is not so sure as it was of the ultimate effect of peace on cotton, and consequently the peace implications of the letter did not attract so much attention.

The creation of the new Shipping Control Committee coincides with a somewhat more hopeful feeling regarding the ocean transport situation in general, and this may have helped somewhat to support prices. Exports for the day were 15,171 bales. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged, Mobile alone going 38 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
Feb.	30.32	30.45	30.32	30.32	30.25
March	30.34	30.62	30.34	30.37@30.39	30.30
April				29.85	29.85
May	29.82	29.98	29.70	29.77@29.79	29.77
June	29.57	29.57	29.57	29.55	29.53
July	29.42	29.52	29.27	29.33@29.34	29.35
August				29.12	29.15
October	28.07	28.17	27.87	27.90@27.91	28.03
Dec.	27.76	27.76	27.65	27.67@27.69	27.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 31.65c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: New Orleans, 30.50c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 30.75c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 30.50c; Little Rock, 31c; Dallas, 30.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	19,990	13,667	13,259
Exports	15,171	13,661	7,029
Exports season	2,439,041	2,320,565	3,741,462
Port stocks	1,382,184	1,437,876	1,376,257
Interior receipts	18,000	19,383	16,276
Interior shipments	16,000	18,514	20,425
N. Y. arrivals	7,943	1,483	3,087
New York stocks	137,949	139,962	151,898

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, dull; middling, 4 points higher at 23.15; good middling, 4 higher at 22.55. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 7,000; American, 3,000. Futures opened steady, 2 to 4 points higher; closed quiet but steady, at a net advance of 7 points to a decline of 2 points. February, 23.35; March, 22.87; April, 22.53; May, 22.19; June, 21.66. Manchester: Yarns and cloths, quiet.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesrooms:

116 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, 141⅛ per cent.

26 shares Cincinnati Street Railway, per share, 49⅝.

$500 Nicklas Mining Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1921, 76.

10 shares Fay & Bowen Engine Company, second series, preferred, 100.

400 shares Breslin Hotel Company, preferred, $61 for lot.

JANUARY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of January amounted to 13,504,774 shares, an increase of 720,092 shares as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 2,919,016 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were two million-shares days, with the total of 1,342,623 on the 3d, the largest of the month, comparing with 275,006, the smallest full day's total. For the Saturday half holiday the best total was 523,665 shares on the 5th, and the poorest 208,470 shares on the 19th.

The following is a comparison of the total dealings in stocks for January of this year and the same month in previous years.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

1918	13,504,774	1903	16,006,389
1917	16,423,790	1902	14,763,391
1916	15,940,261	1901	30,207,603
1915	5,075,717	1900	9,863,460
1914	10,105,750	1899	24,143,610
1913	8,734,200	1898	9,216,694
1912	10,908,865	1897	3,370,052
1911	10,383,171	1896	4,406,022
1910	24,116,544	1895	3,237,077
1909	17,272,592	1894	4,585,084
1908	16,615,658	1893	10,557,341
1907	23,014,797	1892	9,833,226
1906	38,547,868	1891	5,495,769
1905	20,765,538	1890	6,372,075
1904	12,235,741		

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $32,927,500, in Government bonds to $73,928,500, in State bonds to $11,000, and in city bonds to $398,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $107,265,000, a decrease of $5,426,500, as compared with the previous month, and $18,133,800 as compared with corresponding month last year. The largest total of the month was $6,844,000 on the 31st, and the smallest, $3,316,000, on the 21st. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $4,874,500 on the 19th, and the minimum total, $2,213,500, on the 5th.

Bond dealings for January compare as follows with the same month in previous years.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

1918	$107,265,000	1903	$66,830,500
1917	125,398,800	1902	94,080,500
1916	115,547,500	1901	94,851,450
1915	56,546,000	1900	47,782,600
1914	89,362,000	1899	144,784,740
1913	54,534,500	1898	93,909,100
1912	112,852,000	1897	40,261,370
1911	90,755,000	1896	39,415,200
1910	87,384,500	1895	29,208,900
1909	187,868,500	1894	29,128,700
1908	90,205,000	1893	48,991,500
1907	52,266,000	1892	69,616,500
1906	105,326,000	1891	43,129,800
1905	138,589,000	1890	45,033,200
1904	79,626,000		

BOND AVERAGES:

(40 BONDS.)

Jan. 1	Holiday.		Jan. 17	76.78	—.03
Jan. 2	77.12	+.32	Jan. 18	76.82	+.04
Jan. 3	77.26	+.14	Jan. 19	76.80	—.02
Jan. 4	77.16	—.10	Jan. 21	76.84	+.04
Jan. 5	77.08	—.08	Jan. 22	76.84	..
Jan. 7	76.94	—.14	Jan. 23	76.72	—.12
Jan. 8	76.80	—.14	Jan. 24	76.64	—.08
Jan. 9	76.98	+.18	Jan. 25	76.83	+.19
Jan. 10	76.98	..	Jan. 26	76.82	—.01
Jan. 11	77.16	+.18	Jan. 28	Holiday.	
Jan. 12	77.13	—.03	Jan. 29	77.09	+.27
Jan. 14	77.02	—.11	Jan. 30	77.29	+.20
Jan. 15	76.80	—.22	Jan. 31	77.43	+.14
Jan. 16	76.81	+.01			

Range for January.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	77.43	31	76.64	24	77.43
1917	89.48	20	88.63	2	89.17
1916	87.23	29	86.68	3	87.06
1915	83.96	26	81.51	2	83.75
1914	89.36	27	86.40	3	89.24
1913	92.31	10	91.86	2	92.12

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Lead	7.00	7.25	7.00	7.25
Spelter	8.00	8.20	8.00	8.25
Antimony	14.00	14.37½	14.00	14.37½
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X f'd'y	....	34.25	....	34.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	298	0	0	297	10	0
Tin, futures	296	0	0	294	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Efforts on the part of the Food Administration to facilitate the movement of foodstuffs to Europe are expected to bring about a marked increase in shipments of wheat in the form of flour. Leading mills in the country are now giving the Government 60 per cent. of their output for export, and domestic consumers are being called upon to reduce consumption accordingly. Advices from Canada said that the Government had seized all wheat in elevators there, amounting to about 100,000,000 bushels, and that contracts for shipment to the United States would have to be canceled.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.30, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Price changes in the corn market were again narrow, but the undertone was easier, the close being ⅛ to ¼c lower. The action of values reflected the lack of interest in contracts, while the slight decline was due largely to the action of oats and to a feeling of nervousness over peace rumors and the prospect of larger receipts. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at $1.85¾; No. 3 mixed, $1.83¾, cost and freight New York, prompt shipment subject to embargoes; Argentine corn, $2.06, sales free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27	1.26⅝	1.26¾	1.27	..
May	1.25⅛	1.25	1.25¼	1.25⅝	.97

OATS.

News of disturbed labor conditions in Germany, with numerous peace rumors and the President's statement to the effect that the war crisis has arrived, and that this year's events will settle the situation, all combined to create a more bearish feeling in the oats market. Prices early were firm on the strength in the cash position, but subsequently an easier tone developed and prices declined 1⅜c to 2¼c from the top, and closed with net losses of ½c to 1⅜c. The local cash market was firm; natural quoted at $1 to $1.02; clipped white, $1.03 to $1.04; sample, 95c to $1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	85½	83¼	86⅝	84⅝	..
March	84⅝	83	83⅜	84	..
May	81⅞	80⅛	80⅜	81½	52⅝

SUGAR.

There were no changes in the local raw sugar market, nor were there any new developments, with prices quoted at 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal. There were no sales of Cubas reported to the committee, although 40,000 bags of Porto Ricos were sold at 6.005c for centrifugal, early February clearance, and 3,500 bags San Domingo, in port, at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, to Canada. In refined business was still being restricted, although all refiners were said to be in the market, but were handicapped by the poor traffic conditions; but it was expected that conditions would gradually improve and become more normal in a week or two. Prices were listed at 7.45c for fine granulated.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Interest in the cottonseed oil market has apparently dwindled to the vanishing point. At any rate, the market yesterday was entirely featureless, with no sales, while closing bid prices were not unchanged from the final of Wednesday. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	20.20	20.20
February	20.25	20.25
March	20.30	20.30
April	20.25	20.25
May	20.25	20.25
June	20.25	20.25

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provision market were somewhat irregular and feverish. Prices were slightly higher at the start owing to an advance in the hog market, but subsequently an easier tone developed and it was thought that bullish influences had been about discounted. The peace rumors had only a moderate influence, although they caused a slight rally from the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Friday, 40,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha, 8,300 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	25.95	25.45	25.95	25.45	....
May	25.52	25.35	25.40	25.50	16.02
Ribs—					
Jan.	23.97	23.80	23.95	23.95	....
May	24.70	24.55	24.60	24.70	14.92
Pork—					
Jan.	47.65	47.20	47.20	47.60	....
May	46.90	46.57	46.57	46.85	28.17

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed renewed strength and activity yesterday on the revival of peace talk and reports of increasing difficulties in securing freight room from Brazil. May contracts sold up to 9.03c and September to 9.47c, or 25 to 27 points net higher, with the general list closing at a net advance of 20 to 24 points. The local spot market continued quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 8⅝c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	..@..	8.30
February	..	..	8.53@8.63	8.30
March	8.73	8.50	8.71@8.73	8.48
April	..	..	8.80@8.83	8.62
May	9.03	8.84	9.01@9.02	8.78
June	..	..	9.12@9.13	8.88
July	9.26	9.06	9.22@9.23	8.98
August	..	..	9.32@9.33	9.09
September	9.47	9.24	9.42@9.44	9.20
October	9.34	9.34	9.49@9.51	9.26
November	..	..	9.56@9.58	9.36
December	9.68	9.46	9.63@9.65	9.43

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,486 packages. Market quiet but steady. Buyers are operating against current needs only and there are full receipts of nearly all classes of stock. Extremely cold weather in the Far West is a sustaining factor, however. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51@51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 48½@50½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 46@48½c; thirds, 44@45c. Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 49@52½c; seconds, 46½@49c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 45@46c; thirds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50@50½c; good to prime, 48@49½c; common to fair, 43@44c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; lower grades, 40@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 39c; lower grades, 37½@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 38@38½; lower grades, 35@37½c.

EGGS.—Reported by New York Mercantile Exchange, 6,303 cases. Extension of the severe cold wave toward producing sections which are already under wintry conditions gives a generally firm holding, although there is a considerable accumulation of fresh gathered stock on hand; this is largely held off the market in anticipation of greater need later, and the tone is firmer, with sales of firsts at a slight advance, other grades showing little change. Very little doing in storage eggs, but demand still in excess of supply available, and sales could readily be made materially above the general view of Food Administration rulings. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 65c; extra firsts, 64c; firsts, 63@63½c; seconds and poorer, 56@62½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 66@68c; ordinary to good, 63@65c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 63@66c; Pacific Coast whites, No. 1, 64@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 65@66c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 63@65c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, Jan. 26, 1918.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Jan. 19	$20,947,000.00	$51,330,400.00	$10,650,000.00
Net increase	2,200,000.00	4,998,000.00	1,000,000.00
Outstanding Jan. 26	$23,147,000.00	$56,328,400.00	$11,650,000.00
Cash balance	6,754,958.41		
Net obligation	$16,392,041.59		

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International Trade

Foreign trade figures of the three greatest commercial nations for the year before the war (1913) were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1. Great Britain	$3,207,301,000	$2,556,106,000
2. Germany	2,563,000,000	2,430,000,000
3. United States	1,792,183,645	2,484,311,176

For the year 1917 the total trade of the United States amounted to $9,178,000,000 with an excess of exports over imports of $3,274,000,000. These facts clearly indicate the growth of our foreign trade and the necessity of adequate preparation for the future, if we are to maintain our present position of supremacy in the markets of the world.

The Citizens National Bank offers the services of a fully equipped foreign department, as well as the complete facilities of a commercial bank to merchants and manufacturers who transact business either directly or indirectly with foreign countries.

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Established 1851

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON, February 1, 1918.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS ($1,945,000)

Exempt from Taxation in Massachusetts, Including the Federal Income Tax

Sealed proposals for the following issues of SERIAL bonds of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts amounting to $1,945,000, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, February 11, 1918, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds will be registered, bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 4¼%, 4½% or 5% per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin or its equivalent. Separate bids indicating the basis and interest rate must be submitted for each lot. The bonds are EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN MASSACHUSETTS, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX, and are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for account of the following loans:

Lot	Amount	Maturity	Loan
1	$37,000	September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1935, both inclusive, $2000 each year. September 1, 1936, $1,000.	Armory Loan
2	1,000,000	August 1, 1918, to August 1, 1957, both inclusive, $25,000 each year.	Development of Port of Boston Loan
3	75,000	January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1933, both inclusive, $5,000 each year.	Harbor Improvement Loan
4	8,000	January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1926, both inclusive, $1,000 each year.	Metropolitan Parks Loan, Series Two.
5	325,000	September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927, both inclusive, $10,000 each year. September 1, 1928, to September 1, 1952, both inclusive, $9,000 each year.	Metropolitan Sewerage Loan, South System.
6	500,000	October 1, 1918, to October 1, 1927, both inclusive, $36,000 each year. October 1, 1928, to October 1, 1931, both inclusive, $35,000 each year.	Western Massachusetts Highway Loan
	$1,945,000		

The purchasers of these bonds will be furnished with a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General affirming the legality of the issue.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent. (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York. Proposals to be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to Charles L. Burrill, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and designated "Proposals for the purchase of bonds."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES L. BURRILL.
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

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Coupons due February 1, 1918, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
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New York, January 31, 1918.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

The undersigned announce that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HENDRICKSON & HAYMAN has been this day dissolved.

FRED E. HENDRICKSON.
ARTHUR A. HAYMAN.

The undersigned announce that they have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of HAYMAN & HAYMAN, as successors to Hendrickson & Hayman.

ARTHUR A. HAYMAN.
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ATTENTION of all interested in stock market values is called to this advertisement under the series following, which will be found worthy of consideration by those desirous of transferring their accounts or opening new ones.
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GRANTS WRIT TO PENN. R. R.

Judge Swayse Acts on Plea for Review of Edge Road Tax Law.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Supreme Court Justice Swayse today granted writs of certiorari to the various railroads making up the Pennsylvania Railroad system in this State for a review to the constitutionality of the Edge Road Tax act. The companies contend that it is erroneous and contrary to law to include the tax to be collected on first, third, and fourth class railroad property of one mill on each dollar of valuation.

After the writs were granted, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company turned over to State Treasurer Read $2,460,236, representing the tax levied against its property minus $79,689 assessed for the road tax on the first, third, and fourth class property.

Restrict Export License Duplicates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Trade Board announced today that hereafter no duplicate of an export license which has been lost will be issued unless and until an affidavit is made by the applicant stating that the original license had been lost or destroyed and that no goods whatever had been shipped under said license, and agreeing that in case the original license is found the applicant will return the same to the War Trade Board immediately, and further agreeing not to ship or attempt to ship any merchandise under the original license, under penalty of the law. Forms of this affidavit may be obtained from the office of the War Trade Board in Washington or from any of its branch offices.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Am. Soda Fountain	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Con. Ariz. Smelt.	5c	--	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Consolidated Gas	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 8
Consumers Co., pf.	3½	SA	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Continental Pap. Bag com and pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Liggett & Myers	3	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Mobile Electric pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Nat. Lead pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Pitts. & West Va. pf	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Pittsburgh Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Stand. Sani. Mfg.	1½	Q	Feb. 9	Feb. 6
Do pf	1¾	Q	Feb. 9	Feb. 6
Southern Pipe Line	$6	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Forty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $902,500 were chartered today. They include:

Primrose Johnson Dental Co., Rochester, $30,000; B. T. and A. H. Johnson, G. L. Primrose, Rochester.

R. Rehm Cont. Co., Rockaway Beach, $5,000; W. Reiter, G. Lavizzi, R. Rehm, Rockaway Beach.

The New Method Farming and Produce Co., Buffalo, $50,000; J. L. Pringle, E. R. Thurn, A. C. Klein, Buffalo.

Roscoe Creamery Co., Roscoe, Sullivan County, $15,000; C. Tempel, G. Barrett, E. B. Ferndon, Roscoe.

Washington Meat Co., Manhattan, $25,000; A. A. Andre, H. Gershon, S. L. Monis, 505 West 148th St.

Tanenbaum & Kamp, Brooklyn, embroideries, $10,000; B. Tanenbaum, S. and A. Kamp, 574 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

Leventhal Amusement Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; R. Silver, G. and J. Leventhal, 676 Riggs Av., Brooklyn.

T. A. Hennessy, Brooklyn, junk business, $5,000; E. and C. Daly, T. A. Hennessy, 469 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

Equitable Machinery Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; C. and T. F. Hussa, E. C. McManus, 400 West 160th St.

Gansvoort Produce Co., Manhattan, $8,000; E. Weinstein, A. Freedman, A. Bohrer, 173 Hayes St., Brooklyn.

Gerofsky Bros., Manhattan, burlap, bags, and woolen and silk clippings, $10,000; H. and H. A. Gerofsky, 57 Boerum St., Brooklyn.

Epifani Bros., Manhattan, fruits, vegetables and food products, $10,000; J. and E. and O. Epifani, 551 West 190th St.

Coleman & Co., Wincarnis Corp., Manhattan, wincarnis, a tonic, $10,000; E. Lassere, B. Bag, B. H. Levy, 2 Rector St.

Language Institute, Manhattan, $15,000; G. C. Swedburg, W. Sanchez, M. E. Clarkin, 62 East 94th St.

Scandinavian American Shipping Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; L. E. Johnson, M. Erichsen, N. Isvald, 530 Riverside Drive.

I. M. Hescheles, Manhattan, bookbinding and boxes, $5,000; M. K. Flanzer, J. and S. Hescheles, 13 Malta St., Brooklyn.

The Smith Fur Co., Manhattan, $15,000; S. R. Cooper, A. Smith, D. Karp, 41 West 29th St.

Cohen & Samuels, Manhattan, fur business, $75,000; S. S. Samuels, E. and J. A. Cohen, 131 West 110th St.

Spring & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; J. H. Buck, A. Lust, T. Spring, 225 West 69th St.

Blue Bird Packing Co., Manhattan, cocoa and allied products, $10,000; W. E. White, J. Rowland, G. L. Fibel, 424 West 146th St.

Commercial South American Line, Manhattan, $100,000; E. J. McCormack, A. V. Moore, L. W. Hertz, no address given.

Du Lac Food Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; J. M. Wierk, J. H. Noll, P. C. Werner, 202 Riverside Drive.

A. B. Welling Works, Bronx, $25,000; E. H. Hopkins, D. R. Brown, H. E. Sears, 308 East 142d St.

Howard A. Riley, Manhattan, stocks, bonds, grain, and cotton, $25,000; H. A. Riley, W. R. Sheerin, F. R. McGrahon, 20 Broad St.

Park Garage and Machine Shop, Mount Kisco, $15,000; C. Rasmussen, S. S. Skinner, W. H. Brady, 559 West 26th St.

Lakeside Mfg. and Storage Corp., Geneva, malt and products, $30,000; D. K. Einfurer, J. Cohen, J. A. Horn, 32 Broadway.

Wilmarth & Son, Glens Falls, furniture decorating, and funeral directors, $85,000; L. Parkhurst, M. L. C. and C. M. Wilmarth, Glens Falls.

Melrose Tool Corp., Bronx, $5,000; O. R. Lindgren, T. Blank, J. Carlsson, 316 East 57th St.

Oleogravure Co., Manhattan, art goods, calendars, and postcards, $5,000; K. Jardine, J. Schlamp, F. Wouters, 2,001 65th St., Brooklyn.

William Morris Agency, Manhattan, theatrical booking and motion pictures, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; D. Rindskopf, A. B. Stupel, I. Unger, 1,475 Broadway.

Ludwig Fasal, Manhattan, furs, $20,000; J. Eisenferber, J. L. Truka, L. Fasal, 61 West 48th St.

Alloys Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; M. M. Grunthal, H. C. Wing, C. W. Lucas, 27 Cedar St.

Navy Air Pilot and Military Aeronautic Review, Manhattan, publishing, make airplanes, and deal in dry goods, $10,000; W. J. Gillan, J. F. Harrington, J. F. Negreen, 8 East 23d St.

M. & J. Schneiderman Bros., Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $75,000; M. and J. Schneiderman, M. W. Kirsch, 934 East 181st St.

H. F. Bindseil & Son, Queens, furs, $50,000; W. F., H. A. W., and H. F. Bindseil, 517 Academy St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Riverbrook Realty Corp., Manhattan, $530,000 to $735,000.

Stienen Dyeing Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Packard Press, Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

Charles P. Wilson Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $1,000,000.

G. Robitzek & Bro., Manhattan, $10,000 to $60,000.

Unger Bros., Manhattan, $16,200 to $75,000.

Hotel Willard Co., Manhattan, $12,000 to $48,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

McLaren & Gentles, Manhattan, to Argentine Import and Export Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

North American Macaroni Co., Manhattan.

Veteran Dust Exterminator Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 31.—Charters filed:

Federal Homes Corp., real estate, Jersey City, $2,000,000; Charles L. Decker, J. Harry Miller, Jersey City; Herbert Green, New York.

Rail and Harbor Food Co., Elizabeth, $50,000; Joseph Reinheimer, Newark; Jefferson A. Flynn, Elizabeth; John H. Miller, Bloomfield.

Ried & Co., insurance agents, Jersey City, $10,000; Fred J. Ried, Jersey City; Wendell P. Barker, Ira L. Anderson, New York.

Mentropolitan Agency, Orange, $50,000; John E. Seiser, Alice P. Lawyer, Alfred J. Grosso, Orange.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 31.—Charters filed:

China Electric Co., $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Speighler, E. E. Wright of Wilmington.

John R. Pratt Co., to deal in investments, $100,000; John R. Pratt, Arthur Terry, R. C. Perkhahn, all of New York.

International Sugar Refining Co., $25,000; A. M. Jordan, Charles J. Kelly, Henry A. Martin, all of New York.

R. G. Mullens Mfg. Co., to make motors, engines, &c., $1,000; Ralph G. Mullens, West Hoboken, N. J., John Massman, Samuel Janvier, all of New York.

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DECEMBER EXPORTS DROP.

Coal Shortage and Freight Congestion Cause of Reduction.

Shortage in bunker coal, weather conditions, and freight congestion are believed at the Custom House to be the chief factors in reducing the volume of exports from New York in December. The December report of outward movements, issued yesterday by Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port, showed a material falling off in shipments compared with November, or December, 1916. Total shipments from New York to all the world in December aggregated $205,255,183, against $268,539,883 in November, and $226,656,346 in December, 1916.

December exports to Europe dropped $46,743,401, compared with November, and were approximately $30,000,000 below the record of a year ago. The Collector's report showed December exports to Europe valued at $135,378,069, against $182,121,470 in November, and $164,490,249 in December, 1916. England in December was unable to move her usual volume of supplies from this port, the record for the month being only $65,230,130, compared with $75,395,974 for November. France took out supplies in December worth $42,755,263, a gain over the month before of close to $1,400,000. Italy in November moved supplies worth $25,048,533, against $11,251,913 in December. Exports to Russia were $668,187, against $17,877,861 in November and $21,187,609 in October. The War Trade Board failed to issue a single export license for merchandise to Sweden. Denmark received only $56,625 worth in December, while Norway took $960,912, or about one-third of the amount shipped monthly before the embargo became effective.

Shipments here in December to other grand divisions included North America, $23,380,246; South America, $30,177,285; Asia, $6,929,651; Africa, $5,974,987, and Oceania, $3,414,944.

EXCHANGE OUSTS R. H. FIERO

Action Follows Refusal of Court to Uphold Injunction.

The Stock Exchange yesterday formally expelled Raymond H. Fiero from membership, inflicting the penalty which was held up a month ago when the member obtained an injunction against the announcement of the Governors' decision. Yesterday's action followed the setting aside of the injunction by Justice Bijur on Wednesday. It is expected that Mr. Fiero will continue a suit now in progress to force the Exchange to reinstate him.

The penalty was based on his being found guilty by the Governing Committee of "conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade." Mr. Fiero joined the Exchange on Dec. 26, 1907.

READY FOR EARLY CLEARING

Forty-four Banks and Trust Companies Are Affected.

The New York Clearing House Association announced yesterday that the preliminary clearings, scheduled for 9 o'clock in the morning, will begin on Tuesday, Feb. 5. This early clearing is optional with the banks, while the regular 10 o'clock exchanges, which will be continued as heretofore, are compulsory.

Thus far forty-four of the sixty-one regular and special members of the Clearing House have indicated their desire to participate in the early exchanges. The list follows:

Bank of New York.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
Mechanics and Metals National Bank.
National City Bank.
Chemical National Bank.
Greenwich Bank.
American Exchange National Bank.
National Bank of Commerce.
Pacific Bank.
Chatham and Phenix National Bank.
Hanover National Bank.
Citizens National Bank.
Market and Fulton National Bank.
Metropolitan Bank.
Corn Exchange Bank.
National Park Bank.
Second National Bank.
First National Bank.
Irving National Bank.
New York County National Bank.
Chase National Bank.
German Exchange Bank.
Germania Bank.
Lincoln National Bank.
Fifth National Bank.
Bank of the Metropolis.
Seaboard National Bank.
Liberty National Bank.
New York Produce Exchange Bank.
State Bank
Brooklyn Trust Company.
Bankers Trust Company.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
Guaranty Trust Company.
Columbia Trust Company.
New York Trust Company.
Franklin Trust Company.
Lincoln Trust Company.
Metropolitan Trust Company.
Nassau National Bank.
Irving Trust Company.
Federal Reserve Bank.
Post Office, (Assistant Treasurer.)

For some years eight of the large banks have been making preliminary clearings, but recently the Clearing House passed an amendment to its constitution providing for an early clearing, participation in which is optional. With the increase in the volume of business done by the banks it is felt that the early exchanges will greatly facilitate the work of the institution.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97¼	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	97¼	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96½	97¼	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	82	86
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	82	86
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¾	96	95¾
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96	95¾
4½s Mar., 1963	95⅞	96¼	95¾
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96¼	96
4½s May, 1957	96	96¼	96
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89¾	90¼	89¾
4½s April, 1966	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	89⅝	90¼	89⅝
4½s May, 1962	89⅝	90	89⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	89⅝	90	89⅝
4s May, 1959	86½	87¼	86½
4s Nov., 1958	86½	87¼	86½
4s May, 1957	86½	87¼	86½
4s Nov., 1956	85¼	86½	84½
4s Nov., 1955	85¼	86½	84½
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
3½s May, 1954	77	79	77
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.70	5.00
3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70	5.00
3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	5.00
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	5.00
3½s 1918	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A rush to buy stocks marked the final trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market was active and strong practically all day. Odd-lot dealings were on a heavy scale, and there was additional evidence of an enlarging interest on the part of the public. A further retreat early in the session in the quotations for the outstanding issues of Liberty bonds failed to exert an adverse influence upon sentiment.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
580	Am. Can	39¼	38⅛	39
40	Am. Cot. Oil	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝
10	Am. H. & L.	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Am. Linseed	34	33¾	34
160	Am. Loco.	59	57½	59
950	Am. S. & R.	84⅝	82½	84⅝
10	Am. Zinc	15½	15½	15½
2,470	Anac. Cop.	64¼	62½	64¼
30	A., T. & S. F.	84¾	84	84¾
220	A., G. & W. I.	105	104⅝	104¾
990	Bald. Loco.	64¼	62	64⅛
520	Balt. & Ohio	52⅛	51¼	52
2,955	Beth. St'l B.	79½	76⅞	79¼
90	B'klyn R. T.	46½	44¾	46½
30	Butte & Sup.	21	18⅞	21
70	Can. Pacific	147¾	145⅛	147¾
780	Cent. Leather	67¼	66⅝	67¼
40	Ches. & Ohio	54½	53⅝	53⅝
290	C., M. & St. P.	45½	43⅞	45
150	C., R. I. & P.	21¾	20¾	21
60	Col. F. & I.	38¼	38	38¼
60	Con. Gas	91½	89¼	91½
650	Corn Prod.	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝
1,910	Crucible St'l	58¼	56¾	57⅞
40	CubaCaneSu.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
650	Dist. Secur.	41¼	40⅝	40½
230	Erie	15⅝	15½	15½
10	Do 1st pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
10	Gen. Elec.	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝
790	Gen. Motors	136	124⅝	136
30	Goodrich Co.	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	90⅝	90½	90½
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	28¼	27¼	28¼
10	Hask. & Bark.	38½	38½	38½
190	Inspir. Cop.	46⅛	46⅛	46½
680	Int. Mer. M.	25¼	24¼	25
2,540	Do pf.	93⅝	91½	93¼
10	Int. Nickel	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
120	Int. Paper	30	29½	29½
270	Kenne. Cop.	33⅞	33¼	33¾
320	Max. Motor	29¼	28	29¼
2,520	Mex. Petrol.	92⅞	90¾	92⅞
150	Miami Cop.	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
150	Midvale Steel	45⅝	44⅛	45⅝

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Mo. Pacific	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
50	Nat. Enam.	44	44	44
290	N. Y. Cent.	71¼	70¼	71¼
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30⅝	29½	30⅝
20	North. Pac.	85⅛	85	85⅛
190	Ohio C. Gas	40⅛	39¼	39¾
40	Pennsylvania	46½	46½	46½
70	People's Gas	55¼	54⅛	55¼
150	Pitts. Coal	47½	45⅞	47¼
90	Ray Copper	24⅛	23⅝	24
3,310	Reading	75⅛	73¾	75⅝
270	Rep. I. & S.	78¼	76⅝	78
90	Sinclair Oil	33	32½	32½
10	So. Pacific	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
50	So. Railway	24	23⅝	24
1,235	Studebaker	54⅝	51⅞	54⅝
130	Tenn. Cop.	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
*20	Texas Co.	152	152	152
605	Tob. Prod.	56¼	55¼	56¼
930	Union Pac.	116	115	115⅝
10	Un. Cig. St.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
250	U. S. Ind. A.	123¼	121	121½
220	U. S. Rubber	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝
3,210	U. S. Steel	97⅝	93⅝	97⅝
10	Do pf.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
350	Utah Copper	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝
10	Va.-Car. Ch.	42	42	42
150	Westing. El.	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞
10	Wilson & Co.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
510	Willys-Over.	19	17⅞	19
	BONDS.			
$1,950	Liberty 3½s	97.38	97.30	97.38
2,000	Do 1st 4s	96.60	96.50	96.60
4,650	Do 2d 4s	95.90	95.80	95.82
	MINING STOCKS.			
500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10
4,500	Cashboy	.13	.10½	.12½
400	Florence	.14	.14	.14
400	Jim Butler	.62	.62	.62
800	Montana	.12	.12	.12
500	North Star	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	Ton. Ext.	1.65	1.65	1.65
350	West End	.76	.76	.76

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alabama Co.	58	58	58	10	Elkhorn	22½	22½	22½
25	Do 2d pf.	80	80	80	10	Houston Oil	51	51	51
225	Arun. S. & G.	34¼	34¼	34¼	10	Do pf.	68	68	68
30	Balt. Tube	79½	79⅛	79⅛	17	Mt. Ver. pf.	69	68⅝	68⅝
10	Con. Power	106	106	106	19	Mon. V. Tr. pf.	23	23	23
226	Do pf.	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	20	M. & M. Bk.	29	29	29
255	Cosden	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	10	M. & M. Tr.	79	76½	79
90	Do pf.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3	Penn. W. P.	63½	63½	63½
175	Davison	36	36	36	40	United Ry.	24	24	24

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balt. C. 4s, '61	92¾	92¾	92¾	$8,000	Kirby L. 6s.	97	97	97
2,000	C. Power, 4½s	83	83	83	1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	89	89	89
3,000	Do 5s, nts.	93	93	93	1,000	Seab. 4s, stpd.	70	70	70
2,000	Char. W. C. 5s	92	92	92	2,000	Un. Rys. 4s.	74½	74½	74½
3,000	Elkhorn 6s	97½	97¼	97¼	2,000	Do 6s, nts.	95	95	95
2,000	Hou. O. dvtcf.	95	94½	95	2,000	V. Ry. & P. 5s	79	79	79

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
545	Am. Zinc	16	14¾	16	150	NewArcadian	2	2	2
100	* Do pf.	46	46	46	56	New Riv. pf.	80	79	80
60	Ahmeek	80	79	80	145	Nipissing	8½	8⅜	8½
125	Alaska Gold	2⅝	2½	2⅝	705	North Butte	16	15	16
150	Anaconda	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	135	Old Domin.	43½	43	43½
775	Ariz. Com'l.	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	240	Pond Creek	19¼	19	19¼
400	Butte & Bal.	31c.	31c.	31c.	20	Quincy	74½	74½	74½
40	Cal. & Ariz.	67½	67	67½	100	Shannon	5⅜	5¼	5¼
10	Cal. & Hecla	450	445	450	20	St. Mary's	55	53	55
145	CopperRange	47¾	47	47¾	450	Sup. & Bost.	3⅛	3	3
375	Davis-Daly	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	110	Superior	4⅛	4	4
115	East Butte	9⅝	9½	9⅝	100	Trinity	3⅝	3½	3½
170	Franklin	5¼	5	5	150	Tuolumne	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Granby	75	75	75	240	U. S. Smelt.	47	46¼	46¼
100	Helvetia	20c.	20c.	20c.	80	Do pf.	45	45	45
165	Island Creek	56	54¼	56	95	Utah Con.	11½	11	11½
115	Isle Royale	22	21⅞	22	10	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	Mass Con.	6¼	6¼	6¼	215	Utah Metal	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Michigan	2¼	2	2					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
24	Bost. & Alb.	134	134	134	339	Do pf.	14¾	12	14
150	Boston Elev.	48¼	45½	48	84	New Haven	30	29	30
110	Bost. & Me.	23	22	23	45	West End	42	42	42
215	Mass. Elec.	3¾	3½	3½	5	Do pf.	51	51	51

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Sug. pf.	109½	109	109½	5	Do pf.	66½	66⅛	66½
944	Am. T. & T.	107½	104½	107½	10	Merg'thaler	124	124	124
21	Am. Wool. pf.	93½	92½	92½	20	N. E. Tel.	97	96	96
30	Art Metal	15¼	15	15	5	*Pullman	115½	115½	115½
120	A. G. & W. I.	105¼	105	105	75	Swift	126½	125	126½
25	Do pf.	61	61	61	3	Torrington	30		
689	Booth Fish	23	22½	22⅞	20	United Drug. Do 1st pf.	67	67	67
20	Cu. Port. Cem.	13	13	13	341	United Fruit	124⅝	122¼	124⅝
58	Edison Elec.	140	139½	140	73	United Shoe	43	43	43
1,600	E. Bost. Ld.	4¼	4	4¼	10	Do pf.	25½	25½	25½
85	Gen. Elec.	138¾	131	138¾	730	Ventura	7⅝	7½	7½
100	Int. Por. Cem.	6	6	6	20	West. Union	91½	91½	91½
97	Mass. Gas	79¼	79	79					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	95	95	95	$9,000	Liberty 3½s	97.20	96.80	97.10
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	79	79	79	10,000	Do conv. 4s	96.50	96.00	96.00
5,000	Punta Su. 6s	79	79	79	45,000	Do 2d 4s, '42	95.90	95.74	95.80
1,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	97	97	97		*Ex dividend.			

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
19	Am. Radi. pf.	255	255	255	237	M. Ward pf.	107½	107	107½
10	Am. Ship	89¼	89¼	89¼	20	Pub. Service	73½	73½	73½
75	Booth Fish	22¾	22¾	22¾	165	People's Gas	55	54	54
60	City & Con. pf.	14½	14	14½	1,051	Sears-Roe	154	150¾	154
95	Pneum. Tool	49½	48½	49½	330	Stew.-War.	52½	49½	52½
150	Cudahy	110	109	110	490	Swift & Co.	128½	125¼	128½
30	Com. Edison	106	106	106	2,308	Union Carb.	52½	51⅝	52⅜
185	Dia. Match	112	109	112	115	Wilson	56	55	55⅞
50	Hartman	42	42	42	15	Do pf	97½	96⅝	96⅝
43	Lindsay Lt.	27	26⅞	26⅞					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	BoothFish. 6s	89	89	89	$5,000	People's Gas ref. 5s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
2,000	City & Con. 5s.	52	52	52	2,000	Swift 1st 5s.	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s, B	58	58	58	8,000	Wilson 1st 6s	95⅛	95	95
4,000	Com. Ed. 1st 5s	94	94	94					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Elec. Storage	50⅛	50	50	145	P. R. T., t. c.	28¼	27⅝	28¼
10	Gen. Asp. pf.	49	49	49	25	Tonopah Bel.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,598	Lake Sup.	14½	13½	14⅛	436	Un. Gas Imp.	70	69⅝	69⅝
55	Leh. N. ex div.	64½	63⅞	64½	100	W'm'l'd Coal	85	85	85
5	Lehigh Val.	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	100	W. J. & S.	42	42	42
20	P. Salt Mfg.	84	84	84	40	Westmoreland Coal, new	76	76	76
44	Phila. Elec.	25½	25½	25½					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Lehigh Nav. con. 4½s	94	94	94	25,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Lehigh Val. gen. 4s	80	80	80	4,100	Ph. El. 1st 5s	95⅝	94¾	95⅝
8,100	Lib. L. 2d 4s	96.10	95.80	95.90	2,000	Read. gen. 4s	84⅝	84¼	84¼
					1,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s	58	58	58

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12½	12
Atlantic Refining	915	940	900
Borne-Scrymser	450	470	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	475	500	475
Crescent Pipe Line	30	33	30
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195
Galena Signal Oil	133	138	133
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98	94
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12½	*13	13
National Transit	12½	13½	12½
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180
Northern Pipe L.	98	103	98
Ohio Oil	330	335	330
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	48	43
Prairie Oil & Gas	475	485	450
Prairie Pipe Line	255	260	250
Solar Refining	295	310	290
Southern Pipe L.	190	195	180
South. Penn. Oil	285	295	280
S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	232	237	230
Stand. Oil of Ind.	640	650	640
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	325
Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Stand. Oil of N. J.	560	565	560
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	272	275	268
Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	430	415
Swan & Finch	100	105	100
Union Tank	84	87	83
Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Washington Oil	27	32	27

*Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
135	Cities Service	215	211½	212	213
500	Cities Service pf.	75	73¼	74¾	75½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	15	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	86	90
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39	42
Am. Light & Traction	205	209
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	93
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	59	62
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	77
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	22	26
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	..	55
Conn. Power pf.	83	90
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf.	78	80
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	93	97
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	92
Electric Properties	55	60
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98
Interstate Electric	32	41
Interstate Elec. pf.	..	95
Miss. River Power	10	12
Miss. River Power pf.	35	40
Northern Ohio Electric	..	28
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	65
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	57
Northern States Power	61	62
North. States Pow. pf.	86½	88
Northern Texas Electric	54	59
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	33½	34½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	81	83
Puget S. T., L. & P.	9½	..
Puget Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	37	42
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	23	24
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	56	58
Southern Cal. Edison	78	80
South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	96
Standard Gas & Elec.	5½	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	24
Tampa Electric	102	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	11
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82	86
United Light & Rys.	27	30
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	62	63½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81¾	84
Western Power	10	12
Western Power pf.	43	46½
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	96½	..
Appalah. Power 5s, '32.	70	75
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	88	93½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97¼	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	85	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	88
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	95½	100
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	68	70
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	90	94
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Omaha & C. B. 5s	88	92
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96¾
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	94	98
Utah Securities 6s	84	85
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7¼	6½	6¾	2,000	Marc. of A.	3⅞	3½	3¾
400	‡Am. Wr. P.	2¼	2	2¼	500	‡Nat. Motors	15	13	15
100	Br.-A. T. reg.	16¾	16¾	16¾	200	N. A. P. & P.	2⅝	2⅜	2½
1,000	††‡Moth. Lode	26	26	26	100	Peer. T. & M.	16½	16½	16½
1,000	††‡Nat. Leas.	3½	3½	3½	800	‡Prud. Pict.	6	5⅝	6
8,000	††‡N. Z. & L.	25	18	18	140	‡Pyrene Mfg.	11	11	11
1,600	‡N. Cornelia	17	16¾	17	200	‡St. Jos. Ld.	16	15¾	16
3,200	‡Cupr. Sulph.	2	1⅝	1⅞	60,000	Sm. Mot. Tr.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,800	Curtiss Aero.	32¾	29½	30¼	400	‡Stan. Motors	9½	9	9½
500	‡Elec. Gun.	¼	¼	¼	600	Sub. B. v.t.cf.	13	12¾	12¾
182	Emer. Phon.	4	4	4	1,200	Tri. F. v.t.cf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Interc. Rub.	10	10	10	1,100	U. S. Stmp.	5	5	5
1,500	‡Int. Tr. Cp.	4½	4¼	4¼	15,500	‡Un. Motors	26¾	25½	26¾
500	‡S. S. Kresge	75	72	75	800	W. F. v.t.cf.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	L. Torp. Bt.	3	3	3	9,000	‡Wr.-M. Airc.	7⅛	6¾	7⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Anglo-Am.	12½	12¼	12½	35	Ohio Oil	332	330	332
1,200	Do rights	2½	2⅛	2⅛	242	Prairie O. & G.	478	460	478

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Allen Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16	1,500	Met. Petrol.	⅞	¾	⅞
9,600	††‡Am. Ventu.	11	10	11	15,000	††‡Midwest	114	110	112
2,000	‡Barn't O. & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛	500	‡ Do	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	††‡Bos.-Wyo.	25	24	25	1,150	‡Midw. Ref.	110	105	109½
7,300	††‡Cent. Oil	55	45	45	1,000	‡Min. Wells	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	‡Cosden	7⅛	6⅞	7	1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla.	½	½	½
500	‡Crown Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	1,000	††Northwest.	63	61	63
700	Cumb. P. & R.	1	1	1	7,000	‡Okla. Oil	3½	3	3½
3,400	††‡Duthie Oil, (a pros.)	56	54	56	1,500	††‡ Do pf.	11	11	11
500	‡Elk Basin	6½	6¼	6½	1,500	‡Okla. P. & R.	7⅛	7	7⅛
7,900	‡Elki'd O. & G., (pros.)	1/16	1/16	1/16	4,400	‡Okmulgee	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
1,600	‡Esmeralda	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,600	††‡Overland	24	23	24
800	‡Federal Oil	3	2⅞	3	800	‡Penn.-Ky.	5½	5⅛	5¼
5,000	‡Glenrock	4	3⅝	3⅝	25,000	††‡Queen Oil	60	45	45
1,200	‡Houston Oil	50½	49½	49⅝	1,000	‡Red Rock	½	½	½
100	‡Int. Petrol.	13	13	13	8,385	‡Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,600	‡Isl. O. & T.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3,000	‡Sapulpa	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2,900	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	1/16	1/16	1/16	1,500	Sequoyah	⅜	⅜	⅜
650	‡Lost City	1/16	1/16	1/16	4,000	‡SinclairGulf	17½	17	17½
1,200	‡Merritt Oil	23	22	23	1,400	‡Stanton Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
					2,000	‡Unit. West.	⅝	⅝	⅝
					300	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Al.-B. C. Met.	1/16	1/16	1/16	1,100	‡Jumbo Ext.	18	17	18
2,500	††‡Atlanta	9½	9	9½	500	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
2,000	Big L. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	500	‡Kirk. Porp. G'd M., Ltd.	50	50	50
2,700	‡Bos. & M.	45	44	45	100	L'siana Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	‡Br. Cop. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	500	Magma Cop.	41	41	41
3,000	Butte C. & Z., v.t.ctfs.	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	1,000	††‡Marsh Min.	4½	4¼	4½
4,000	Butte Det.	¼	¼	¼	5,000	‡Mason Val.	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
400	‡Butte-R. C.	6	5¾	6	2,000	‡Mohic. Cop., (a prosp.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	††‡Caledonia	53	51	52	15,650	‡Mons. Chief	1/16	1/16	1/16
4,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1	1⅛	1,000	††‡Moth. Lode	26	26	26
100	Canada Cop.	2	2	2	1,000	††‡Nat. Leas.	3½	3½	3½
37,000	††‡Cashboy	13½	11	13	8,000	††‡N. Z. & L.	25	18	17
2,000	‡C. S. M. & M. (a pros.)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1,600	‡N. Cornelia	17	16¾	17
300	‡Coco Riv. M.	2⅜	2	2¼	600	Nipissing M.	8½	8⅜	8½
100	Con. Ar. Sm.	2	1⅞	2	500	Nixon Nev.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Con. Cop. M.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	2,000	‡OnondagaM.	2	2	2
400	Con. H'st'd	⅝	⅝	⅝	3,000	††‡Pole St. C.	26	25	26
400	‡Cop. Valley	⅝	⅝	⅝	3,100	‡Por. C. Cop.	34	33	34
900	Cr. C. Gold	5⅛	5	5	2,400	‡Prev. Min.	49	48	49
9,850	‡Emma Con.	1/16	1/16	1/16	900	‡Rawley M.	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,000	††‡Fort. Con.	39	38	39	3,800	‡Ray Herc.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1,875	‡Gib. Cop.	2⅛	2	2	1,000	‡Rex C. M.	9⅛	9	9⅛
8,000	‡Globe D. C.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	2,500	‡Roch. Min.	36	35	36
1,200	‡Goldf. Con.	1/16	1/16	1/16	1,000	‡Silver Pick	5	5	5
5,000	‡Goldf. Mer.	3½	3	3	400	St. Sil.-Ld.	1/16	1/16	1/16
3,000	‡Gr'n M. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	2,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,150	Hecla Min.	*3⅞	3¾	3⅞	2,500	‡Success M.	9½	9	9¼
6,075	††‡Int. Mines.	*12	10	10	300	Sup. Cop., (a prosp.)	2½	2	2¼
860	‡Iron Bloss.	⅝	⅝	⅝	2,500	Tri-Bullion	1/16	1/16	1/16
3,400	‡Jer.-P. Cop.	2¼	1⅝	2¼	100	Unit. East.	4	4	4
8,000	‡Jerome V., (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	1,500	‡U. Verde Ex.	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
1,500	††‡Jim Butler	65	63	64	200	Unity G. M.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,500	Josvig-Kenn., (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼	2,500	‡W. End C.	79	77	78
					1,000	Wh. C. M.	1/16	1/16	1/16

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$50,000	‡Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	$2,000	‡Gen. El. 6s, notes, '20.	100¼	100¼	100¼
25,000	‡Can. G. 5s.	95½	95⅝	95⅝	20,000	‡West. Elec. 1-y. 6s, w. i.	99	98⅝	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Wednesday 50 Chevrolet Motors sold at 111.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Air Reduc.	65	75	65	75
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Do pf.	15	20	15	20
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Blumenthal	90	102½	90	102½
Do pf.	90	95	90	95
Butter.-Jud.	38	45	38	45
Brit.-Amer. Tob., coupon	17	18	17	18
Can. Car & F.	17	20	17	20
Do pf.	50	52	50	52
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Carbon Steel	78	82	78	82
Carwen Steel	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	40	..	40
Char. Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Do pf.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Cities Service	213	216	213	216
Do pf.	72	72½	72	72½
Cramp Ship	72	78	72	78
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Everett H'y	20	21	20	21
Free. Texas	40	41	40	41
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Hall Signal	5	7	5	7
Do pf.	17	18	17	18
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Do pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	40	50	40	50
Holly S. pf.	95	100	95	100
Hupp Motor	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Int. Lube Ch.	1	3	1	3
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors	13	17	10	14
Do 2d pf.	15	20	16	17
Keyst. T. & R.	12¾	13½	12¾	13½
K. T. & R. pf	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
L. T. B. 1st pf	3	6	3	6

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	38	45	38	45
Do 1st pf.	101	103	101	103
Marlin Arms	70	80	70	80
Man. Transit.				
Maxim Mun.				
Nash Motors	75	85	75	85
N. Y. Ship	40	43	40	43
N. Y. Trans.	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Poca. L. Coal	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	38	48	38	48
St. L., R. M. & P.	31	35	31	35
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
Todd Ship	74	77	74	77
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Do pf.	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil	17	19	17	19
Beth. O. & G.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Ces. & Co. pf.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Friar Oil	1/16	⅛	1/16	⅛
Ky. Petrol	6	6¼	6	6¼
Hanover Oil	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Omar O. & G.	28	32	28	32
Pan Am. Pet.	46	48	46	48
Pierce Oil	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Ventura	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼
MINING STOCKS.				
Booth	3	5	3	3¼
Tono. Belm't.	3	3½	3	3¼
Verde Comb'n	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
BONDS.				
Con. Ariz. S. 5s.	46	50	46	50
Pierce Oil 6s.	73	75	73	75

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	90
Do pf.	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	98	98	98
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	160	175	155
Do scrip	120	125	120
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf	100	104	100

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	42	45	40
American Brass	212	218	219
Atlas Powder	170	180	163
Do pf.	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	108	110	108
Bliss	370	425	370
Do pf.	75	83	75
Can. Found's F.	120	150	120
Colt's Arms	57	59	55
Du Pont	260	265	246
Hercules	241	246	240
Do pf.	112	115	114
Niles-Bem't-Pond	113	116	112
Scovill Mfg.	420	440	420
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.,
71 Broadway, New York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Electric Bond and Share Company will be held at the office of the Company at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

1. To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
2. To consider and take action with respect to the approval and ratification of the contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments, which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Company since the date of the last annual meeting, as set forth in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee; and
3. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

The polls will remain open from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 o'clock noon on said day.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, and opened at the opening of business on Thursday, February 21, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 169 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y., on the 11th day of February, 1918, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 in the forenoon of said day.

Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, February 8, 1918, to 12 o'clock noon, February 11, 1918.

REGINALD P. RAY, Secretary.
White Plains, N. Y., January 25, 1918.

PLANOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Planographic Equipment Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 461 8th Avenue, New York City, New York, on the 5th day of February, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year, two (2) Inspectors of election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting. Polls will remain open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 29th to February 6, 1918.

Dated New York City, January 25, 1918.
ATREUS VON SCHRADER, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders of
Bonbright & Company, Incorporated.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Bonbright & Company, Incorporated, a New York corporation, will be held at the office of the Company, 25 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 13th day of February, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

S. E. ALLEN, Secretary.
New York, February 1, 1918.

THE R. U. V. COMPANY, INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of The R. U. V. Company, Inc., will be held on Monday February 11, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the office of the Company, No. 50 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., for the purpose of electing five directors and two inspectors of election to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HENRY R. HOYT, Secretary.
February 1, 1918.

RUVIO ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Ruvio Electric Company, Inc., will be held on Monday, February 11, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., for the purpose of electing five directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CHARLES S. MUNSON,
February 1, 1918. Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 22, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may come before them.

C. J. HOLMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of THE A. G. F. F. OPERATING CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the Corporation, 18 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on February 15, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of the said Corporation from $50,000 to $500,000.

Dated January 31, 1918.
WALTER W. RUSSELL, President.
JAMES W. NEIL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Buffalo Potash & Cement Corporation for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at Room 600, Manhattan Hotel, New York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., of Thursday, February 7th, 1918.

RALPH R. LANDES, Secretary.
Dated January 25th, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1918:

FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Cons. Mtge. 4s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. Ser. "D."
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Massillon & Cleveland R. R. Co. quarterly dividend 2%.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement Bonds.
Wheeling Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

55 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK, N. Y., on and after February 1st, 1918.

Alexandria, La., Imp.	5s
Bell Co. Ky., Road & Bridge (Feb. 5th)	5s
Bergen Co., N. J., Bridge 4s, Bldg.	4½s
Bridgeport, Ala., Refd. 5s, Sewer 5s, St. Imp.	5s
Camden County, N. J., Battery Armory Road Imp. & Asylum	4½s
Deal, N. J., Pavement & Imp.	4½s
Dunn, N. C., Funding	6s
East Rutherford, N. J., Sewer (Feb. 15th)	4½s
Elyria, Ohio, Paving	4½s
Essex Co. N. J. Park	3.65s
Essex Co. N. J., Park	4s & 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Court House	4s
Essex County, N. J., Passaic River Bridge	4½s
Essex Co., N. J., Hospital	4s & 4½s
Essex Co. N. J., Road	4½s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Time Warrants	6s
General Electric Co. Deb	3½s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Company	5s
Hawaii Territory Public Improvement	4s
Hillsborough Co., Fla.	
Jacksonville, Fla., Imp.	4½s
Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion R. R. Co. Car Trust Series "B"	6s
Madison River Power Co	5s
Middletown, N. Y., Water	3½s
Montana Power Transmission Co.	5s
Moseley Hotel	1st 5s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding	4s
New York Dock Co	1st 4s
Oswego, N. Y., (Feb. 15th)	4½s
Pacific Power & Light Co.	5s
Paducah, Ky, Renewal	4½s
Palace Hotel Co. of San Francisco	6s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Street	4s
Putnam Co., Ga., Court House	4½s
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	5s
Rutherford, N J., Funding	4½s
St. Lucie Co. Fla., Road & Bridge	6s
Sandy Hill, N Y., Sewer 3½s, Paving	4½s
Schoo. City, Ft. Wayne, Ind. (Feb. 14th)	4s
Sierra & San Francisco Power Co.	1st 5s
Skaneateles Railroad Co.	5s
South Orange, N. J. Sewer 4s, Water	4½s
Standard Chain Co. (Feb 15th)	1st 6s
Syracuse N Y., City Hall 3s and various others.	
Toledo, Ohio, Improvement 4s and various others.	
Toledo, Ohio, Board of Education	4½s
U S. Mortgage & Trust Co Series "G"	4s
U. S Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "I"	4s
U. S Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "M"	4s
Wall & Hanover St. Realty Co. (Feb 15th)	4s
Westerly, Rhode Island Water	3½s

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16, 18, 20 AND 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in February are payable at this office on and after February 1st, 1918, as follows:

Birmingham Water Works Company
Citizens Gas Company of Kankakee
Clinton Water Works Company
Commonwealth Water & Light Company of New Jersey (1st Mortgage)
Commonwealth Water & Light Company of New Jersey (1st and Refunding Mortgage)
Cornell Steamship Company
Franklin, County of
Gloversville & Broadalbin Railroad Company
Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, 5%
Lakewood & Coast Water & Electric Co.
Monongahela Valley Water Company
Peoples Street Railway Co., Luzerne Co., Scranton, Pa.
Port of Havana Docks Company
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Company
Seymour Water Company
Union Club
Victory Manufacturing Company

DIVIDENDS
February 1st, 1918
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1918.

Bennington, N. Y.
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge
Bloomington, Ill., Funding
Buncombe County, N. C., Funding
Champaign, Ill., Improvement
Chickasha, I. T., School
Coal Township, Penna., Poor House
Evanston, Ill., Judgment
Fairfield, Iowa, Ref. Water Works
Fairmount, Minn., Water Works Ext.
Georgia Lt. Pow. & Ry. Co.
Greenfield, Ind., Funding
Houghton, Mich., Sewer
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer
Jackson, Mich., Union School District
Kalamazoo, Mich., Improvement
Lake Forest, Ill.
La Grand, Ore., Refunding
Lancaster, N. Y., Water
Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Morrison County, Minn.
New Castle, Pa., School District
Onero, Wis., Fire House
Portland Electric Co.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House
Rivervale, N. J., Road Imp.
Sherburne Co., Minn., Drainage
Spring Valley, Ill., Bridge
Snohomish Co., Washington School District
Snohomish Co., Wash., Road
Union City, Ind.
Warren Co., Indiana, Bridge
Wauwatosa, Wis., Water Works

FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

Vigo Co., Ind., Funding

STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND
COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 30th, 1918.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, and one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of the Company. Checks will be mailed February 9th to stockholders of record February 6th.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
DISTRIBUTION NO. 64.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,929,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable February 9th, 1918, to stockholders of record January 31st, 1918.

By order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 14
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 48

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, for the period commencing November 1, 1917, and ending January 31, 1918, will be paid by checks mailed February 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. January 31, 1918.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, January 31, 1918.

129TH CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) in cash, payable March 1, 1918, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Friday, February 1st, 1918.

D. R. BURBANK,
Secretary.
New York, January 2, 1918.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of $4 a share for the first quarter of the year 1918, on the common capital stock of the Company, payable March 15, 1918, to common stockholders of record February 20, 1918.

A. G. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Dated January 31, 1918.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 30th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15th, 1918.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
175 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.
January 29, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has been declared payable February 15th, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 8th, 1918.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, January 30th, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) will be paid March 1, 1918, to Common Stock holders of Record at 3 P. M. February 20, 1918.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

W. & C. T. Jones Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Cardiff, Wales)
Shares Bought and Sold.
OSCAR M. VAIL, JR.,
Phone 8159 Cort. 135 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Notice to Bondholders of
Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Limited.

The Supplemental Indenture between the Company and the Trustee for Bondholders set forth in the notice calling the Bondholders' meeting published in this paper on the 28th day of March, the 4th and 11th days of April, 1917, has been executed, pursuant to resolution passed by the Bondholders and Shareholders. Bondholders are requested to promptly present their bonds to be stamped with notice of the amendments, but whether so presented and stamped or not, all the provisions of the said Supplemental Indenture inure to the benefit of and are binding upon the holders of bonds heretofore issued, as well as bonds hereafter issued.

Bonds may be presented for stamping at the office of:

The Toronto General Trusts Corp.,
85 Bay St., Toronto.
Hanson Bros.,
164 St. James St., Montreal.
Bonbright & Co., Incorporated,
25 Nassau St., New York City.
Bonbright & Co., Incorporated,
Shawmut Bank Bldg., Boston.
Bonbright & Co.,
437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Bonbright & Co.,
The Rookery, Chicago.
Bonbright & Co.,
Union Trust Bldg., Detroit.
The Bonbright-Herrick Co.,
Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland.
William P. Bonbright & Co.,
16 George St., Mansion House, London, E. C.
Bonbright & Co.,
12 Rue Halevy, Paris.
A. D. Converse & Co.,
5 Nassau St., New York City.
A. D. Converse & Co.,
Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, this 26th day of December, 1917.

JAMES AITCHISON, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., January 24, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "PLYMOUTH" ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Seventy Thousand Dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "PLYMOUTH," dated October 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on April 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270 inclusive, maturing from October 1, 1918, to October 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to April 1st, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due April 1st, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on April 1st, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By JOHN G. CROWLEY, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers, as follows, viz., 643, 661, 706, 992, 1034 and 1211, have been drawn for such purpose; that interest on the said bonds will cease on the 1st day of May, 1918, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3,111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
W. P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee, Timber Certificates of Beneficial Interest in the Kirby Lumber Company Contract with the Houston Oil Company of Texas.

Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons due February 1, 1918, from the New Series 6% Timber Certificates of Beneficial Interest in the Kirby Lumber Company Contract, and the Principal of $235,000 of said Certificates drawn by lot and called for redemption in special advertised notice of the Houston Oil Company, will be paid at maturity, February 1, 1918, upon presentation at the Office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, in the City of Baltimore, or at the Office of its Agent, THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New York.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Baltimore, Maryland, January 31, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on February 25, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, February 8, 1918. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, January 21, 1918.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Twentieth Quarter) of One and Three-Quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record February 15, 1918.

C. F. CONN, Secretary.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—181—Bert Willard et al., plain., v. A. P. Sandles et al.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to tenth rule. Adams State Bank, plain., v. the People of State of Ill.—Continued. J. P. Brogan, plain., v. the Nat. Surety Co.—Argument continued for plain., and concluded for def. Great Northern Railway Co., plain., v. Donaldson, as administratrix, &c.—Argued. Rock Springs Distilling Co. et al., pet., v. C. Gaines & Co.—Argument commenced for pet. Adjourned until tomorrow. Call for Feb. 1: Nos. 58, 174, 176, 177, 178, 184, 185, 186, and 187.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Martin<Imbrie.
Insurance Press<Ford Co.
De Bekker<Stokes Co.
Universal Film Corp<Crystal Film Co.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Autopiano Co<Otto Higel Co.
Silver Co<S Sternau & Co (2.)
Machcinski<Rubin.
Am Graphaphone Co<Am Parlograph Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Dodge Co<Beals.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar. Reserved motions:

Seymour<Applebaum.
Goodwin<Lunuere.
Hayman & Olesen<SS Aricaine.
Barry<Joffe.
Decker<N Y, O & W R.
D'Amato<Erie.
Rawlings<D & C.
Dublin<Blackford.
Cuneo<Am I & T.
Otto<Chatfield.
Aktieselskabat<Allied Shipping Corp.
Conrad<Whitman.
US<Tug Agnes A Moran & Scow 134.
Same<Tug Columbia D 29.
Same<Tug Bauker 2, &c.
Same<Tug Agnes A Moran, &c.
Same<Tug Anna W.
Same<Tug Banker 2, &c.
Same<Tug Luther C Ward, &c.
Same<Tug Anna W, (2.)
Same<Tug Susan A Moran, &c.
Same<Tug Bismarck, &c.
Same<Tug Imperial, &c. (2.)
General Elec Co<Nitro & Livingstein Lamp Co.
Lawrence<French.
Fontana<Russian Am Line.
Am Star Line, Inc<Dol.
Young<Long.
Thorburn<Gates (2.)
Jenkins<R Nodes.
Re Panzer.
Cooper<P RR.
Olsen<L V RR.
Young, Smith, Field<Interchange.
Logue<Lighter Globe.
Compania<6,397 bbls petroleum.
Same<7,072 bbls petroleum.
Castristis<Rafailovich.
Van Oden<Coleman.
Schechter<P RR.
Wilson<Tug G W Elder.
Howard<SS Satsuma.
Simpson<Newport News S & D D.
Dailey<Tug Mahony.
Gordon<same.
Woods<Overbrook.
Fagas<Erie.
McGuiel<P RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Seton<Standard Film Industries.
Simpson<NY C RR.
Blackmore<Eastman Kodak Co, (2.)
Schaeffer<same.
Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg Co.
Baird<Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
Livingston<Lamport & Holt.
Rutkewicz<Penn RR.
Mortum<same.
Baker<same.
Garvey<Erie RR.
Johnson<Hartman.
Carroll<US & Australasia SS Co.
Lynn<Merritt & Chapman.
Barclay-Westmoreland Trust Co<Penn RR.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Imp Russian Gov<Penn Cop Co., (2.)
US<Beloochistan R Co, (2.)
McElroy<Atl Transp.
Kelly<Penn RR.
Eden Specialty Co<Wolf-Stapley Mfg Co.
Prior<Lowe.
Kjaesvig<Standard Shipbuilding Co.
Roper<Star Co.
US<Shoninger Bros, (2)
Cheuran<US.
Fay<Nat Conduit & Cable Co.
US<Cunard SS Co.
Gebhardt Co<Corey-Blackmore Corp.
Stimman<Bithulithic Co.
Tin Plate Trading Co<Aetna Ins Co.
Hay<Gen Cotton Seed ...
Thelia<Rockefeller Institute, (2.)
Bland<Penn RR.
Brennon<Alabama ... Co.
Ball<Knick Trust Co.
Bennett Mfg Co<Marine.
Heinerdinger<Armour & Co, (5.)
Herman<Heide.
Holmes & Mersey Marine Ins Co<US.
Healy<Int M Mar Co.
Emery<Dudley.
Gilbert<Eastman Kodak Co.
Bochin Bros<Textile Paper Co.
[illegible]<Inter Tran Co.
Shape Retaining Hat Co<Greenbaum.
[illegible]<Levenson.
Elaisson<Un Fruit Co.
Erb<Bettendorf Co.
Robt Morris Trust Co<Clements.
Am Zinc & Chem Co<W Wells & Co.
Clarke<Blood.
Kristiansen<D, L & W RR.
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
McDermott<Cent RR.
J E Bunting Co<Lukens Iron & Steel Co.
L Meyer Trading Co<Manheim Ins Co.
Max Braun Co<Postal Life Ins Co.
Roskosz<C RR of N J.
Steele<Glorieux.
Quattrocche<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Herbert<Vierow Towing Line.
Gathright<NY C RR.
Osborn<Erie RR.
Jenkens<Rhodes.
Hogan<C RR of N J.
Wood<D, L & W RR.
Emerson<Hubbard, (2.)
Reid<Morse.
Higgins<R Lawrence Smith, Lim.
US<James S Hannon, Inc, (2.)
Dudley<Morley.
Renneberg<T Hogan & Sons.
Stathpol<NY C RR.
Fowler<Life Sav Devices Co.
Halvorsen<NY, S & W RR.
Kleindienst<NY, N H & H RR.
Cooper<Penn RR.
Rigby<NY, NH&HRR.
Lewis<Eastman Kodak Co.
Universal Road Mach Co<Voorhies Rubber Mfg Co.
Treupel<Oustinoff.
Donohue<D, L & WRR.
Ploxin<B H RR.
Bardzik<Erie RR.
Kroeter<same.
Griggs<Central RR.
Fontano<Russian-Am Line.
Schwertfeger<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Monrandi<Russian-Am Line.
Shape Retaining Hat Co<Kaufman.
Same<Young Bros.
Same<Weber & Heilbroner.
Gudebrod Bros Silk Co<W Whitman Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A.M. Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Bklyn.—Criminal. US<Paul Hennig, (on trial.) Bankruptcy, at 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Discharges:

Henry Schiller, indiv, and trading as Schiller Contracting Co,
Royal Soap Co, Inc,
Michael Epstein,
George Zangle,
Morris Wilkenfeld,
Albert N Blakeney,
Alonzo L Alger,
Michaelis Kaphan.
Motions:
Herman Otto,
M & L Gray,
Hamilton Bank Note Eng & Ptg Co,
Samuel Kalb,
Isidor Krauz,

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

O'Rourke<McMullin.
Shaare & Triest.
Nana<Village of Mt Kisco.
Schultz<McCrea et al.
Northern Grain Co<Wiffler et al.
Russell<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wachtel<Trow Directory.
Kamber<Stump.
Ruskin<Scott.
Zuckerman<Fischer.
Bosch<Cons Gas Co.
Lasorge<Rosenberg.
Magnus<Gas Co.
Tokel<Yokel.
Pullman<Carnegie Trust Co.
Westall<Brady, Ltd,
Ball<Nirenberg.
Brennan<Rosenfeld.
Marino<Simons Transp Co.
Castali<Penn Coal.
Martin<Dones.
Gerard<Steers Sand & Gravel Co.
Moberg<Coffin.
Mason<NY Tel Co.
Hoffa<Conlin.
Meyer<NY Rys.
Willy Trust Co<Zeitung.
Re Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
Ruth<Spear.
Plasse<Plasse.
Graham<Fordham.
Cook<Pollak.
Cohen<Shoninger Bros.
Goetz<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co.
Levy<Wohl, South & Co.
Albert<Brien.
Reilly<Reilly, (2.)
Simu Ritsos Co<Magee & Co.
Janko<Neuhaus & Orman, (2.)
George<Rubenstein.
Phillips<Phillips.
Clark & Co.
Kozak<Vorisek.
Binzen<Binzen.
Willis<Kelly.
Schofield<Schwartz,
Johnston<Carroll.
Lubinsky<Levin, (2.)
[illegible]<IRT.
[illegible]<Chesebrough.
Binzen<Binzen.
Hansen<S I Midway (2.)
[illegible]<Kalbach.
Gay<Gay.
Lopez<Lopez.
Donohue<Donohue.
Ghee<Ghee.
Schachter<Ward Baking Co.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Bierbrier<Bierbrier.
Sydney Blumenthal & Co<Fishbein.
Re Rose Tailoring Co, (Bernbaum.)
Nunes<Holding.
Karp<Hempel.
People, &c<Ferrante.
Shea<Kiely.
Re Martin Stationery & Ptg Co, (Novick.)
Welter<Llata Lowenberg & Schlegel, Inc.
Greene<Fischer.
People<Calise.
Schlesinger & Reaburn Co<Frankenstyne, (2.)
Kelly & Sons<Jolson.
Batterson<Leonard.
Columbia Wax Prod Co<Indian Ref Co.
Boy Scouts of Amer<US Boy Scout.
Agence Francaise, &c<Williams.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Bernstein.
Kotler<Onyx Blouse Co, (2.)
Vlasko<Enossis Pub Co, (3.)
Re Von Claussen.
CNY<NY Disposal Co, (2.)
People ex rel Esperiencia & Gold Mines Co<Rietman.
Cawood<Cawood.
Bloodgood<Coffin.
Werth<Burck.
Buzelman<Buzelman.
Shapiro<Mergenthaler.
Bamberger<Cooke.
Salwen<Walker.
Goldwurm<Goldwurm.
Gaulocher<US Fidelity & Guaranty Co, (2.)
Greiff<Hennessey Realty Co.
Ponselle<Barnett Oil & Gas Co.
McAleenan Bros Co<Amer Iron Prod.
Nazer<Greenbaum.
Bongiorna<Weinberg.
Fiske<Atlantic Coast Line Ry.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Lipps<Kirsch.
Stewart<Paterno.
Jaffe<Ridley.
Cass<McManus.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Wicks Mfg Co<Margolies.
Brennan<Erlanger, (2)
Kelly<Hebner.
Ross<Ross.
Lint<Lint.
Tennenbaum<Tennenbaum.
Solomon<Solomon.
Long<Galbraith.
Myman<Myman.
Gross<Gross,
Couzyn<Couzyn.
Mason<Mason.
Marzano<Marzano.
Sender<Sender.
Heiman<Heiman.
Garraway<Garraway.
Gonas<Gonas.
Lieberson<Lieberson.
Spalding<Spalding.
Hodes<Hodes.
Fields<Dalton.
Undefended divorces:
Pezza,
Tramontano,
Saperstein,
Stehlick,
Hillman,
Prudowsky,
Glaue,
De Acosta,
Weinstock,
Quagliotti.
Preferred cause:
Nealis<Nealis.
General calendar:
Dow<Perlman.
Met Trust Co<Allen.
Canadian Agency<Assets Realiz Co.
Grenfell<same.
US Lgt & Heat Corp<Walker.
Cohen<Morris.
Orszag<Haber.
Curtis<Curtis, (3.)
Dick<Dick.
Goudie<Kemerer.
Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Am Aniline Prod Co, Inc<Herman & Herman.
Case on.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Anooshian<Studebaker Corp of Am.
Thomas<Union Ry.
McNamee<same.
Miller<Hession.
Trivigno<Leon.
Liston<Liggett Co.
Brown<Belt Line Ry.
O'Donnell<NY Rys.
Hilleison<Neptune Realty Co.
Herman<Kips Bay Brew Co.
Roth<McRossie.
Dushey<Krainin.
Barutta<Reynolds.
Sheehan<Andrew Davey, Inc.
Sullivan<Rivers.
Zimmerman<Goodstein
Ruoff<NY Rys.
Ellin<Hecht.
Smith<Davis-B Co.
Stein<Beckmann.
Potozky<G Liss Co.
Durschlag<Welling.
Murphy<McMahon.
Lehan<Richmond Light & RR Co.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Friedman<Int R T.
Weigert<Stark.
Lebolt & Co<Cons Gas
Lyon<Asphalt Const.
Stolbach<Richardson & Boynton Co.
Wiener<Frank.
Kanter<Shepherd.
Walsh<Bonner.
Same<Loew.
Glassberg<N Y Rys.
Warneke<Kite.
Abey<McGovern.
McGuire<Empire City Subway Co.
Pouch<N Y Rys.
Berensen<Klein.
Mactin<Int R T.
Ogle<Rosenthal.
Cavanagh<Interborough-23d St Ferry.
Hirsch<Hudson Mort Co.
Kelly<Green.
Glynn<Gavigan.
Kaufman<Klumpp.
Abramowitz<Int R T.
Balcker<N Y Rys.
Kugler<N Y Rys.
Gallagher<3d Av Ry.
Castaldi<McGowan.
N Y Co Nat Bank<Herrmann.
Everett<Saugerties & N Y SS Co.
Healey<Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rty, (2.)
Johnston<Hollis.
Giammaneo<Stello.
Quinn<N Y & Long Branch SS.
Connolly<Hochberg, (2.)
Gray<Kalischer, (2.)
Kabakow<Prospect Furniture.
Keller<Pick.
Buck<Hertz, (2.)
Glassberg<N Y Rys.
Joyce<Chanler.
Ullman<L I RR.
McAvey<Union Ry.
Dobrinsky<Moshman.
Trombetta<Collier.
Norris<Shontal.
Browne<Forward Ass'n.
Steglitz<NY Tel Co.
Meyrs<Penn RR.
Satloff<McNulty.
Stauder<Ringler & Co.
Prabach<NY Rys.
Donnelly<Degnon Cont Co.
S Kopchik<Brodsky.
A Kopchik<same.
Kabakow<Prospect Furniture Co.
Katz<Berman.
E Mooney<Postal Transfer Serv, Inc.
M Mooney<same.
Pfeiffer<NY Rys.
Zeidner<Schneider.
R Fuerman<Franco.
B Fuerman<same.
Smith<C RR of N J.
Boicka<Coxe Bros & Co.
F Smith<Oehrlein.
I Smith<same.
J H Puttre<Schwartzbarg.
G Puttre<same.
Sidenberg<Bayer.
Yancyk<Leh Val RR.
Romanofski<same.
Schulz<Lupescu.
Feinberg<Grasso.
Ehrenberg<Kreymberg
Hagen<Carrigan.
Salzman<Rosenberg.
Banishevitz<Stubbe.
Coutant<Bond.
Becker<NY Rys.
Fontano<Roosevelt, Jr.
Hahn<NY Rys.
Little<same.
Schein<Moscarelli.
Sharp<Bancroft Rlty.
Siebel<Hudson & Man RR.
Barnes<Yogel.
Gilligan<Empire Carrying Corp.
McGuire<NY Tel Co.
Peck & Peck<Cooks.
H Rosengarten<O'Brien.
B Rosengarten<same.
Block<Bklyn R T.
Cochran<Rothman.
Condreras<Standard Gas Light Co.
Esposito<Moscovitz.
Levy<Schwartz.
Morgera<Heiger.
Zenn<Heyd.
Perel<NY Rys.
J Perlmutter<Byrne.
H Perlmutter<same.
Aaront<Vanacure.
M Kaufman<Tomashefsky.
K Kaufman<same.
Hecker<Van Steenbergh.
Bell<Nicholson.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Terry<Green.
Yancey Bark Co<Androvette.
Fishel<Brunsw'k Rty.
Quincy<Emery.
Mitchell<Thompson.
Metzger<Askinaze.
Dobson<Steindler.
Ryan<Carnegie Trust.
Evans<Raymond.
O'Brien<NY, NH & H RR.
Skoog<W Garrison Co.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Starr<Haley, Hammond & Co.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Bridget Bowler,
Julian Guinea,
Frederick E Saward,
Angelina Mantelli,
Francesca Anzelmo, &c,
Isaac L Zinke,
Josephine Warthling,
Giuseppe Fusco,
John Kopp,
Henry W Ranger,
Mary A Peck,
Mary F Tone, minor,
Augusta Hyatt,
Frederick E Saward (2,)
Annie J Dade,
Warner Van Norden,
Henry W Ranger,
Moritz Gerber,
Helen C Juilliard,
Hugh W Collender,
Eliza J Heaslip,
Annie J Dade,
William Tiffany,
Jackson Gourand,
Andrew G Dickinson,
James Reynolds,
Egidio Scheggi,
Christine Bergman,
Henry W Jones, &c,
Mary J Walker,
Mary R Gorter,
Maria Froehlich,
Ysabel F De Santos Suarez,
Catherine N Fane,
Frederick B Van Doorn,
Jennie E Phelan,
Frank Knox,
Solomon Pflaum,
Augusta Hyatt (3.)
Wills for probate:
Albert E Purchas,
Gertrude Folk,
Mary McLaughlin,
Eliza B Davis,
Charles F Nickel,
Joseph Benhardt,
Isidore Lazard,
William Yagle,
Osborn Cougelton,
Emma E Brenner.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Meyer, J. — At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Strasser<Rahway Park Realty Co.
Int RT Co<Williams.
Empire Tr Co<Man Co
Sinatra<Cohen.
Mendelson<Lowenstein
Empire Trust Co<Manhattan Co.
Aronsohn<Serb Federation Sloga.
Lightner<Hartman-Blanchard Co.
Southack & Ball<Moore.
Directors Realty Hldg Co<Geissenhainer.
Goldstein<Blumenfeld.
Neisenholz<Goodstein.
Same<Goodman.
Jacobson<Brous Co.
Goldberg<Feldstein.
Pittsburgh<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Roshkie<Am Pressing Iron Co.
Shindler<Efron.
Burns Bros<Greenfield.
Reinman<Spivack.
Hicks<Hough.
Miller<Quinn.
Cramer<Byrne.
Fybush Brothers<Fine
Yorkville Motor Co<Berkman.
Blau<Machover.
Lepore<Hemenpont.
Finkelstein<Silverman
Meyer<Bradley & Weed.
Ransome Concrete Machine Co<Altoria Rty
Compton<Govers.
Pressman<Zucker.

PART II.—Valentine, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Shepherd<5th Av Coach Co.
Fort Masonry Co<Hudson View Const Co, Inc.
Krapes<E. Gussaroff R & C Co.
Weiser<Robbins.
Langer<Fiering.
Pressner<Sing.
Borelli<Comp Gen'le Trans.
Lazard<Karten.
Pincus<Aexlrod.
Bond<Drosin Bros.
Zwickler<Union Ry.
Bleakley<N Y Rys.
Supinoff<Campe Corp.
Gesner<Mutual Life Ins Co.
Hrinjo<Loeschner.
Title G & T Co<St. John.
Hogan<Harned.
Wolff<Drubin.
Aronson<Reiss.
Rosenberg<NY Rys.
Hirschfeld<Int R T.
Menzes<Tasker Halsted Rty Co.
Favorite Rubber Mfg Co<Potts.
Zemmel<Int R T.
Markowitz<Hollander.
Riverside Printing Co<Gray.
Lilley<5th Av Coach.
Stang<Hirsch&Wadro.
Mitchell<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Gwirtzman<Int R T.
Springer<Jaffe.
Witcombe<Marcotte.
Lonsheim<Hoffman.
Kinsey<Northwestern Theat Assn.
Rottenberg<Madero Bros.
Smith<Star Co.
Wiglary<Cent Vt Ry.
Silverman<Con Gas.
Rose<Walton.
Bayer<Bradley Con.
Rutheiser<Con Gas.
Dell 'Orto<La Mira Chem Co.
Fragonese<Frant.
Haimowitz<Hausman.
Ferraro<D, L & W RR

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Barnett<Markim.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Martin<Ship Const, &c, Co.
Thiel<same.
Smith<Bridgeport Flour, &c, Co.
Garza<Dominguez.
Burnet Co<Karstner.
Oppenheimer<Smith.
Mariani Bros<Thos Wilson, Sons & Co.
Orachtingi<Tweedie.
Bigio<Sahdala.
Bryant Park Bank<Fallon.
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—N. Y. Trust Co.<Arpad Wellish—David Pasnisky. Elizabeth West Burke<Celia Rosenzweig—Charles L. Greenhall. U. S. Sav. Bank<Bristol Realty Co.—Arthur Ofner. Sadie Josephy<Herman Steinbuehler—John J. Mackin. Augustus E. Kissam<Juliette B. Trumpy—John A. Bowles.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Mary L. Sherman<Rachel L. Pasinsky—Lester M. Friedman.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Black<Berkeley—Hon. Louis J. Conlan.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—McGinnis<Breiterman—Charles Weiser. Weeks<Weinberg—Lester A. Wildman. Gulon<Gulon—Julius Hollheimer. Greenwood Cemetery<Curzio—Benjamin Berinstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Haug<Haskin.
Cash<Clancy.
South Side Cont Co<Reznick.
Nugent<Bronx Home News Pub Co.
Re Deutsch.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J. No day calendar.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Lipman<Sturgatz.
Golio<Trattner.
People, &c<Donohue.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Mackler<Blvd Renting Co.
Morreale<Schneider.
Stephen<Union Ry.
Criscuolo<Martinucci.
Quinn<Int R T Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. — Brady<Campbell—Charles M. O'Keeffe. City of New York<Tremont Avenue Land Co., (2)—William Mahler. Same<Hoffmann—Joseph M. Schottland.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. — Annie Fuchs, as General Guardian of Edna E. Lamerdin<Charles Doll et al.—Charles Kuntze.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Buckin<N Y Cons RR.
Rogers<C I & B RR.
Cannon<B H RR.
O'Neill<same.
Cherry<N Y Cons RR.
Marciano<Brady & Gioe.
Granthier<N Y Cons RR.
L'Hommedieu<B H RR.
Ford<Beck.
Re 66th St<Alco Bldg.
Taylor<The Roscoe.
Wooley<Stewart.
Weiser<Weissman.
Urban<Urban.
East Brooklyn Savings Bank<Ball.
Same<Knit Goods Exchange.
Same<Smith.
Sheplis<Reimer.
Marston<Westinghouse Elec Mfg Co.
Creighton<Jenkins (2)
Re Gravesend Neck Road (Banford.)
Kretscmer<Kubel.
Affortunato<Brazileiro.
Purano<same.
Allison<Willoughby Realty Co.
Re Hunt (Brooklyn Trust Co.)
Re Rosebank Av (Richmond.)
Burns<Isaacson.
J P Duffy Co<Phillips.
Weston<Deucker.
Silverman<Moses.
Dalzell<A, T & S F Ry.
Re Eagle Savings & L.
Graichen<Hayser.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Katoo et al<Eagle Savings & L (2.)
Severin<Broad Channel.
Oehrig<same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 590.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Jeffrey<Miller.
Siskind<NY Con RR.
Hauer<Edelstein.
Meglaughlin<B H RR
McCauley<McGowan.
Milner<B H RR.
Selig<Alexander.
Badolato<Molinari.
Joyce<Waldron.
Klein<Spinell.
Danglo<B'way Sub & Home Bor Adv.
Titscher<B H RR.
Scharnovitz<Krinsky & ano.
Gluck<Bindrim.
Arico<De Simone.
Frank<B H RR.
Meyers<Nassau RR.
Mitchell<O'Neill.
Kilkis<B H RR & ano
Walsh<C I & B RR.
Goldberg<Borden's C Milk Co.
Krebs<Mfrs Tr Co.
Galli<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Keenan<Shed.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Fried<Klingman.
Jonas<Loeffler.
De Luca Todaro<Bklyn Union Gas.
Hannigan<Beaumont.
Furey<N Y Dock Co.
Whitlock<Richards.
Luhmann<Crawford.
Tibball<C I & B RR.
Yarborough<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Dworkowsky<Steneck.
Wood<N Y Con RR.
Freeman<Freeman.
Maloney<Nas RR.
De Caballero<Woolworth & Co.
Rosenzweig<Hollander
Strainout Yodvalkis
Laban<Mason & Hanger-MacArthur.
Holland<Int R T.
O'Connell<Blum.
Baron<B H RR.
Testaverde<Goldberg.
Wengrover<Lomaske & ano.
Doyle<Wendall & Evans Co.
Doerlamm<Int R T.
Bocchiaro<Conti.
Mechanik<B H RR.
Catapano<L I RR.
Goldstein<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Anostosio<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Kurs<Odell.
Gakofsky<Arnmuth.
Madden<NY Con Ry.
Prince<B H RR.
Jeremias<Namm & Co
Butt<Edison El Ill Co.
Rapaglia<CNY.
Wagner<Nassau RR.
Gleason<B H RR & ano
Carter<Greenberg.
Hummell<Seeman et al
Sherman<CNY.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3416.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.

Case on—Aragon<Greenberg Inv Co.
Pelt, Jr<Farnsworth.
Zeisler<Dandridge Co.
Fagan<Felgenhauer.
Gaydica<M & G Con.
Seiferd<Budde.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions only.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Robert A Montgomery,
Margaret A Huntley,
Stephen Wood Roach.
Adm'r's accounting:
John J. Collins,
G Albert Reusens,
Charles Reily.
Construction of will:
Joseph Clemens.
Executor's acc't'g:
Joseph Berger,
William Gernhardt.
To file account:
William Gernhardt.
Order to show cause:
Louise Schilling.

Jury trial of will contests will take place on Monday in following estates:

Wills for probate:
Theodore A Lord,
John Greene,
Elvira Purdy,
Jacob Stinard.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.12	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.02	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.07	Union Con	.97
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.67¾
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.00	Florence	.13
Cash Boy	.13	Goldfield Con	.89
Halifax	.18	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.64	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.10	Jumbo Ext	.16
Midway	.10	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.05
Monarch Pitts	.06	Spearhead	.04
Montana	.11	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.07	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.09	Morning Glory	.11
Tonopah Divide	.46	Union Amal	.05
Tonopah Ext	1.65	White Caps	.43
West End	.78	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.17	Packard	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.36
Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.22
Booth	.03	United Eastern	3.80

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	5	Granite	44	50
Dr. Jackpot	4	4¼	Isabella	6⅝	7
Elkton	5½	7	McKinney	6¼	10
El Paso	12	20	Portland	106	110
Fanny R.	1½	4	U. Gold M.	15½	16
Golden C.	177	179	Vindicator	30	40
Gold Sov.	2	3			

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. W. EASTERDAY & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Feb. 1, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, desks, chairs, cabinets, etc.
ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Trustee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MINNIE FICLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,144 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies and Gents' Furnishings, Cotton Goods, Piece Goods, Cash Register, Fixtures, etc.
NATHAN M. ABRAMSON, Receiver.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY EDWARD, trading as BROADWAY COMMISSION HOUSE, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c. RICHARD O. SMITH, Receiver.
ALLEN R. MEMHARD, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Buys Back Foreclosed Drive Apartment House—Sale at Abingdon Square.

An interesting sale closed yesterday resulted in the transfer of ownership of a valuable Riverside Drive apartment from a purchaser at foreclosure to the man who originally erected the structure.

Charles Hensle bought from the Harlem Savings Bank the six-story apartment house at the south corner of Riverside Drive and 135th Street, known as the West Point, and covering a plot with a frontage of 132.3 feet on the Drive and 24.5 feet on the street, with irregular easterly and southerly lines. Lewis S. Marx, as attorney, represented the buyer and Edward S. Clinch acted for the seller.

This property was taken over by the bank at foreclosure on Jan. 8, on a bid of $185,000, or about $15,000 less than the judgment obtained against the Hensle Construction Company and others, which brought about the sale.

Storageman Buys at Abingdon Square.

In the old Abingdon Square section, the Wilson Building, comprising three five-story structures occupying the entire frontage on Bleecker Street and on Bank Street, extending through to Hudson Street, was sold by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Henry I. Stetler, warehouseman. The property has a frontage of 73.3 feet on Hudson Street, 87.8 feet on Bank Street, 192.6 feet on Bleecker Street, and 52.9 feet on West Eleventh Street.

The purchaser, who has three large warehouses on Washington Street, near Charlton and King Streets, will use the newly acquired property for similar purposes after necessary alterations have been made. The Equitable Society took it over at foreclosure last August.

Old Thirty-seventh Street Holding Sold.

Edmond L. Greenin sold the three-story building at 349 West Thirty-seventh Street, on a lot 25 by 98.11. The property is assessed at $16,000, and has been in the same ownership for sixty years. Van Vliet & Place negotiated the transaction.

Henry Street Settlement Increases Its East Side Holdings.

The Henry Street Settlement, owner of 232 East Seventy-ninth Street, has increased its holdings by the purchase of 234, adjoining, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17.10 by 102. Max Bockhaus sold the property subect to a mortgage of $8,500. The Settlement has occupied 232 for several years, but recently found that additional room was necessary for its increased activities. Extensive alterations will be made to the property.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Mrs. Margaret W. Cox sold to an investing client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, 218 East Sixteenth Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a lot 19.3 by 103. The buyer will occupy.

Altering the Stewart Building.

Frank A. Munsey, who bought the Stewart Building last October from the heirs of the estate of Henry Hilton, is altering the property. It is understood that the original plan to erect a tall office building on the site to house the various Munsey publications will be held in abeyance until building costs recede.

In the meantime, the structure will be modernized and used in part for the Munsey properties, and the remaining space, including the stores, leased to other tenants.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for the erection of a large house James H. Robinson purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, a plot 80 by 103 by irregular, on the east side of Davidson Avenue, 115 feet north of North Street. The seller acquired the property in a recent trade. C. & G. E. Bucklee were the brokers in the transaction.

Jennie Paley purchased from William Korn and others 1,792 Washington Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on a plot 54 by 109.4.

Oil Company Acquires Long Island City Building Site.

As a site for the erection of a large warehouse and shipping station, the Tidewater Oil Company purchased from Helen S. Leonhardt the entire block in Long Island City, bounded by Newtown Creek, Greenpoint Avenue, Review Street, and what would be Pearsall Street, if extended.

The property is just west of the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge, and contains about 60,000 square feet. Floyd S. Corbin was the broker in the sale.

Enlarge Jamaica Bay Shipbuilding Plant.

W. H. Goehagen, Inc., have enlarged their shipbuilding plant at Jamaica Bay so that thirty barges can be under construction at one time. The company has taken over a large tract at Arverne, fronting on the bay and extending from Adah Avenue to Seaview Avenue, with a frontage of 2,000 feet and a depth of 600 feet. A side track of the Long Island Railroad is now being laid to the yard.

At the present time a number of workmen are erecting a sawmill, 200 by 600 feet, and 1,000 feet of launching ways. The plant will be completed in two months and 250 men will be employed. The Government barges to be constructed at this yard will be 100 feet long and 32 feet wide.

Long Island.

John M. Riehle sold for the Long Island Sound Realty Company two plots at Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I., to Douglas G. Stuart, who has started excavating for an all-year residence for his own occupancy.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the airplane manufacturer, has purchased a $200,000 estate on Stewart Avenue and Nassau Boulevard from Gage E. Tarbell.

New Jersey.

H. C. Knapp of Manhattan has purchased at Mountain Lakes, N. J., a large dwelling of the Italian villa type, occupying a plot 100 by 310 feet on Morris Avenue.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates sold a large corner plot in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale to D. Branch Warwick of New York City. This plot is to be added to the holding which he recently acquired, on which he is erecting a large brick Colonial house for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

M. Rosenthal Company, in conjunction with Spear & Co., leased for Brous Brothers the entire ninth floor at 115-125 West Thirtieth Street, containing 12,500 square feet, to the Progressive Uniform Company, Inc., manufacturers of Government uniforms.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have leased a store in 5 West Thirty-ninth Street to Badran Brothers.

Sol Stern leased to Cohen & Arend the store floor at 34 East Twenty-first Street, also leased to the Merchants Transfer the store at 32 East Twenty-second Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. leased the store at 2,747 Broadway, near 105th Street, to Thomas H. Batcheller.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Edward Gropper to the International Millinery Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $20,000 the store and basement at 1,390 Broadway. This is the sixth location leased to the same tenant through the Noyes Company since August last. The Charles F. Noyes Company also leased for Drake's Restaurant, Inc., the store and basement at 119 West Forty-second Street to Horwitz & Co., retailers of women's wear and for Henry S. Northrop the building 40 Cherry Street to H. A. Astlett & Co. for a term of years from March 1 next.

Realty Notes.

The Board of Education has authorized the preparation of plans for a new public school to be erected between First and Third Streets, near Park Place, in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn. The proposed structure, a four-story fireproof building, with twenty-four classrooms and a spacious auditorium, will be built on a city-owned plot, 201 by 246.3 by irregular, near the old Hotel Shelburne.

The Murray Hill Evening Trade School, William Flanagan, Principal, announces that a series of "talks" on real estate subjects will be held in connection with the building management course recently established in the school. Subjects to be covered include leasing, advertising, selling, conveyancing, mortgages, insurance, taxes, and assessments. The course is free and is conducted by the Board of Education.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

117th St, 5 East, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; E. K. Anderton against I. G. Realty Co., Inc., et al; F. deP. Foster, attorney; due, $22,378.48; taxes, &c., $598.90; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Henry Brady.

130th St, 803 West, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x101.10, five-story tenement; M. J. Kingsland against D. B. Getz et al; C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; due, $22,408.09; taxes, &c., $494.40; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Amsterdam Av, e s, 1,150.1 ft n of 188th St, 100x225.6 to Ft. George speedway x102.9x228.4, vacant; Julia Coddington against Jas. Thom et al; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $21,203.27; taxes, &c., $928.54; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Barry Av, s e corner of Worthen St, 190.10x276.7 to 156th St x 191.2x296.7, vacant; E. C. Bridgman et al, against Empire Development Co; Cornelius Doremus, attorney; due, $12,039.55; taxes, &c., $458.70; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

158th St, s s, 58 ft e of New York Central Railroad, for a one-story garage, 99x200; I., M., and B. Realty Co., 74 Broadway, owner; De Rosa & Pereira, 150 Nassau St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alteration.

89th St, 262 West, to a four-story dwelling; A. J. Theaman, 602 West 157th St, owner; I. Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AV C, w s, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, 77.3x83; Abr. Golden et al. to Harriet E. Schmohl, 1,457 Lexington Av, mtg $100,750, all liens, Jan. 30; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W., 48 Wall St........$1

LOTS 112 to 116, 119 to 131, 135, 136, 140 to 154, 162, 180, 187, 190, 191, 207 to 208, 206, 225 to 230, map 278, and lots in New York City, 72 to 79, map 278 of partition action of Moller v. Godwin, partition sale; J. M. Callahan, referee, to Charles E. Gremmels, 296 Fiske Av, Westerleigh, S. I., mtg $36,765, rerecorded in Bronx County Jan. 19, 1918, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$61,270

LOTS 141, 142 to 179, map 273, map partition action Moller v. Godwin; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to James Keane, 115 West 84th St. mtg $9,520, partition sale, Jan. 3, rerecorded in Bronx Co. Jan. 19, 1918; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway........$13,600

LOTS 155, 211 to 214, map 278, and in New York City, 34.9, 35.9, 83x84, map 279, partition action Moller v. Godwin; same to Alex. McLane, 213 Elwood Av., Newark, N. J., mtg $13,455, partition sale, rerecorded in Bronx Jan. 19, 1918; attorney, same........$20,700

POST AV., n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x125, (foreclosure,) Jan. 29; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to William and Julius A. Stursberg, 45 East 17th St, Jan. 29; attorney, A. H. Atterbury, 30 Broad St..$5,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 25x100; Nathan Schancupp to 348 East 104th St Corp., Jan. 16, rerecorded from Jan. 25, 1918; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$100

43D ST, s s, 108 ft e of 5th Av, 15x25.5; Incas Realty Co. to Postal Life Insurance Co., 511 5th Av, ½ part, Jan. 9........$1

58TH ST, 530 West, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Edward J. Toner to Absar Realty Co., 2,133 Daly Av, mtg $10,000, Jan. 22; attorney, Abr. Felt, 51 Chambers St........$1

69TH ST, 328 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; John M. Arranyossy to Anna, his wife, 328 East 69th St, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 30; attorney, C. A. Jensen, 140 Nassau St........$1,850

72D ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 56x102.2; 31 East 72d St Corp. to Guardian Holding Co., 50 East 42d St, mtg $475,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$100

79TH ST, 234 East, s s, 17.10x102.2; Max Backhaus to the Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry St, mtg $8,500, Jan. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

99TH ST, 211 East, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Jan. 3, 1918; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Rachel A. Friend, 264 Riverside Drive, trustee under will of Solomon Friend, Jan. 30; attorney, Felix H. Levy, 128 Broadway........$16,000

101ST ST, 309 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure Jan. 17;) Francis W. Pollock, referee, to El Monte Corpn., 35 Nassau St, Jan. 30; attorneys, McDonald, R. & McD., 115 Broadway, $30,300

112TH ST, n s, 238 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66x100.11; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Incas Realty Co., 511 5th Av, mtg $130,000, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 9........$180,000

114TH ST, s s, 271.2 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Jacob S. Orttman to Elemso Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$50

122D ST, 142 West, s s, 427 ft w of Lenox Av, 21x100.11; Gustav H. Heidgerd et al. to John H. Heidgerd, 142 West 122d St, quitclaim, Jan. 25; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway........Gift

124TH ST, s s, 361 ft w of 3d Av, 21.4x100.11, John T. and Anna Russell to Annie W. Childs, 611 West 111th St, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 30; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Annie W. Childs to John T. Russell, 152 East 124th St, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 30; attorney, same....$1

125TH ST, n s, 126.10 ft e of Madison Av, 33.2x9.11; Hudson Realty Co. to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $37,000, all liens, Jan. 30; attorneys, Elfus & Abberley, 277 Broadway........$1

136TH ST, 250 West, s s, 252.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; William S. Holder to the Harlem Congregational Church, 250 West 136th St, mtg $6,500, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,303, w s, 29.1x90; Rose Hamel to Morris C. Hamel, 1,593 East 15th St, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $9,500, Jan. 30; attorney, L. J. Hamel, 120 Broadway..$500

BROOK AV, n e corner 150th St, 25x100; Pellegro Schiaffino to John M. Scelsor and another, 8,782 20th Av, Brooklyn, mtg $23,200, Jan. 14; attorney, J. N. Scelsor, 59 Wall St........$100

DECATUR AV, n w s, 343 ft s w of 205th St, 25x100; Maurice L Monash to Maurice L Monash and another, 3,145 Decatur Av, mtg $5,000, Jan. 30; attorney, R. Link, 49 Wall St........$100

HARRISON AV, 2,109, w s, 75x100; Agreeable Realty Co. to Julius Vogel, 900 Fox St, and another, mtg $55,000, Jan. 29; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway...$100

HAVEMEYER AV, s e corner Ellis Av, 58x105; Kilner Newman to Deborah McLaughlin, 1,720 Hollander Av, Dec. 30, 1911; attorney, F. A. Muldoon, 507 Tremont Av....$1

LOT 366, map of Laconia Park; Adele Taylor to Elizabeth Nevin, 963 East 217th St, mtg $3,000, Jan. 19; attorney, Elizabeth Nevin, 963 East 217th St........$1

LOTS 127 to 129; Edw. I. Goodman to Celia K. Goodman, 1,330 Bristow St, ½ part, Oct. 30, 1917; attorney, Henry Goodman, 130 Nassau St........$100

MADISON AV, n s, 325 ft w of Robin Av, 25x128 to Pelham Road x 34.11x152.6; Filandro Pillone to Carmela Pillone, his wife, 877 6th Av, Jan. 31; attorney, Filandro Pillone, 876 6th Av........Gift

PALISADE PLACE, 1,814, e s, 50x86.11x43.9x102.4; Samuel F. Reynolds, referee, to Margaret Mansfield, 946 Bloomfield Av, Glen Ridge, N. J., Jan. 25; attorney, P. A. Meagher, 1,858 Broadway........$10,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 175th St, 25x95; Mary E. Halley to Chas. V. Halley, Jr., 756 East 175th St, April 24, 1917; attorney, Chas. V. Halley, Jr., 756 East 175th St..$100

WALTON AV, n w corner of 182d St, 22x95; Catharine Moessner to Ferdinand R. Minrath, 119 West 75th St, Jan. 24; attorney, Ferdinand R. Minrath, 119 West 75th St........$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,792, e s, 54x109.4; William Korn et al. to Jennie Paley, 696 Cauldwell Av, Jan. 28; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St........$1

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner Tiffany St, runs s 95.3 x e 102.11 x n 44.9 x n e 36.3 to Fox St x n 145.1 x s w 246; Benenson Realty Co. to Hudson Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $142,500, Jan. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 200 ft w of 204th St, 100x150, assignment rents, Jan. 29; Malex Realty Corporation to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Marks & Marks, 63 Park Row........$9,000

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11, Jan. 30; Elmarie Corporation to Elizabeth Schulz, Spring Valley, N. Y., 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, McDonald, R. & McD., 115 Broadway........$25,000

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 30; same to Matilda Schmandt, 135 Shippen St, Weehawken, N. J., 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,000; attorney, C. Schumann, 283 Central Av, Jersey City........$5,000

112TH ST, n s, 234 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66x100.11, Jan. 9; Incas Realty Co. to Postal Life Insurance Co., 511 5th Av, 10 years, 4½ p. c., prior mtg $65,000........$65,000

125TH ST, 61½ to 63 East, n s, 126.10 ft e of Madison Av, 33.2x99.11, Jan. 31, 1916; Swift Realty Co. to Park Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, due as per bond, prior mtg $32,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$5,000

Bronx.

HARRISON AV, 2,109, w s, 75x100; Julius Vogel and another to Agreeable Realty Co., Inc., 220 Broadway, prior mtg $55,000, Jan. 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Landauer, 30 East 42d St........$10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 33, n w corner of Waverley Place, store floor and basement; Frederick Rabbe to Marcelin Souble, on premises, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, George Malraison, 41 Park Row........$900

ROOSEVELT ST, 16, middle store; Joseph Rovegno to George Gougoumis et al., on the premises, firm Smyrna Bakery Co., 5 years from March 1, 1917; address, Smyrna Bakery Co., 16 Roosevelt St........$360

THOMPSON ST, 240 and 242, all; Elena Realty Co. to Ermene De Polo, 244 Thompson St, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Hirson & Bertini, 44 Cedar St........$6,000

WATER ST, 628, all; John J. Coughlin to Frank A. Harrington, Clifton, N. J., from Jan. 31, 1918 to Jan. 1, 1923; attorney, Francis D. McGarey, 51 Chambers St.$2,400

WATER ST, 618, n s, 26.2 ft w of Gouverneur St, all; John J. Dunn to John J. Dunn, Inc., 618 Water St, 3 years from Jan. 11, 1918; attorney, T. J. Curran, 31 Nassau St........$2,400

12TH AV, w s, 79.5 ft n of 131st St, 28.11x35.6x irregular; also plot at s w corner of foregoing and 39.10 ft n of 131st St and 95.10 ft w of 12th Av, runs n — x n e 45.11x — 59.5x — 46.6x — 56.7 to beginning, with lands between this and land of New York Central & H. R. R. R. Co., all; Lucy W. Jordan et al., executors, &c., of Richard Webber, to Alice B. Morris, 222 West 79th St, individually and as executrix, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Hy L. Rupert, 1 Madison Av........$1,680

75TH ST, 423 East, store floor, part of cellar, and four rooms on second floor front west; Joseph Stransky to Joseph H. Spritzey, 423 East 75th St, from Feb. 1, 1918, to April 30, 1920; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av........$1,020

112TH ST, 215 and 217 East, all; Gordonel Realty Co. to Saul Spector and another, 232 East 116th St, 4 11-12 years from July 1, 1917; attorneys, Sobel & Brand, 320 Broadway........$5,100

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 678, all; Caroline Martin to Camillo Salvati and another, 649 Morris Av, 3 4-12 years from Feb. 1, 1918, Jan. 28; attorney, Harry Steinbock, 586 Morris Av.. $1,224

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

HENRY ST, 150, mtg $12,000; Eliza Strauss to Jennie Freedman, on the premises; attorney, Chas. S. Rosenberg, 27 Rutgers St, $100

1ST AV, 1,940, mtg $17,000; Fannie Frankel and another to Ida Rosenberg et al., 210 West 110th St; attorney, Moses Goodman, 287 Broadway........$1

9TH ST, 332 East, mtg $25,000; Vinnie R. Rudolph to Julia K. Bergmann, 229 Morris Av, Summit, N. J.; attorney, Aug. Kuhn, 141 Broadway........$1

39TH ST, 212 West, mtg $25,000; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Thos. McLure, 129 Rochelle St, City Island, Bronx; attorneys, Stoddard & Marks, 128 B'way....$100

63D ST, 154 East; Philadelphia Trust Co. to Philadelphia Trust Co., 415 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, as trustee for various trusts........$70,000

145TH ST, 458 West; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Marie T. Schaefer, 611 West 110th St; address, 135 B'way..$5,000

148TH ST, 405 West, mtg $12,000; Julia Coddington, trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$10,000

Bronx.

HARRISON AV, e s, 110 ft n of 180th; Laura Wheeler and ano., executors, to Laura Wheeler, Sharon, Conn.; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall Street.....$36,000

VALENTINE AV, 1,988; Gertrude Ellenberger to Renwick M. Brown, 120 West 227th; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall...$1

WESTCHESTER AV, 678; Marie Heidermann, executrix, to Minnie J. Kelheimer, 801 West 108th; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway........$100

151ST ST, 754 East; Max Schwartz to Samuel Schwartz, 1,707 Unionport Road, et al; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau Street........$1

155TH ST, 418 East; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Christine Holfer, 2,231 Adams Place; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway........$2,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; David Coviansky against Annie Golden, owner; Abraham Golden, owner and contractor......$1,589.19

BROADWAY, n w corner, 155th St, 99.11x125; American Hardware Corp., of N. Y. against Board of Trustees of the Museum of the American Indian Boys' Foundation, owner; John Clark Udall, Inc., contractor. $1,060.65

CARMINE ST, 19 to 23; Frank Tranzillo against Edith Bertini, lessee; Lawrence Bertini, lessee and contractor, (renewal)..$90

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 174; Bournonville Welding Co. against L. Greenblatt, owner and contractor........$60

2D ST, 274 to 280 East; Josiah P. Le Feure against Israel Orphan Asylum, owner; Clark & Appelman, contractors........$1,871

30TH ST, 254 West; Isidor Schaflerer against William G. Schmittberger, exr., owner and contractor........$30

38TH ST, 107 and 109 West; Lepold Pisener against Remainder Realty Co., Inc., owner; Gustave Edward and Edw. H. Sweeten, contractors........$35

54TH ST, 212 East; Globe Sash and Door Co. against Crescent Star Realty Co. and Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., owners; Plaza Construction Co., Inc., contractor........$257

54TH ST, 212 and 214 East; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Crescent Star Realty Co. and Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., owners; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor........$150

63D ST, 106 and 108 West; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against William W. Wheeler, owner; Plaza Construction Co., Inc., contractor........$550

63D ST, 106 and 108 East; Dowd Lumber Co. against William B. Wheeler, owner; Plaza Construction Co., contractor..$109.90

77TH ST, 219 to 223 West; Dowd Lumber Co. against Morris & McVeigh and 77th St. Realty Corp., owners; Plaza Construction Co., Inc., contractor........$1,016.27

77TH ST, 219 West; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Seventy-seventh Street Realty Corp., owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor........$1,200

119TH ST, 158 West; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Kate Schwartz, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor......$215

119TH ST, 158 West; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc. against Katie Schwartz, owner and contractor; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor........$1,625

123D ST, 225 West; Julian Stryczkowski against Pearl Niles, owner and contractor. $35

128TH ST, 305 and 307 West; Dowd Lumber Co. against George Heinlein, owner; Plaza Construction Co., Inc., contractor......$70.74

128TH ST, 305 and 307 West; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against George Heinlein, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor........$340

130TH ST, 110 to 114 East; Casova Bros. against William T. Carleton, owner and contractor........$800

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, e s, 300 ft n of 183d St, 50x80; Cheney & Co., Inc., against Rose A. Friedenberg, owner; Samuel Friedenberg, contractor........$190

149TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x75; Frederick Starr Contr. Co. against New York Central Railroad Co., owners; Fredburn Const. Co., contractors........$347.80

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 140; Augustus E. Kissam et al. against Juliette B. Trumpy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, King & Smith.

MADISON AV, 2,099; Maurice Cohen et al, against Hattie Wolf et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 191; United States Fire Insurance Co. against May C. Lott et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 180th St, 75x100; U. S. Savings Bank of the City of N. Y. against Bristol Realty Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

1ST AV, s w corner of 88th St, 25.2x100; Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and Vicinity against Mary F. Larkin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

102D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x94.10; Catherine Ernst against Ray Freeman, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Graouer.

105TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 49.10x100.11; James Punnett et al. against Samuel L. Ettlinger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

127TH ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; New York Savings Bank against Edward Nicholson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

127TH ST, 308 West; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against Benenson Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

129TH ST, 310 West; George Vassar, Jr., et al, against Elizabeth A. Galbraith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. L. Moffett.

130TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Walter J. Torpey against Isabella G. Lowen et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

134TH ST, 121 West; Morris Aron against Barbara Feist et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern.

139TH ST, n s, 349.8 ft e of 8th Av, 18.2x99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. against Thomas F. McGuire et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

139TH ST, s s, 331.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.2x99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Edw. T. Willner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, West, s s, 346.7 ft w of Grand Av, 86.2x150.8; United States Saving Bank of City of New York against Excellent Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

3D AV, 3,108; Annie Fuchs as guardian, against Charles Doll, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. P. Lamerdin.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 204-210; J. D. Johnson Co., Inc., against Broadway-John St. Corp. et al., Jan. 30, 1918........$55.54

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM FRENDER, trading as "Williams Clothes Shop," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Feb. 1, 1918, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M. at 25 East Fourteenth St., New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock of men's clothing, suits, coats, overcoats, pants, fixtures, etc.
MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 233 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25518.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR ROTHSTEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against OSCAR ROTHSTEIN, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 31st, 1918.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,369.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MUTUAL McDERMOTT DAIRY CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 17th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at Room 323, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30th, 1918.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,404.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN WINKLER and ELIAS WINKLER, individually and trading as E. WINKLER & SON, Bankrupts.

Banjamin Winkler and Elias Winkler were duly adjudicated bankrupts on January 10th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 13th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,399.—In Bankruptcy.—UNITED DEALERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Bankrupt.

United Dealers Co-operative Association was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 2nd, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 13th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25881.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS SOLINSKY, Bankrupt.

Louis Solinsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 25, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on February 15, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,540.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIUS W. McAFEE, Bankrupt.

Julius W. McAfee was duly adjudicated bankrupt on Jan. 25, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on February 15 1918, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,547.—In Bankruptcy.—ALDO S. PIATTELLI, Bankrupt.

Aldo S. Piattelli was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 28th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 13th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25491.

Notice is given that JOSEPH L. HIRSCH, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 30, 1918, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 13, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, January 31, 1918.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25444.—In Bankruptcy.—ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Isotta Fraschini Motors Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 31, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on February 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,409.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM GOLD, Bankrupt.

Abraham Gold was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 24, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 13, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25533.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILIP BLUMBERG, Bankrupt.

Philip Blumberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 23, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on February 14, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24812.

Notice is hereby given that ABRAHAM SILVERMAN and NATHAN SILVERMAN, individually and as copartners as A. & N. SILVERMAN, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25437.

Notice is given that B. & J. SUBIN, bankrupts, have applied for the confirmation of a composition of 27½% cash and notes. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25003.

Notice is given that JACOB WOLDMAN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25391.

Notice is hereby given that SOLOMON SHOTLENDER has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24077.

Notice is hereby given that WOLF YOUKER has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUNDS
Up to $50,000
Only choice improved property.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
MORTGAGES
25 Pine St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$60—For Rent—$60
A Few Extraordinary—For Sale—Easy Terms. Ten Rooms, Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn.
A. SILSBY, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4535.

BROOKLYN DOCK PROPERTY ON GOWANUS CANAL
About 15 Lots, 340 feet dock frontage, 238 feet street frontage, FOR SALE OR LEASE for term of years; brokers protected.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Building. 'Phone 7294—Barclay.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE
Bargain on Milton Point
Directly on the Water
About FOUR acres, modern frame house, parlor library, wide hall, dining room, smoking room, 8 master's, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath, electricity, town water. Beautiful view over water; stable, 4 stalls, 2 rooms and kitchen, wonderful trees and garden.
SPECIAL PRICE QUICK BUYER.
BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
50 E. 42d St., N.Y. Tels. Murray Hill 2465 Rye 423 & 576

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TWO NEW HOMES, just completed, in Pelham Manor. Owner drafted and gone to war; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; old forest shade trees. Plots 70x150 ft. each. Water, gas, sewer, macadam walks. Will sell for $1,000 less than value, for $8,000 each.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

RYE
Beautiful Example OF GENTLEMAN'S COLONIAL HOUSE
In finest residential section. Hall, Living Room, Reception Room, Dining Room, Kitchen and Butler's Pantry. 6 Master's Rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat, electricity and gas; town water.
PHOTOGRAPHS ON APPLICATION.
BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
50 E. 42d St., N.Y. Tels. Murray Hill 2465 Rye 423 & 576.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Biggest Country Place Bargain.
Beautiful 3-acre country place, South Shore, lawns, drives, magnificent views of Bay; main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights; excellent neighborhood; $7,500; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
347 Fifth Ave. New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5 Lofts
Together or Separately
10 East 33rd St. Just Off Fifth Ave.
Mezzanines on Two Floors.
Desirable for showrooms or light manufacturing. Modern building. Two elevators.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue.

For Lease First Loft
373 FOURTH AVE. Between 26th & 27th Sts.
8000 sq. feet, 100% sprinkler. Ideal for Silks, Woolens, Hosiery & Textile Trades.
Apply to ROY SCHERICK, SOLE AGENT
347 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. 9070 Murray Hill—Brokers Protected.

TO SUBLET
Desirable Office,
Brunswick Building, 5th Av., 26th St.
Sacrifice to party taking immediate possession. Inquire Room 1015.
Tel. 784 Madison Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24176.

Notice is given that JACOB B. KESSLER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WALTER A. BURKE, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of MATILDA B. BROWN, deceased, plaintiff, against GIBRALTAR REALTY CO. and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

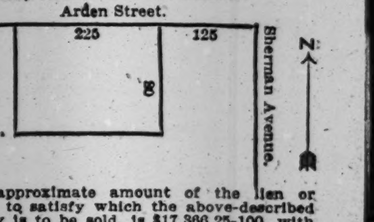
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Arden Street distant 125 feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Arden Street and the westerly line of Sherman Avenue, running thence westerly along the south line of Arden Street 225 feet, thence southerly and parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet, thence easterly and parallel with Arden Street 225 feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less.

The said premises hereby described being a portion of that certain plot of land designated as Plot Number 55 on a certain map entitled "Map of 128 acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, known as the Fort George property," dated Sept. 15th, 1868, R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, November 7th, 1868, as Map Number 697.

Dated New York, January 17, 1918.
JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.
HILL, LOCKWOOD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $17,366 25-100, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1917, together with costs and allowance amounting to $331.85, with interest from December 31st, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4.975 08-100 and interest.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1918.
JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Modern suburban home; every city convenience; commuters' express service; eight rooms, bath, sleeping porch, steam heat, large grounds, garden; reasonable. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

FARMS.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Stoneless farm, four acres, house six rooms, barn, fruit; 40 miles out, South Norwalk, Conn.; price right. Address Box 103, Flushing, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

AUTOMOBILE AND ACCESSORY DEALERS.—For rent, Circle Building salesroom; best location in New York; immediate possession; moving out of town. Esta Water Auxiliator Co., 1,838 Broadway.

Attention!—92 Monroe St., Near Pike St.—Three-story building, suitable for garage or any business requiring a strong building. Henry C. B. Stein, Inc., 102 1st St., N. Y. C.

To Sublet.—Studio or drafting room, 13x25; large skylight, western light, all conveniences, top floor, 21 West 45th. Call between 10 and 12, Bryant 5495.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty.
G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

Will sublet desirable offices; good light, heat, and elevator service; five private offices; $225 monthly. Room 904, 25 West 45th St.

Will sublet part of high-class millinery shop on West 46th St., near 5th Av., for underwear, waists, or ready-to-wear gowns. O 197 Times.

Small inner private office and portion of open office, approximately 190 square feet; $50. 120 Broadway. Telephone 3436 Rector.

Wall St.—To sublease until May of June, two light offices, well furnished, with telephone and stenographic service. Phone Rector 3124.

Part of floor for showroom and stockroom; partitions, with fixtures, and also private office. 432 4th Av., 15th floor.

PARLOR STORE, $1,300.
132 West 34th, at Broadway; 25x65; light. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

Loft, 75 by 75, excellent location; steam, electric, elevator service. Apply 30 Park Place, or your own broker.

Small office to let, furnished or unfurnished. Nathan, 95 Liberty St.

Corner; private office, $25; investigate. Room 605, 1,451 Broadway, (41st.)

LOFTS, 44x77, steam heat, elevator. 630 1st Ave., telephone 3015 Morn.

47th St., 115 West.—Parlor floor suitable for business; electric light, steam heat.

487 5th Av.—Private office; unfurnished; service; anteroom; ideal location. Room 904.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small office wanted, downtown, Singer Building preferred; responsible party. S 11 Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

New built house, with all modern improvements, sold for pre-war price to quick buyer. Dr. D. Corn, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Long Island.

FOR SALE—BOROUGH OF QUEENS, KEW GARDENS, L. I.,
16 minutes to Herald Square; modern residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, every improvement; large corner plot; choice section; good neighbors; two blocks to station; price, $30,000; sell on reasonable terms; brokers need not answer. E. H. Erckmann, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

22D, 39 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; steam heat, telephone. Gramercy 4593.

81ST, 75 EAST, Corner Park Av.—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 80 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment; restaurant service. Tel. Plaza 6958.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

42D, 241 WEST.—Lady will let two bedrooms with use of parlor; occupier leaving for France after five years' residence, strongly recommends. Norris. Phone 7157 Bryant.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, (floor;) four rooms, kitchenette, bath; all light; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

48TH, 49 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment; large room, bathroom; steam heat, electricity.

55TH, WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; five rooms, bath; very handsomely furnished; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Newly furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; all modern conveniences.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITE, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE TWO OR MORE BACHELORS.

84TH ST., (corner West End Av.)—Very beautifully furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; all sunny; Steinway grand piano; six months or year; $250 month. Phone Schuyler 6981.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; large second floor, $100; two rooms, 3d floor, $65, $55; bath, kitchenette, electricity, service.

91ST, 27 WEST, (The Nouvell.)—High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, three rooms, $30 to $90, including maid service; references absolutely necessary.

96TH, (near Park.)—Floor in beautifully furnished private residence; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity; gentlemen. Phone 5413 Riverside.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished, sunny; adjoining bath; modern conveniences. 6B.

100TH.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment, $100 month to October. Vanderbilt 1450.

103D, 250 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished two room and bath apartment; maid service; excellent restaurant in building; room service; exclusive locality; near West End Av.; extra large rooms; living room furnished with Chinese tapestry furniture, piano, floor lamps, bedroom, eight-piece Circassian walnut suite, twin beds; absolutely modern; bath and shower; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 10421. Mrs. Ramme.

ON THE PIAVE FRONT.

General Garibaldi of the Italian Army chatting with a group of British Tommies on the Piave front, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times' next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

112TH, 56 WEST.—Part of beautiful corner elevator apartment. Harlem 6244. Apt. 21.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Three rooms of rear apartment, fully furnished; $70 monthly.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 3-room front apartment; $100 monthly. Apt. 91.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 to $120 monthly; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d, Columbus 836.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.—Two large rooms and bath, steam; privileges. Phone Schuyler 4241.

COMPLETELY furnished seven-room apartment, two baths; sixth floor; southern and eastern exposure; all sunny, large rooms; will rent for two months or more, $250 a month. E. Goodman, 237 West 74th St., (between Broadway and West End Av.)

DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENT,
Three rooms and kitchenette, handsomely appointed, baby Grand piano in the finest studio building in New York, De Artistes, 1 West 67th St.; swimming pool, squash court, roof garden; exceptional restaurant and grill. Apartment 409. Can be seen any day after 1 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 245.—Apartment six large rooms, 2 baths, all windows overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. Apt. 5C.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

GRANT COURT,
610 West 113th, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five-room apartment, completely furnished; sublet. Fisher.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartment, seven rooms, very good location, near subway and elevated. Call any day after Feb. 4, I. M. Riklan, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished six rooms; piano, victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession. Phone 1150 Riverside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Large, attractive studio, bedrooms; bath; bachelors; private residence; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT; RESTAURANT SERVICE. PHONE PLAZA 6958.

WASHINGTON Square Neighborhood.—Bedroom, large living room, kitchenette; fireplace; piano; $65. X 231 Times Annex.

6-7-8 ROOMS,
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, FOR SEASON OR YEAR. EXCELLENT LOCALITY.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
BROADWAY AT 109TH ST. ACADEMY 1600.

Brooklyn.

29 MONROE PLACE, NEAR SUBWAY.
For three months, attractive two-room and bath apartment; elevator and maid service; can be seen any time; references required. Phone Main 9371.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, $80; 2 rooms and bath, $55; 1 room and bath, $50. Duross, Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

47TH, 115 WEST.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, bath, electric light, steam heat.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, all modern improvements; $40 to $50 per month.

52D ST., 57 WEST.—Two or three rooms; parquet floors; electricity; reasonable.

52D ST., 57 WEST.—Parlor floor; 4 rooms; suitable doctor; parquet floors; electricity.

53D ST., 56 WEST.
Handsomely furnished, extra large three rooms, bath, kitchenette; bachelors or couple; immediate possession; quiet, select house.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; entire floor; service optional.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; rent $660-$780.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 961.—Five rooms, elevator. Apartment 65.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET attractive three room and bath apartment in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 2038.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, three-room apartment, at once; well furnished; piano or victrola; situated between 70th and 110th Sts., near Broadway; select neighborhood. Phone mornings, 8 to 10, Schuyler 1000, Room 1032.

A business gentleman wants a furnished apartment, one or two rooms, private bath, for 3-6 months; will take lease or will sublet; references exchanged; $40-$50. R 131 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

Furnished kitchenette apartment for two months, east or west side. Phone Murray Hill 3124.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Seven-room apartment for renting, or would share home responsible party; beautiful modern furnishings; rent must be reasonable; uptown, west side preferable. X 212 Times Annex.

A small or very small unfurnished flat with electric light and bath with toilet; as near as possible to 42d St. O 234 Times Downtown.

Six-room unfurnished apartment, between 72d and 145th Sts., west side; $900. W 188 Times.

Gentleman wants 2, 3, or 4 large room modern apartment, with or without kitchen; $900 to $1,200 a year. R 142 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Newly furnished living room and 2 bedrooms connecting, in light, warm apartment; attractive for 2 business women. Apply 2d floor.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractively furnished rooms, with running water, musical art.

West Side.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Sunny, single room, dainty apartment; steam heat, hot water always; kitchen privileges; view; moderate. Henry.

48TH, 62 WEST.—Back parlor, large room, with bath; reference. N 15 Times.

51ST, 318 WEST, (Apartment 21.)—Room with bath in private apartment, with or without board.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; conveniences. Circle 3098.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished, all light rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, elevator; $4, $5, and $8; near Broadway subway. Walker.

65TH, 142 WEST.—Large furnished room, suitable business couple; kitchenette privileges; all conveniences.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms, with hot and cold running water; references. Col. 8826.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms, private family.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; electricity.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small bright, sunny rooms; newly furnished; investigate.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Very large beautifully furnished front room; heat, electricity; also smaller room; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room, modern improvements; must see to appreciate; reference; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH ST., 204 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, front parlor, bedroom, bath adjoining; one or more gentlemen; elevator apartment.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, en suite, with bath, or single; electricity, telephone; $6, $9, $15.

71ST, 70 WEST.—3 windows, front; $8; southerly exposed, $7, (entire second floor,) private house. 233 Columbus.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large front room; running water, electricity, steam; phone; conveniences.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, private bath, good heat and electric light, with private family; $35.

71ST ST., 19 WEST.—Large room in beautifully furnished bachelor home; owner's residence; breakfast.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Bachelor's suite, private bath; open fireplace; reasonable.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large front room, with bath, steam, electricity; references.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive, warm, large, small rooms; meals optional; home environments.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, with bath, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

73D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, attractive parlor, bedroom, kitchenette; first floor; $9.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, with, without private baths; electricity.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny, warm rooms, bath adjoining, electricity, near subway; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very large, attractive, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 170 WEST.—New bachelor home; warm; latest comforts; southern exposure; $8; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small, sunny room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large room, private bath, one flight; southern exposure; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 102 WEST.—Medium-sized room; running water; near bath; telephone; references.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; small room; subway and L.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One or suite; large, elegant; southern exposure; facing Park; steam heat; exclusive private house. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Very handsomely furnished, front, sunny suite adjoining bath. Ross.

87TH ST., WEST.—Private residence; second floor; 2 rooms; bath; singly or together. American, O 278 Times Downtown.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; phone; private.

93D, 146 WEST.—Splendid suite; gentleman's house; electricity; all conveniences; room adjoining bath.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Apt. 2C.)—Desirable room; on Broadway; running water, steam heat.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Two large outside rooms, near bath; single, en suite. Apartment 9.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms with lavatory; single on together. Willis.

100TH, 238 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; terms reasonable; lady preferred.

106TH, WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; $14 per month; permanent gentleman only. Academy 1936.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Room, private bath, gentleman only; private family. Apt. 1A.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, suitable two; modern apartment. Johnston.

116TH, (Near Columbia and Riverside.)—Unusually pleasant room; running water. Morningside 6487.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Charmingly furnished, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; elevator service; electricity; $5-$7; meals optional; references. Moore.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, southern exposure; suitable two; private house.

170TH, 28 WEST.—Large, warm, attractively furnished room; electricity, steam heat; gentleman; reference.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
Exclusive family offers gentleman large sunny room, overlooking Hudson; private bathroom; all conveniences; close to 103d St. subway; references exchanged.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d St.)—Warm rooms, business women. Young, Apt. 42.

REFINED COUPLE will let room, bath; suitable one or two; high-class apartment; Broadway, 112th. R. F., 125 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th Subway.)—Elegantly furnished front suite, overlooking Hudson; 12th floor; one gentleman; $75 a month; or one room, $36 month. Telephone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (Apt. 35.)—Warm, well furnished, outside room with couple; attractive home; gentleman or business woman.

WEST END AV., 826.—Handsome bachelor apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; valet attendance. Riverside 3050.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive sunny room or suite; private apartment. Schuyler 3283.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PLACE, 951, (near Brooklyn Av., opposite Kingston Park.)—Large outside room in modern apartment; private entrance; steam heat; tiled bath; electricity.

ROOMS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, now, near Columbia, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished. O 252 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires room with private family, below 116th Street, near Broadway. S 8 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; centrally located.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Double room, private bath, electricity; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Small room and bath, with board.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath, with board; ideal location.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable room; heated house; board; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front room; well heated; private baths; near subway.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite, singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; business couple or gentlemen; good table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 48 WEST.—Two connecting or single; superior home table; convenient; moderate; references.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; well-heated house; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well-heated house; excellent cuisine; "L."

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Opportunity couple or gentlemen; front room; four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family.

110TH, 601 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; couple or gentlemen.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large parlor, with private bath; Jewish table. Brody. Morningside 2123.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Very desirable, sunny rooms; running water; single, double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent board. Morningside 960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, suitable for couple, facing the Drive; first-class board. 4,570 Audubon. Apt. 6B.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Rooms and board for two Christian families of three each, with private high-grade family in house or large apartment. No other boarders. Willing to pay $300 per month for good home. Phone full particulars Riverside 5042.

YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DESIRES COMFORTABLE HOME WITH PRIVATE FAMILY; WEST SIDE, 72-96 ST. H 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
Four-passenger, fully equipped, like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
With every equipment; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
7-passenger, fully equipped, newly painted, and guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET.
Has every equipment; will sacrifice; condition guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC "8" BERLIN LANDAU, beautiful condition; used privately; ideal for undertaker; sacrifice price. 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC 1918 Sedan; 1917 Touring; also Roadster. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CHANDLER limousine, 1916; like new; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th St.

FIAT 1917; limousine body; used 3 months; beautifully upholstered. Phone Col. 8963.

FRANKLIN DELIVERY.
Six-cylinder light delivery; best delivery car made; big bargain. Gage, 1,862 Broadway. Columbus 4467.

FRANKLIN 1916, two bodies, limousine and roadster; exceptional bargain. Gage, 1,862 Broadway. Columbus 4467.

FRANKLIN 1915 sedan, like new; 5 new tires; 11,000 miles. Gage, 1,862 Broadway. Columbus 4467.

FRANKLIN brougham sedan, 1917; perfect condition. Gage, 1,862 Broadway. Columbus 4467.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M., Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

FRANKLIN 1916 touring; exceptionally fine condition; sell cheap. 305 West 59th St.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4 passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL sedan; brand-new paint; starter; excellent shoes; quick, $490. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 touring, excellent condition, $300. Lexington Motors, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

OVERLAND, 45 H. P., 7-passenger; perfect condition; price $400.

PACKARD LANDAULET for sale, 18 h. p., 1910 chassis, English landaulet body; was completely overhauled, all worn parts renewed and newly painted last Summer for owner's private use; practically new tires and in A1 condition; has not been run this Winter; being sold for no faults; price $1,000. Apply O. H., X 219 Times Annex.

PACKARD 7-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

POPE-HARTFORD coupe, 5-passenger, Gray & Davis starting and lighting system; good mechanical condition; price $600. E. Klock, 126 William St., city. Beekman 1319.

REO 1917 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SIMPLEX 1915, special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system; overhauled. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT limousine, "Light 4" model; desirable town car; most economical car in its class; newly painted thistle green and black; overhauled and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STUDEBAKER 1917 six-cylinder, all-weather top; newly painted and overhauled; make offer; time payments; trade. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS; also other makes; touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD 2-TON TRUCKS for sale; also Federal trucks, with or without bodies; good condition; attractive prices. Interborough Transfer Co., 406 West 45th St., N. Y.

TRUCKS.—New high-grade 3½, 5, 7 tons; special discount. Col. 9046, 66 Journal Bldg.

2, 3, 5 TON TRUCKS, day, week, or monthly contracts. J 317 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

CHANDLER

USED CARS.

GUARANTEED, OVERHAULED, AND REPAINTED.

MODEL '17—7-PASS. SEDAN.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. LIMOUSINE.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. LANDAULET.
MODEL '17—4-PASS. COUPE.
MODEL '17—4-PASS. "CHUMMY" RDSTR.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 HUDSON 7-PASS., NEW, $1,400.
1916 OAKLAND 5-PASS. TOURING.
1916 OAKLAND 7-PASS. TOURING, 8-CYL.
1916 CHALMERS 5-PASS. TOURING.
OTHER STANDARD MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62D ST. & BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW 4-pass., 36-H.P., wanted; year no object. Telephone Market 4650.

Wanted, 1917 Fiat touring; must be in first class condition. Columbus 8963.

Will pay cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE Rental Service.—Pierce-Arrow, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 774.

AUTO TRUCK.—Have 2-ton truck to hire by hour or day. Steiner, Gramercy 2963.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.
Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting, with business ability in dress line. Leah Rosen. Phone Farragut 3928, 9:30-5:30.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thorough manufacturing experience; best references; salary $15. S 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; competent; full charge; knowledge of stenography. J 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert will audit books part time; references. J 337 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, knowledge stenography; 6 years' experience; salary $18. H 84 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined mother with 5-year-old boy seeks position, managing housekeeper or similar capacity. Graduate Nurse, H 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 6 years' experience, capable of taking charge; $16. N 10 Times.

COLORED GIRL.—Switchboard; can run Otis car. Answer three days. A 590 Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, housework, half time, washing home, references. James, 130 West 143d.

LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEKEEPER position wanted, to an actress about the middle of February. Please write to K. Rasmussen, 684 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAID.—Colored, will clean apartment every day from 8 to 5 P. M. Hill, 150 West 131st.

MOTHER'S HELPER or social secretary; best references. X 217 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, employment secretary, head file clerk, or purchasing agent; a woman of tact, judgment, and executive ability is open for a position; can begin at once. N 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Due to war we wish to place competent stenographer in our employ over three years; salary $15; personal interview by appointment. O 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with five years' experience; able to do correspondence, secretarial, and detail work; splendid references. Miss Sutton, Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 7 years' publishing and commercial experience; salary, $16 or $18. G. T., Apartment 33, 600 West 174th St.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, bookkeeper, thoroughly competent, long experience; salary $20. Moss, 25 Carmine St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, two years' experience; references; American; $12. J 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly competent; 9 years' experience; executive ability; $18-$20. A 588 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, 7 years' experience; salary $18-$20. O 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; office assistant; rapid, neat, accurate; good education. O 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 4 years' experience; rapid worker; references; $15. J 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, TYPING 10c PER PAGE, QUANTITIES; HOME OR OUTSIDE. W 181 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires permanent position for mornings; references. Box 376 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—6 months' experience; high school education, exceptionally bright; $9. N 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, efficient, difficult dictation; 6 years' experience; salary $18. J 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, neat, high school graduate; experienced; $15. Miss Birnbaum, Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' engineering, law experience; best references; American; $16. N 12 Times.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or practical nurse; highly recommended. Brooks, 600 West 114th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Notary public, 5 years' business experience; employed in executive capacity; desires connection with reliable concern. O 281 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

AMERICAN, married, age 35, wishes to connect with first-class concern, automobile preferred; no experience except in buying and managing for retail stores; salary immaterial if future is assured to successful efforts. Address Temperate, X 230 Times Annex.

ARTIST.—Experienced in all-around commercial art work, including posters, fashions, cartoons; part time or piecework propositions preferred. J 339 Times Downtown.

AUDITING OFFICIAL of chain store corporation desires to change position and connect with another company; specializes in inventory taking and balancing and is an expert in chain store accounting. H 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, 10 years' experience college graduate, executive, thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy, correspondent, exempt; salary $35. N 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 22, exempt, accountancy student, desires position as bookkeeper or on accounting staff; manufacturing experience. N. Neitlich, 965 Whitlock Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; 9 years' experience with one large manufacturing concern; draft exempt; thorough knowledge of all office details. A 428 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Position as bookkeeper or cost accountant; 5 years' experience; best references. X 234 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 20, experienced, now employed, seeks advancement; A1 reference. A 589 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, 3 years' experience double entry, controlling accounts. J 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25.)—Married; thoroughly experienced; best references. N 297 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mr. Leo Levy of 26 West 74th St., Columbus 6662, wishes to place his chauffeur-mechanic, who is thoroughly reliable and a man of eleven years experience.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 33, married, wishes position with private family; honest, reliable, careful driver; strictly temperate; reference. A 583 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner going South desires to place chauffeur with private family; excellent driver, mechanic. R. W. Weston. Phone Schuyler 5489.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, polite, sober; five years' experience; reliable; references. Claremont, 170 West 136th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Single; excellent reference; $25 weekly; permanent only. N 7 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, able field manager, good draftsman, &c., wishes position. H 85 Times.

CLERK.—15 years' clerical experience; knowledge bookkeeping; student in accountancy. S 5 Times.

CLERK, 18, high school education, experienced; salary $12-$14. A 587 Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 27, now studying accountancy, desires position; exempt. H 49 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, economical cook; many years' experience; reliable; housekeeping; entire charge; references, highest family; sober. K. K., 624 Lexington Av., city. Telephone Plaza 6255.

DRAFTSMAN, 33; varied experience structural designer, buildings, bridges; technical graduate. D 324 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced, open for evenings or Sundays; moderate rates. J 333 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

ALERT—ACTIVE—AGGRESSIVE.

After years of training with large corporation am now desirous of making new connection.

Can you use my services?
Opportunity, W 182 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Experienced cost, production, and time study man wants executive position. S 1 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 35, Spanish speaking, good command of English, holding first-class references large American corporations in Mexico City, will make himself generally useful around office, correspondent, &c. H 60 Times.

MAN, 36, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. N 311 Times Downtown.

MANAGER OR EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.
Attorney, discharged after voluntary enlistment, will accept position with large business establishment requiring able assistance and advice; highest recommendations. J 340 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN of leisure, Wall St. graduate, magazine contributor, experienced interviewer, executor, will devote spare hours to congenial employment. N 211 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, all around, age 27, knowledge bookkeeping, correspondence, credits, &c., resigning office managing position large corporation, desires good connection in home town, New York. B. Scheidlauer, 67 East Swan St., Buffalo.

OFFICE MANAGER.—20 years' experience in executive capacity; practical accountant, auditor, organizer, and systematizer; highly recommended. J 338 Times Downtown.

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT, thoroughly qualified to handle large proposition, desires opportunity to manage going concern; best references. X 204 Times Annex.

PRINTING SALESMAN.—Estimates, designs, buys; knows art work and engraving and controls fine work; desires negotiate with medium size office doing fine work; present connected, want change. H 64 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RECEIVING TELLER.—Young man; 4 years' banking experience; draft exempt. A 591 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, open Feb. 15, to represent mfg. or mill line in New York; prefer line catering to jobbing and mfg. trade; have had twelve years' successful experience both as direct salesman and sales manager; 35 years old, married; don't reply unless you have good proposition. N 20 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, BROAD EXPERIENCE; WILLING SERVE PERIOD AS STENOGRAPHER FOR OPPORTUNITY WITH GOOD CONCERN. O 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN OR OFFICE MANAGER with front or common brick manufacturing company; have had ten years experience. J 344 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, travels all States, selling auto accessories, is open for similar position; nine years' references. R., 3,013 3d Av.

SALESMAN.—Hosiery, underwear salesman, Middle West, desires connection manufacturer or jobber. W 148 Times.

SALESMAN, ESTIMATOR, plumbing supplies, with following. Box 50, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, (24,) desires position reliable concern; exempt; salary and commission. S 6 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 20; tactful, vigorous correspondent; three years' experience; one year's college education; ready to start at once. Phone Morningside 890, Room 519, before 12, or write E. Jarmuth, Hotel Cecil, for immediate interview; salary, $20.

SILK SALESMAN desires good line for waist and dress trade. N 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 27, BROAD EXPERIENCE SELLING, MANUFACTURING, EXPORT; $25-$30. O 275 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; ten years' experience; desires temporary work; $25. H 61 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Experienced foundations, concrete, general building construction, wishes to locate on live job. S 3 Times.

THESE ARE MY QUALIFICATIONS.
CAN YOU USE ME?
Age 31; married; 10 years' experience as purchasing agent and salesman wholesale grocers; 2 years as salesman, buyer, and road man, credit clothing; knowledge of chain store and auditing; employed at present; highest credentials; would consider South American proposition. A 585 Times Harlem.

TRANSITMAN wants to get in touch building or field work. W 191 Times.

TYPIST.—High school graduate; two years' experience. O 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college student, (Japanese,) general knowledge chemistry, physics; willing to learn for future concern. A. X., 263 West 125th St.

UNIVERSITY graduate, middle aged, broad experience, strictly temperate, wishes to travel for any one desiring special, confidential, first-hand, intelligent investigations, and reports; will go anywhere, including "over there," and bring back the answer. N 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, who is honest, sober, and conscientious, at present employed as manager bookkeeper and who is an experienced correspondent and salesman, desires to connect with responsible concern offering unlimited opportunities to a man who can prove ability. N 2 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, desires position; college education; experienced general office work; intelligent, reliable, conscientious; best references; good appearance; used to handling big sums; accurate at figures; position in bank or reliable house desired. S 2 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, draft exempt, well educated, selling ability, desires position where initiative is essential. O 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, talent for drawing, wishes position at any art work. J. H., 1,564 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, export or cotton line as beginner; references. O 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks position in credit department; good correspondent. W 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, efficient, with initiative, now employed, seeks change. S 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, past 17, 3 years' business experience, desires position. W 189 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; state age and experience; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BILL CLERK who can operate Underwood and is rapid and accurate; good opportunity for one who is intelligent and industrious. Import Sales Co., 318 East 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING NECESSARY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. COMMERCIAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 153 WEST 27TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman of experience and unquestioned ability to take charge of books of downtown real estate firm; state experience and salary. O 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with a knowledge of stenography wanted for retail store in the shopping district; state age, experience, and salary. R 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in metal goods house. Apply Friday morning, Indestructible Metal Products Co., 521 West 45th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent; capable handling numerous accounts. Sable Bros.; 616 Broadway.

COLORED GIRL for errand work. I. Adler, 24 West 30th St.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COOK AND HOUSEWORKER.—Good old-fashioned cook and houseworker; no washing or furnace work; family four adults; want settled woman who seeks permanent home; convincing character and ability references required; good wages, comfort, considerate treatment; suburban home, close car line. Phone 3112, New Rochelle.

COOK and general housework, no heavy cleaning, no washing, family of two, Wilmington, Del. Apply Feb. 1, morning, Room 416, McAlpin Hotel, Mrs. Merrick; bring references.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR for electric elevator in high class store; excellent opportunity for refined girl. Globe-Wernicke Co., 451 Broadway.

ELLIS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR; must be thoroughly competent and accurate; preferably one with experience on loose leaf ledgers. Apply to Mr. Walker, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

FILE CLERK for growing automobile factory in lower Bronx; one thoroughly familiar with vertical correspondence files and card systems; must have one who pays strict attention to business and will work for a future; state qualifications and salary expected. N 9 Times.

GIRL wanted in advertising department of downtown concern to do folding; steady employment at a good salary; give age and reference. N 218 Times Downtown.

HEAD WAITRESS.—Wanted, a first-class head waitress for a select family hotel near New York. Answer, giving experience, references, and salary expected; Box B. A., care Hicks Advertising Agency, 217 Broadway, New York.

INVESTIGATORS for employment department who are good on report work; must be good American citizens, over 31 years of age, who can furnish reference for the past 10 years; state salary expected. Address X 202 Times Annex.

LEDGER CLERK.—Bookkeeper wanted to act as assistant to office manager in our Brooklyn warehouse; resident of Brooklyn preferred; state age, experience, salary expected. L. C. B., 1,364 Broadway, Manhattan.

MODEL.—Perfect size 16; good pay, steady work. Stein & Schoncelt, 28 West 25th St.

MODEL, experienced, size 16, for dresses; must be attractive. Simon, 44 East 32d.

MODEL.—Experienced; 16-year size. Apply Seader Bros., 145 West 30th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER at Short Hills, N. J., to help with care of three children and to be generally useful in the home; references required. Employer may be seen at 54 East 81st St. on Feb. 1, 2, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution 30 miles out of the city; pay $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today, at 3 P. M., for personal interview with the matron.

NURSE wanted; experienced, competent nurse, with references, for three girls, aged 2½ to 10 years. D 365 Times Downtown.

NURSE or attendant for a sanitarium, pay $22 per month, board and laundry. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE WOMAN, bright, accurate stenographer, with adaptability for assisting in salesmen's routing and other office work. Apply C. A. Quirl, care of H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

OPERATOR.—Elliot-Fisher billing machine operator; one who can also operate comptometer preferred; call Saturday. Address with references and salary desired, Fankay Mills, 225 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN, 24 to 35 years of age, for inside selling; must have at least high school education; drawing account against commission basis. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESWOMAN.—Dresses, inside wholesaler, selling direct to consumer, wants clever retail woman; salary and commission; state salary, experience, and references. W 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in wholesale house, having experience in exporting medicines or perfume, and able to write and translate Spanish; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. R 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, French.—A native of France preferred; fluent in English; woman over 25, capable of taking charge; good salary; out of town; no agents. X 226 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS and typist, competent, also office assistant, in manufacturing concern. Louis Meyers, 145 West 30th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, in the office of a Brooklyn manufacturing concern; neat appearing young woman, willing to assist in general office duties; no accounting knowledge necessary. Address Refinement, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and accurate stenographer wanted for woolen house; permanent position and chance for advancement; state qualifications and salary desired. R 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in downtown law office, good education; experience unnecessary; salary about $50 a month. Apply Telephone Rector 4828, or by letter, Room 1210, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER
WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN FILING.
JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, law office; permanent position. Write, stating qualifications, salary expected, &c., N 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who understands bookkeeping. Write, giving details, reference, and salary expected, R 129 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted, salary $8. Address Room 1709, 141 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMEN

WANTED TO TRAIN AS AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; SALARY WHILE LEARNING; STEADY DAY AND NIGHT WORK; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. ROOM 1712, 24 WALKER ST.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1. ROOM 725.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of small office, handle all details; $25 per week.
SOCIAL SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—For woman, half-day position; want well-educated girl of refinement and thorough business experience.
LEDGER CLERK.—To do posting and make up statements; must write good hand, be rapid at figures; $17 per week.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST.—Must be experienced in both branches of work; $15 per week.
STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Downtown export house; good opportunity; $20 per week.
STENOGRAPHER—For hospital in Bronx; $16 per week.
CLERK AND TYPIST, with working knowledge of French, for small office uptown; $15 per week.
ELLIOT-FISHER OPERATOR.—Must have executive ability; to take charge of apartment; position in Brooklyn; $20 per week.

WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY ANY NUMBER OF TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL CLERKS, FILE CLERKS, COST CLERKS, AND STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS, WITH SALARIES RANGING FROM $8 TO $12 PER WEEK; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES; ONLY LITTLE EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU STREET, MISS GRIFFIN.
Stenographers.—We can place in good positions, several competent young women, at salaries $25, $20, $18, $15, $12; clerks, knowledge bookkeeping, $12-$15.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
ROOM 513, 132 NASSAU STREET.
STENOGRAPHERS, $20, 18, 15; exceptional openings; Bookkeeper, $20, automobile line; typists, $12.

Get more money. Better opportunities. Congenial surroundings. Mighill Employment Exchange, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Commercial, $20; several opportunities, $10 - $12 - $15. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER to Manager, $25; Stenographers, young, $18; beginners, $16; Typists, $15. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., 30 East 42d.—Immediate openings; first-class positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

FRENCH and SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students; ask for Bulletin 92. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

CLERKS for filing can earn $12 to $30 weekly according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Capable and reliable accountants or auditors for temporary employment which may prove permanent; only those at present disengaged will be considered. Address, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, references, and telephone number. O 255 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted a first class accountant and office manager, familiar with cost keeping, for large manufacturing company; give experience, age, and references. Address O 286 Times Downtown.

AN OFFICE MANAGER.
A large publishing house has an unusual opportunity for an office manager and systematizer, preferably experienced in publishing or advertising.
Executive ability, a thorough knowledge of office detail, systems, and ability to handle men and situations are essential; in your application give experience in full and salary desired. N 18 Times.

A POULTRY MAN WANTED,
experienced in operating incubators and brooder houses on large scale; good salary; best references required. Write, or call in person daily from 9:30 to 10 in the morning, except Thursday, 316 West 97th St, Apt. 3C.

ASSEMBLER, ACCUSTOMED TO AUTO AND MOTOR CYCLE WORK. Sohner, Militor Corporation, Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City, New Jersey.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.—GOOD REFERENCES; WHOLESALE OLIVE OIL HOUSE; SALARY $12. HERMAN KIENZLER CO., 45 WEST 17TH.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.

FOREMOST MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURERS WITH PROMINENT BROADWAY SALESROOMS AND MOST ATTRACTIVE LINE OF LOW PRICE MODELS, WOULD LIKE TO CONFER WITH SALESMEN OF PROVEN ABILITY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; EXPERIENCE IN AUTOMOBILES NOT ESSENTIAL; STATE EXPERIENCE AND FORMER CONNECTIONS IN FIRST LETTER TO SECURE INTERVIEW. H 87 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY WANTED.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOY having experience operating club 'phone switchboard to relieve regular operator and make himself generally useful in cotton goods house; close Saturdays. Address, with reference, Fankay Mills, 225 5th Av.

BOYS, (4,) not under 16, bright and neat of appearance, in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youths. Call 8:30 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOY.—16-17 years of age, by large publishing house; must be well educated and be willing to apply himself; excellent chance for advancement; to start, $8. H. B., 21 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by high-class publishing company for errands and office; must have references and grammar school education; previous experience not necessary; state age. R 122 Times.

BOY to assist in office and run errands; splendid chance for advancement; salary $7. Apply 9 A. M., John T. Stanley Co., 642 West 30th.

BOY, bright and energetic, in large steamship office. Apply in own handwriting, L. D., P. O. Box 822, New York.

BOY, 17-18 years of age, for office of steel corporation; gentlemanly and ambitious. N 213 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 years for stock, silk and ribbon house; references. Address W 164 Times.

BOY wanted, office and errands. Apply W. Benkert, 136 Water St.

BRAIDER.—Experienced in setting up German and American machines. Hertlein & Co., Brook-148th St.

BRAZER, ACCUSTOMED TO AUTO AND MOTORCYCLE WORK. Sohner, Militor Corporation, Bergen and Kearny Avenues, Jersey City, New Jersey.

CASHIER AND OFFICE MAN.
ASSISTANT WITH GENERAL LEDGER; EXPERIENCED; EXEMPT FROM DRAFT. WRITE, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED, C. O. A., BOX 14, 1,364 BROADWAY.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 17 to 20, as cashier's assistant in silk commission house; no experience necessary; fair education an essential. R 126 Times.

CLAIM MAN.—Experienced compensation claim man with executive ability. D 377 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man wanted in high-class retail store; salary $10 per week to start with splendid chance for advancement; address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references. O 219 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man of American or British parentage wanted in export office; must be bright, good at figures, and have a knowledge of typewriting; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 279 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man about 18 years of age, must be good at figures, for office; references. Address W 165 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Experienced installment accounts; steady position; state age, salary expected. Address Box 30, 2,121 3d Av.

COMPLAINT TRACERS.
SEVERAL POSITIONS FOR YOUNG MEN OF INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION WHO HAVE A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SIMILAR POSITION NECESSARY.

PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

COLOR CHEMIST wanted, (preferably consulting chemist,) possessing full knowledge of manufacture of pigments and para reds. Reply X 229 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Exceptional opportunity for a cost accountant of unusual ability on cost system recently installed by certified public accountants; factory located near New York City; in first letter give full and detailed particulars; salary commensurate with ability; answers treated strictly confidential. X 220 Times Annex.

COST MAN wanted; accountant with thorough, practical knowledge of manufacturing cost accounts to work in plant located 50 miles from New York. N 216 Times Downtown.

COST MAN wanted; accountant with practical, thorough knowledge of textile manufacturing cost accounts. N 217 Times Downtown.

DOORMAN.—Middle-aged man of pleasant and agreeable manner and appearance to act as doorman for large corporation; this is a permanent position to the right man, who must possess courtesy, diplomacy, and discretion; give full information regarding age, nationality, religion, and previous business experience. W 156 Times.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS AND MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF HIGH-GRADE, MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY AND DEVELOPMENT WORK; ALSO DETAILERS AND TRACERS. THIS IS NOT A JOB, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER A GROWING AND SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATION; TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE A DESIRABLE PROPOSITION. WRITE US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND WHEN YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE. M. J. A., 115 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN,
mechanical designer, and detailer light automatic machinery; knowledge of jigs and fixtures essential; state age, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. S. A., 283 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Structural steel, mechanical and electrical, for public utility work; state education, experience, reference, and salary; positions are at Philadelphia; traveling expenses will be paid; well worth investigation. Z 346 Times Annex.

DRY GOODS MAN, experienced, to take charge and act as salesman in domestic department popular-priced department store Ohio city, 125,000. Call Friday morning, between 9 and 10. M. J. Federman, 72 Madison Av.

ENGINEER.—WE WILL PAY $25 PER WEEK FOR AN ENGINEER WITH A SECOND-CLASS LICENSE; PERMANENT POSITION FOR A MAN THAT IS STEADY AND SOBER; MARRIED MAN PREFERRED. ADDRESS ENGINEER, 208 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

ENGINEER, structural, experienced at estimating, detailing, and checking; a first-class, permanent opening for ambitious man with a small, but active, plate and structural shop in Greater New York; give experience in full, with salary and references. X 235 Times Annex.

FACTORY ACCOUNTANT.—Long-established firm, manufacturing brass and copper products, has opening for an experienced factory accountant above the draft age; in reply, state full particulars as to age, experience, references, and salary desired; excellent chances for advancement; answers treated strictly confidential. X 221 Times Annex.

GAUGEMAKERS,
thoroughly experienced, first-class men, to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

GENERAL WORKER for a cloak and suit house; good opportunity; references; not over 21. Abraham Leff, 18 West 21st.

INSURANCE PLACER.—Young man, over 31; only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, Inc., 92 William St.

INVESTIGATORS for employment department who are good on report work; must be good American citizens over 31 years of age, who can furnish references for the past ten years; state salary expected. Address X 203 Times Annex.

LEDGER BOOKKEEPER wanted in dry goods commission house; must be above draft age and preferably familiar with Underwood bookkeeping machine; salary $25. Apply, with full particulars, R 148 Times.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE ENGRAVER for high-class commercial house. M. L., 31 Times.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN AND WIFE wanted of intelligence and refinement to take charge of a group of thirty boys in a Jewish institution near New York; $70 per month with maintenance; advancement if satisfactory. Address, stating age and number in family, School, R 133 Times.

MANAGER.—Man to run hotel restaurant; nominal rent to a first-class man. Apply 208 West 56th St.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MANAGER FOR LARGE COLLECTION DEPARTMENT HANDLING CLAIMS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES. Only man experienced as manager of collection of more than 6,000 claims annually need apply; responsible position, good salary; need not be attorney. Apply Room 222, 2 Rector St., between 11 and 12 A. M.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH LAYOUT OR DETAIL EXPERIENCE; VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE RIGHT MEN; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; CALL AT THE HOTEL IMPERIAL BETWEEN 5 AND 9 P. M., FEB. 3, 4, 5. INQUIRE FOR MR. C. B. MILLS, REPRESENTING WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN Wanted.—Capable of handling details in furnace construction and machine work; good chance for advancement. Apply Surface Combustion Co., 15 Wilbur Av., Long Island City.

MEN

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR;
ROUTING AND PLANNING MEN;
EXPERIENCED PRODUCTION MEN;
50 ALL AROUND MACHINISTS;
20 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN;
10 TRACERS;
ALSO
EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; one who wants to work and not look out of the window all day; hours, 9 to 5:30; half day Saturday all year; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 305, 18 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE BOY in a large corporation, located in the Whitehall Building; one having high school training preferred; no previous business experience necessary; please state age and salary desired. J 341 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—General office work; good chance for boy interested in engineering line. Hay Foundry and Iron Works, 15 East 26th St.

OFFICE BOY, 15-17, wanted by insurance company; bright American boy, grammar graduate; $6 to start. Apply by letter, R 140 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Experienced; Christian firm; good appearance; opportunity for advancement. O 238 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 14-15, in office of piano factory. R 139 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Accountant, auditor, systematizer, efficiency man, correspondent, 20 years' experience, partly in own business, seeks responsible executive position; Christian, American, 37; highest references. N 16 Times.

OPERATOR.—Elliott-Fisher billing machine operator; one who can also operate comptometer preferred; call Saturday. Address, with references and salary required, Fankay Mills, 225 5th Av.

PORTER, ready to do any work around building. Call Supt., 12 West 97th St.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER. — Technical graduate, with practical manufacturing and managerial experience, for consulting work on staff; must be practical, aggressive, and diplomatic. Write for appointment for interview and state age, education, experience, and salary last earned, Meyer Morrison & Co., Inc., 149 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—New York investment house has opening for five salesmen to call on high-class inquirers located upper New York, lower New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, regarding stock in well known enterprise, officered by men of international reputation. Only men with clean records can connect. Business is dignified. No advances, liberal commission and permanent connection for right men. Give full details. W 173 Times.

SALESMEN.—Stocks and bonds; one having ability and character, backed by A1 record and references, to sell American Tin and Tungsten Co. Stock now active on New York Curb; on commission basis; if you have a clientele and are above the average we will furnish first-class leads, otherwise do not waste our time. Write or phone for appointment. C. Taylor Muchmore Co., stocks and bonds, 1 Wall St. Phone Rector 1926.

SALESMEN.—High-grade salesmen over 35 years of age, who can measure up to a dignified position with a large financial institution; we do not want order takers, but real salesmen; to such men we can offer a life-time connection, with profitable returns for honest effort; commission basis. Address L. F., Box 178 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN HAVING EXPERIENCE SELLING GROCERY SPECIALTIES TO TRADE NEW YORK CITY, TO SELL NATIONALLY ADVERTISED FOOD PRODUCT. APPLY LETTER, GIVING PHONE NUMBER, SO THAT WE MAY MAKE APPOINTMENT. INTERVIEW SATURDAY. N 17 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—I want two first-class, intelligent American salesmen to see me at once on a very dignified productive 1918 campaign; will pay drawing account against commission, and put you where you can make money; this is a splendid connection. P. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., near 22d St., 14th floor.

SALESMAN, 25 to 40 years old, with commercial, mercantile, or specialty experience, wanted for New York and outside territory; salesmen earning $75 to $150 per week; commissions, drawing account, and transportation. J. C., 60 Times.

SALESMEN, (3,) middle-aged or elderly gentlemen of striking appearance, able to approach big men on meritorious proposition; commission, drawing account; permanent, well-paying positions; give age, experience. R 130 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted. — Experienced cloak and suit salesman for popular-priced department store, Ohio City, 125,000; good position for live wire, 35 years of age. Call Friday morning, between 9 and 10. M. J. Federman, 72 Madison Av.

SALESMAN, pharmaceutical, to sell retail drug trade in Brooklyn and Long Island; applicants must have retail drug store experience; salary, commission, and expenses; state age, experience, &c.; bond required. R 110 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to call on incoming trade and resident buyers; commission basis; no drawing; must have good following; unusual opportunity. X 232 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to carry a side line silk hosiery on straight commission in New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. R 82 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—One who has had experience in selling to camps and post exchanges; best of references required; commission. Organization Supply Co., 44 Ann St.

SALESMEN.—Must be experienced in selling stationery to the office trade in Greater New York; salary and commission or commission only. N 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on ladies neckwear; city and vicinity; only experienced need apply; good opportunity for right party; commission. Gelberg Shanker, 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN MANAGER acquainted with stitchery; good opportunity; notions and trimmings; salary and commission. R 103 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; drawing account and commission; imported novelties. Sophus Berendsen, Inc., 11 East 30th St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Handkerchiefs; state experience and references; commission. X 214 Times Annex.

SECOND MAN TO DO CHORES AROUND HOUSE AND WASH AUTOMOBILES; TO LEAVE CITY; WAGES, $50 MONTHLY. APPLY ALFRED FANTL, 120 WEST 32D ST., FRIDAY MORNING, AFTER 10.

SHIPPING CLERK (head) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced men need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. R 104 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; state age, nationality, qualifications, salary, education, references. O 280 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"The Unseen Host," by Percival Wilde; "A Maid of France," by Harold Brighouse, and "A Belgian Christmas Eve," by Alfred Noyes, will be acted by members of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, Sunday, February 3, at 8:30 P. M., at the Harris Theatre, for benefit of American Fund for French Wounded. Dr. Geo. Vincent, President Rockefeller Foundation, will speak. Tickets, $2.00, $1.75, and 75 cents. Boxes, $15.00, from Miss Mary Aldrich, Lecture Bureau, A. F. F. W., 73 Park Av. Checks payable to Treasurer of American Fund for French Wounded.

ALVAREZ, VALDES & CO.,
HAVANA, CUBA.

Notice is hereby given that Senor Eugenio Alvarez is no longer authorized to represent or act for the firm of Alvarez, Valdes & Co. of Havana, Cuba, or to bind said firm by the signature of any paper.

Dated February 1st, 1918.

ALVAREZ, VALDES & CO.,
Havana, Cuba.

NOTICE.—H. P. Hevenor is conductng a contracting business under the name of ENGEL & HEVENOR, 220 Broadway, New York. F. J. Engel is no longer connected with the firm, official record having been filed with County Clerk, County of New York, January 8, 1918.

FOR ADOPTION—A SIX-YEAR-OLD GIRL of good family; particulars furnished if interested; references. Apply Z 381 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK.

TAKE CHARGE OF LARGE WHOLESALE GROCERY SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, GIVE REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. S. D., 148 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK assistant, experienced in grocery trade, desired; state references, &c.; downtown. O 263 Times Downtown.

SPANISH PROFESSOR.—Must speak English; good grammarian. Call Room 6, 20th floor, Tribune Building. Mr. Thompson.

STEEL TESTERS.

Men to make tensile strength test on Olsen machines. American Can Co., West 95th St. dock.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — A first class stenographer and secretary for an officer of a large munition works; the right man will be paid $250 per month and at the same time be of some use to his country; give age, references, experience. Address O 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18-20, with some experience, wanted in office of growing manufacturing concern, offering permanent connection and good opportunity for advancement to the right man; give references; state experience and salary desired. I. L. H., J 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, Spanish and English; give full particulars about previous employment; Cuba. N 207 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS. — Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN of ability with clean records by Wall Street house; those having sold legitimate oil securities preferred, but this is not absolutely essential; commission basis; leads furnished; positions permanent; for the right men the opportunity is an excellent one; replies will be held confidential. Address Results, P. O. Box 1936, New York City.

STOCK SALESMAN with clientele, for good industrial; good commissions. Apply 1 to 3, Room 519, 1,123 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted. Room 1209, 60 Broadway; commission.

SUPERINTENDENT. — Thoroughly competent; reinforced concrete superintendent; must have a general knowledge of engineering principles; best references required; state salary. Z 389 Times Annex.

TERMINAL.

COMMERCIAL TERMINAL AND WAREHOUSE MANAGER.

Traffic manager, thoroughly familiar with terminal and warehouse practice at the Port of New York, to take charge of plant. Constructing Engineer, N 222 Times Downtown.

THE

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS

IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS

and model makers, high-class men, on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometer; steady positions; advancement.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1st, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

YOUNG MEN

from 18 to 21 years to work nights on rectifiers; will be paid $10 week while learning, $18 week when experts.

CALL

57 BETHUNE STREET,

NEAR WEST ST.,

6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TRAFFIC MANAGER who can take complete charge of domestic and foreign railroad and steamship traffic; must be alert and thoroughly experienced; excellent opportunity; state salary and experience. Z 879 Times Annex.

WELDERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE OPERATORS ON SMALL, LIGHT WORK; EXPERIENCED AEROPLANE MEN PREFERRED. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

WORK in production department of large business located in Jersey City, long and well established; man, draft exempt or between 31-35, with executive ability, potential or expressed; prefer one with industrial experience; technical training valuable, but not essential; position requires one with imagination, resourcefulness, and analytical tendency; reply definitely as to age, religion, education, experience, ambition in work, and salary consideration; reply in own handwriting; do not typewrite; confidential. X 215 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, who has experience in operating commercial duplicater. Apply immeditely Magazine Service Co., 3,298 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Call 9 to 2.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT, $3,500 minimum; Cost Clerk, construction, $1,800-$2,000; Practical Plumbing Estimator, $1,800-$2,000; Stenographer-Secretary, $1,500-$1,800. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Get more money. Better opportunities. Congenial surroundings. Mighill Employment Exchange, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greene.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allgood, H. W.
Lee, A. E.
Sharry, C. F.
D'Albora, J. B.

Huzen, Capt. G. L., and Martindale, 1st. Lt. A. H., to Kelly Field with Av.Sec., of Sig.C.
Makemson, 1st. Lt. F. R., hon. discharged.
Tainter, Capt. F. J., previous orders revoked.
Evans, 1st. Lt. R., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Potts, Capt. J. B., previous orders amended; to Camp Shelby.

Following to Camp Dodge:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Combs, J. W.
Ungles, J. B.
Corn, J. A.
Timlick, A. J.

Robertson, 1st. Lt. J. F. Jr., to Bellevue Hosp., for inst. then to his station.
Lynn, 1st. W. L., to Ft. Strong.
Thayer, Maj. W. S., to following camps, duty in connection with Med. Dept.: Camp Meade, Jackson, Wheeler, and Beauregard.
Ward, 1st. Lt. P. A., to Army Med. School.
Denison, Capt. L., previous orders revoked.
McHenry, Maj. J. H., previous orders amended to Rockefeller Inst. for inst. then to Roosevelt Hosp. for further inst. then to Camp Taylor.
Orton, Capt. E., and Upton, Capt. C. L., previous orders revoked.
Stier, 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders amended; to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Wald, Capt. R. H., Bates, 1st Lt. B. V., and McAnulty, 1st. Lt. J. P., to Camp Doniphan.
McCord, Capt. A. N., and Brimi, 1st. Lt. C. L., hon. discharged.

Following from camps specified will report to Cmdg. Gen. thereof for duty as divisional psychiatrist:

Briggs, Maj. L. V., Devens.

CAPTAINS.

Ferneau, E. D., Custer.
Sample, J. T., Beauregard.
Hoffman, H. R., Doniphan.
Sisson, C. E., Camp Kearny.

Siegler, 1st Lt. W. J., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y. for inst. then to Camp Lee.
Luehrs. 1st. Lt. H., and Lichtig, 1st Lt. H. A., to Ft. Monroe, for examination for fitness to perform duties of their office, then to their stations.
Dochez, Capt. A. R., and Von Glahn, 1st Lt. W. C., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Moffit, 1st Lt. G. R., to Ft. McPherson with Army Gen. Hosp. 6.
Moore, Capt. J. W., Camp Devens.
Kunkel, 1st. Lt. G. B., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.: McLean, Capt. J. A., and Breslin, Capt. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barnett, T. McS.
Sicard, C. L.
Goddard, W. B.
Hallock, D. H.
Estes, W. L.
Feinberg, M. M.
Olcott, C. T.
Turner, P. L.
Brown, S. T.
Lipscomb, J. M.

Following to Av. Sec. of Sig C., at Army Balloon School, Ft. Omaha:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bemis, G. A.
Dedolph, K.
Leavenworth, R. O.
Morgan, W. E.
Tyrrell, J. W.

Dental Corps.

Golden, 1st Lt. M., hon. discharged.
Wilson, 1st Lt. L. S., previous orders revoked.

Coast Artillery.

Ford, Capt E. L., Jr., to Camp Upton, with 65th Engs.
Moreland, 2d Lt. B. G., to School of Military Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for training as pilot.

Veterinary Corps.

Pick, Capt. W. R., to San Fran. and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. for inst.
Udall, Maj. D. H., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Cavalry.

Holt, 1st Lt. McP., R.C., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig. R.C., and assigned to Ellington Field.
Pearson, Maj. J. A., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Cress, Col. G. O., to Ft. Clark, to command 306th.

Sanitary Corps.

Stookey, 1st Lt. G. E., to Army Med. School.
Hare, Sergt. R. E., promoted to be 1st Lt., and assigned to Base Hosp. 1, at Bellevue Hospital, as medical supply off.
Frank, Sergt. M. O., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Sheridan as mess off. in Base Hosp.
Bonner, 1st Lt. W. C., to Ft. Des Moines, as supply off.
Lang, 1st Lt. L. W., will report to off. in charge of contracts and purchases, Med. Dept.

Field Artillery.

Spring, Sergt. W. H., 104th, N. G., promoted to be 2d Lt. in 27th Div. at Camp Wadsworth.
Hogue, 2d Lt. C. D., promoted to be 1st Lt. in 81st Div.
Long, 2d Lt. J. L., and Booth, C. H., R. C., assigned to 32d N. G. Div.
Brown, Temp. 2d Lt. D. J., 81st, transferred to 7th Cav.
Walsh, 2d Lt. F. J., R. C., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Corps.

Corry, 2d Lt. W. R., attached to school for bakers and cooks at Camp Sherman.
Brown, 2d Lt. E. D., assigned to Bakery Co. No. 325, at Camp Johnston.
Warner, 1st Lt. A., asst. to off. in charge of school for bakers and cooks at Camp Custer.
Sterling, R. B., appointed 2d Lt. in N. A.
Moore, E. M., appointed 1st Lt. in N. A.
Reid, 1st Lt. R. N., to Camp Logan, as asst. to Camp Qm.
Dickey, Maj. J. H., assigned to 6th Cav. at Ft. Sam Houston.
Boller, Maj. V. W., assigned to 60th Inf., at Camp Greene.
Huntington, 2d Lt. H. C., N. A., to Camp Johnston, in command of Wagon Co. at Aux. Remount Depot.
Horton, Lt. Col. W. E., to San Fran., as asst. to Depot Qm.
Wilson, 2d Lt. J. L., N. A., to school of mil. aeronautics for training as pilot.
Sharwood, 2d Lt. E. W., N. A., to Camp Sevier, with Aux. Remount Depot No. 310.
Greathouse, 2d Lt. R. B., N. A., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Peters, Capt. C. M., to Baltimore, as asst. to Qm., Expeditionary Depot.
Martin, Capt. K. G., and Ball, Capt. F. L., to Camp Johnston, with motor transportation units.
Emery, Capt. L. J., hon. discharged.

Medical Corps.

Stansbury, Capt. J. C., Maryland N.G., hon. discharged.
Smith, Col. A. M., to Spring Lake and West End, N. J., to inspect and report upon suitability of property offered to Government for use as a hospital, then to station.
Rice, 1st Lt. W. F., to station.
Wilcox, Col. C., to Cincinnati to inspect and report on suitability of property for hospital purposes, then to station.
Doerr, Maj. C. E., to Camp Humphreys, Accotink, Va., as camp surgeon.
Eckard, Capt. E. M., Ill. N.G., hon. discharged.

Corps of Engineers.

Gillette, Capt. D. H., from 4th Engs. to Camp Lee as instructor.
Dorst, Maj. J. W., and Stuart, Capt. C. E., R.C., to San Fran. re recruiting of 319th Engs.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Thomassen, 1st Lt. V. G., and Thomas, 1st Lt. R. L., promoted to be Capts in 77th Div.
Brooks, 1st Lt. E., assigned to 20th Engs. at Camp Am. Univ.
Krum, Capt. T. Z., previous orders amended to read Krumm.

Infantry.

Bowman, 2d Lt. L. J., 111th, to School of Military Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, inst. as pilot.
Banker, 1st Lt. L. E., Cal. N.G., hon. discharged.
Teat, Capt. C. E., N.G., appointed to same grade in Ord.Dept. of N.A.
Cerney, Capt. J., N.A., assigned to 29th N.G. Div. at Camp McClellan.
White, J. E., appointed 2d Lt. in N.A. and assigned to Southeastern Dept.
Platt, 1st Lt. J. C., Jr., transferred from 14th to 44th.
Conner, 1st Lt. R. B., transferred from 44th to 14th.
Repman, Sergt. C. A., 44th, promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. of Sig.R.C. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Atlanta.
Patterson, Maj. W. H., and Carlock, Capt. F. D., transferred to 39th.
Phelps, Maj. F. G., previous orders amended to read F. C.
Burns, 1st Lt. M., 352d, previous orders revoked, he having declined appointment in regular army.
Pawla, 2d Lt. F. A., N.A., appointed to same grade in Qm.C. and assigned to water transportation branch.
Mason, 1st Lt. J. M., 315th, to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Tex., for inst. as pilot.
Hardin, Capt. N., Ind.N.G., hon. discharged.
Carey, 1st Lt. J. D., Md.N.G., hon. discharged.
Valle, 1st Lt. E. H., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.
Andrews, Col. L. C., N.A., to Leon Springs, to command 304th Cav. N.A.
Dean, Lt. Col. W., N.A., to Ft. Clark.
Phillips, Col. E. L., N.A., to Del Rio, to command 307th Cav.
McMullen, Maj. J. I., N.A., to Camp Fremont.
McNally, Lt. Col. R. E., N.A., to Camp Fremont with 301st Cav.
Adams, Col. S. P., N.A., to command 301st Cav., N.A., at Camp Fremont.
Haight, Lt. Col. C. S., and Westmoreland, Maj. W. H., N.A., to Leon Springs with 303d Cav.
Lee, Lt. Col. F., and Kent, Maj. G., N. A., to Leon Springs with 304th Cav.
Long, Lt. Col. J. D., and Warren, Maj. R., N.A., to Leon Springs with 305th Cav.
Wallach, Lt. Col. R. R., N. A., to Camp Fremont with 302d Cav., N.A.
Oliver, Lt. Col. L. W., and Henry, Maj. J. B., to Del Rio with 307th Cav.
Butler, Maj. R., N.A., to Ft. Clark with 306th Cav.
Cunningham, Maj. T. H., N.A., to Camp Fremont with 301st Cav.
Rutherford, Col. S. McP., N.A., to Leon Springs to command 303d Cav., N.A.
Pritchard, Col. G. B., Jr., N.A., to Camp Fremont to command 302d Cav.
Saxon, Col. L. A., to Leon Springs to command 305th Cav.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Pendell, 2d Lt. E. E., previous orders amended to read E.
Richardson, 1st Lt. J. G., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig. R.C. and assigned to Kelly Field.
McCoy, 1st Lt. P. J., Jr., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig. R.C. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Newberry, Capt. P., appointed Maj. in Av. Sec. of Sig. C. and assigned to Camp Hancock.
Gape, 2d Lt. L. B., appointed to same grade in Sig. R.C. and assigned to Langley Field.
Andrus, 2d Lt. C. H., hon. discharged.
Chinner, Capt. H. F., promoted to be Maj. in 77th N.A.Div.
Morter, Capt. E. H., to Camp Travis.
Stone, 1st Lt. E. L., to Camp Shelby.
Russell, 2d Lt. E. E., hon. discharged.
Coleman, 2d Lt. J. M., to School of Military Aeronautics at Univ. of Tex. for inst. as pilot.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Vickers, Capt. R. C., promoted to be Maj. in 40th N. G. Div. at Camp Kearny.
Lewin, F., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig.Off.
Townsend, G. L., appointed 2d Lt. in Land Section and assigned to Little Silver.
Metcalf, T. N., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Prest. of Av. Exam. Board at New Orleans.
Wilder, M. B., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to School of Mil. Aernonautics, Cambridge, Mass., for inst.
Schaff, A., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to Spruce Production Div. at Vancouver Barracks.
Madden, 2d Lt. D. D., previous orders revoked.
Ward, T. J., appointed Capt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Grant, J. B., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Madden, 2d Lt. D. D., to Ft. Monroe.
Corfman, 2d Lt. S. A., and Johns, 2d Lt. L. E., to Kelly Field.
Adams, 1st Lt. B. H., to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Berkeley, Cal.
Lankford, 1st Lt. F. E., to San Antonio.
Blair, 1st Lt. S. A., to participate in flights.
Priess, W. H., and Burgess, R. L., appointed 1st Lts. in Land Div. and assigned to Little Silver.
Hall, H., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Dickinson, J. J., appointed Capt. in Land Div. and assigned to San Antonio to report to Mails Censorship Executive Committee.

Following relieved of previous orders assigning them to Av.Sec.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Evans, F. W.
Fisher, C. S.
Woodman, W. E.
Patrick, K. P.
Gallagher, E. M.
Ryan, D. L.

Holland, 2d Lt. H. H., previous orders revoked.
Carruthers, 1st Lt. W. H., previous orders amended to read 2d Lt.
Hannon, F. M., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Eberts Field.
Hart, B., appointed Capt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Spruce Production Div., at Vancouver Barracks.
McCubbins, B. D., appointed 2d Lt. and assigned to Camp Vail.
Fiske, C. H., Jr., appointed 1st. Lt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Pres. of Av. Exam. Board at Boston.
Chilcote, S. S. C., appointed 1st. Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off., for duty in Equipment Div.
Laning, L. D., appointed Capt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Equipment Div.
Sykes, G. E., appointed Capt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Park Field.
Henderson, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Beauregard.
Devens, Capt. H. F., to home.
Hamilton, 2d Lt. J. L., to Mineola.
Renwick, Capt. W. G., to Ellington Field.
Grant, Capt. R. D.; Emigh, 1st Lt. P., and Irish, 2d Lt. H. R., Av. Sec., to Vancouver Barracks with Spruce Production Div.

Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Sapp, Private V. D., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Photographic School Detachment, Cornell Univ.
Porlier, private 1st class H. J., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Ground Officers' School, Kelly Field.
Montgomery, Private First Class, H. G., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Ft. Omaha.
Bubler, Private 1st Class, T. S., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Ground Officers' School, Kelly Field.
Henry, Private 1st Class, F. M., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Army Balloon School, Ft. Omaha.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

MAJORS.

Hill, R. H.
Whitaker, S. E.
Searles, L. W.

CAPTAINS.

Peaslee, A. J.
Taylor, D. P.
Geraghty, J. M.
Frary, F. C.
Peters, W. S.
Stark, W.
Gerould, G. H.
White, W. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Darling, C. C.
Huger, J. P.
McBride, B. J.
Schmidt, M. B.
Brewster, W. C.
Johnson, H. B.
Smith, J. C.
Hunting, J. M.
Gowdy, R. C.
Boggs, J. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Holland, M. A.
Linerode, C. C.
Petrie, H. M.
Washburn, D. E.
Lawson, A. H.

Pope, Sergt. T. E., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Paterson, N. J.
Sawyer, Sergt. G. E., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Tuckahoe, N. J.
Braun, Sergt. W. B.; Weisberg, Sergt. P. W., and Pounds, Sergt. W. S., promoted to be 2d Lts. and will report to Chief of Ord.
Green, Sergt. I. I., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Paterson, N. J.
Slocum, Sergt. H. L., and Olds, Sergt. E. L., promoted to be 2d Lts. and will report to Chief of Ord.
Hafner, Sergt. D. H., promoted to be 2d Lt. and will report at Tuckahoe, N. J.
McGrath, Sergt. R. J., promoted to be 2d Lt. and will report to Chief of Ord.
Shepherd, Sergt. H., promoted to be 2d Lt. and will report to Chief of Ord.
Duryea, Sergt. M. J., promoted to be 2d Lt. and will report at Tuckahoe, N. J.
Hill, Sergt. E. C., promoted to be 2d Lt. and will report at Tuckahoe, N. J.
Stern, 1st Lt. K. G., detailed as representative on the Clearance Committee of War Industries Board.
Wells, Capt. G. A., previous orders revoked.
Masters, Maj. F. M., previous orders amended; he will report to Chief of Ord.

Following to Holt Mfg. Co. plant at Peoria, Ill.:

CAPTAINS.

Chaudet, F. R.
Woody, A. E.
Gebhart, E. F.
Worfolk, C. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Goodwin, W. L.
Pogue, R. G.
Baer, W. J.
Hershiser, R. C.
Hubert, R. E.
Schaller, G. S.
Chisholm, M., Jr.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Glorloff, G. A.
Kampschaefer, O. L.
Low, O. M.
Helm, F. G.
Kupfer, A. E.

Collins, 1st Lt. M. A., aptd. an Acting Qm. for such time as he may remain on present duties.
Wiggin, Sergt. P. F., promoted to be 2d Lt., and will report to Chief of Ord.
McKay, Lt. Col. D. I., N.A., to Army War College duty.
Foote, 2d Lt. W. D. A., to station at New Kensington, Penn., duty at plant of Aluminum Company of America.
Arnold, 1st Lt. D. O., previous orders revoked; he will report to Chief of Ord.
Birdsell, Sergt. R., promoted to be 2d Lt., and will report to Chief of Ord.
Durrant, Sergt. W. L., promoted to be 2d Lt., and will report to Chief of Ord.
Thompson, Sergt. D. A., and De Angelis, Sergt. M., promoted to be 2d Lts., and will report to Chief of Ord.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. and will report to Chief of Ord.:

SERGEANTS.

Lagay, F. L.
Taylor, R. P. A.
Jillson, H. L.
Worthington, H. T.
Gordon, K. H.
Dorsey, F. J. G.
Boeschenstein, H.
Nichols, L. P.
Snyder, T. R.
Wheelock, J. F.
Rusk, F. E.
Pershing, F. E.

Miscellaneous.

Following promoted to be Majs. in 79th N.A.Div.

CAPTAINS.

Dodge, A.
Little, J. T.
Frazier, B. W.
Clark, J. C.
Andrews, S.
Reusswig, H. J. F.
Stokes, T.
Ostermaier, W. E.
Conlin, J. H.

Following promoted to be Capts. in 79th N.A.Div.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Nimick, T. H.
McCurdy, R. H.
Allyn, H. G.
Brewster, J. H.
Muhlenberg, F. A.
Wilcox, R. E.
Bane, B. B.
Showalter, F. L.
Uhl, J. R.
Caroll, 2d Lt V. A.
Thayer, J. B.
Smith, L.
Dumbly, A. E.
Montgomery, J. S.
Keller, P. P.
Hulin, W. W.
Woodside, H. N.
Halls, H. M.
Noyes, F. C.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 79th N.A.Div.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Bogardus, R. B.
Semans, W. R.
Patterson, F. S.
Kirk, H.
McGoohan, W. P.
Coleman, D. S.
Cochran, J. H.
Rau, B.
Boggs, T. R.
Bagenstose, A. H.
Stiegman, F. M.
Cheston, C. S.
Pollock, R. E.
Neilson, H. R.
Eichert, W. A.
Frazier, R. P.
Platt, H. N.
Cushing, J. R. A.
Schroyer, E. P.
Atherton, J. E.
Enoch, D. G.
Brigham, R. H.
Colbert, M. R.
Wells, W. M.
Wymard, N. L.
Flood, T. B.
Maguire, E. B.
Bash, L. G.
McKeon, J. S.
Turn, R. T.
Althouse, G. N.
Fansler, H. D.
Fox, J. H.
Rosenbloom, H. G.
Wunderlich, A. C.
Botsford, N. L.
Nichols, H. G.
Breuil, F. S.
Miller, R. B.
Horne, J.
Skinner, P. R.
Prosser, R. S.
Betzer, H. P.
Stouffer, R. A.
Newbold, J. D., Jr.
Else, H. D.
Fagan, C. A., Jr.
Goehring, L. M.
Ingersoll, H. H.
Lewis, J. W.
Little, E. P.
Teamer, S. P.
Olston, F. M.
Farrell, W. F.
Faunce, G., Jr.
Gould, J.
Davis, E. L.
Rouzey, P. E.
Shober, P. H.
Frick, W. H.
Gaut, C. S.
Easton, N.
Feagley, J. P.
Melly, R. P.
Eyler, E. J.
Mohr, J. F.
Nagel, C. F., Jr.
Hackett, W. E.
Snyder, J. C.
McKillips, C. E., Jr.
Wagenhurst, H. D.
Peterson, R. E.
Dreher, W. E.
Stout, R. P.
Swank, J. C.
Sincell, C. M.
Minshall, T. E.
Smith, G. S.
Lucas, F. A.
Strawbridge, R. E., Jr.
Houtz, J. M.
Kenny, J. W.
Leonard, W. C.
Brown, J. W.
McBroom, L. A.
Ryan, R. M.
Clarke, H. M.
Dana, P.
Tighe, F. T.
Mills, W. D.
Bartlett, C. B
Smith, E. R.
Schock, A. P.
Kratz, R. F.
Toole, W.
Reid, W. S.
Booze, R. W.
Townsend, R. R.
Crandon, A. S.
Greenland, R. C.
Scholl, R. S.
Dougherty, J. S.
Miller, R. F.
King, W.
Gloninger, J. R.
Gold, F. A.
Schmidt, H. R.
Morrison, W. E.
Prostrednik, E.
Renshawe, C. W.
Young, J. R.
Van Sant, R. M.
Hunter, R.
Brennan, F. J.
Yetton, W. J.
Hall, E. G.
Swab, R. E.
Wetzel, C. H.
Taylor, J. W.
Wright, H. D.
Hossbach, F. S.
Lukens, E. S.
Ashford, L. K.
Frantz, W. G.
Flandreau, C. T.
Fogers, W. P.
Hughes, F. W.
Murphy, W. G.
Fluharty, J. T.
Garner, H. W.
Steiger, W. C.
Bassett, D. S.
Sherwood, W. L.
Butler, H. F.
Baer, G. R.
Cramer, H. G.
Adams, R. K.
Wolf, A. S.
Kerwin, W. T.
Ellison, N., Jr.
Covell, O. D.
Schenker, F. F.
Schuler, W. D.
Mullen, J. M.
Fairgrieve, R. B.
Kaercher, G. H.
Ewing, H. M.
Halsey, J. W.
Gilbert, H. N.
Wheeler, W. D.
Butt, J. P., Jr.
Speer, B. H.
Campbell, C. W.
Sterling, M. W.
Gray, C.
Hutchinson, G. C.
Fisher, H. S.
McCarthy, C. J.
Bacon, P.
Fasick, C. A.
Tharp, L. D.
Boltz, H. J.
Schwab, M. F.
Nordlinger, M. W.
Southall, E. H.
Smith, D. E.
Longstreth, W. C.
Welch, G.
Bristol, J. B.
Patton, M. V.
Vaughn, E. P.
Martin, H. G.
Haclett, W. P.
Thompson, M. G.
Smith, B. H.
Williams, R. A.
Dalton, W. F.
Bevan, L.
King, E. L.

Following promoted to be Majs. in the 78th N.A. Div.:

CAPTAINS.

Eldridge, J. A.
Prime, J. M.
Odom, H.
Butler, C. M.
Haas, D. C.
Tayler, H. G.
Freeman, E. D.
Volz, E. A.
Lynch, G. A.
Debevoise, P.
Conwell, W. L.
Leonard, H. R.
Knox, F.
Smith, W. H., Jr.

Following promoted to be Capts. in the 78th N.A. Div.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hill, W. O.
Gray, J. C.
Warren, W. C., Jr.
Gamble, C. W.
Scudder, H. H.
Cawley, F. B.
Simmering, H. H.
Thompson, J. A.
Siebert, R. C.
Dineen, J. W.
Small, B. R.
Drake, W. K.
Stephens, J. A., Jr.
Cooper, J. F., Jr.
Gale, G. M.
Menapace, R. B.
Bricka, C. L.
O'Donnell, G. A.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in the 78th N.A. Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Stevens, G. E.
Robinson, D. D.
Burchard, S. B.
Whitman, G. E.
Sanders, F. K., Jr.
Stebbins, J.
Ryan, D. B.
Riheldaffer, W. A.
Brown, D. W.
Bush, H. J.
Barry, M. C.
Nellis, N. B.
Toland, D. J.
Fogg, P. D.
Roof, D. G.
Schaus, M. C.
Collins, O. B., Jr.
Brewer, H. G.
Mosher, L. S.
Browne, D. M.
Kinney, W. C.
McMillan, J. B.
Hoge, G.
Hylant, E. P., Jr.
Donahue, W. E.
Doty, W. E.
Thompson, R. L.
De Lavan, N. B.
Locke, C. O.
Herrick, L. C.
Crouch, C. T.
Dunn, R.
Leary, E. W.
Kulka, W.
Devereaux, F. R.
Pirnie, R.
Hillman, J. A.
Robinson, W. R., Jr.
Schuyler, R. A.
Curtis, F. R.
Kennedy, J. R.
Duffield, N.
Drury, H. M.
Vanderbilt, H. R.
Ellenberger, J. T.
Balcom, S. B.
Lahey, W. S.
Fripp, F. G.
Smoot, J. A.
Decker, N.
Palmer, S. E.
Reed, C. H.
Chapin, S. D.
Crisfield, J. G.
Wheeler, A. R.
Purves, G. T., Jr.
Scheiberling, E. N.
Crosthwaite, J. S.
Harris, M. H.
Holcomb, C. A.
Jones, W. S.
Knapp, J. C.
Lewis, C. H.
McKelvey, J. V.
McNamara, J. A.
O'Malley, J. E.
Smith, M. E.
Steele, W. S.
Walter, E.
Hughes, C. F.
Lewis, G. L.
Meeker, D. E.
Lewis, W. L.
Littig, W. H.
Briggs, G. L.
Clendenin, T. P.
Dunn, J. K.
Vail, E.
Wetherald, R. P.
Osborn, H. H.
Thurston, E. H.
West, D. B.
Edwards, C., Jr.
Crawford, R. L., 3d.
Green, A. W.
Carey, W. G., Jr.
Timberman, A. N.
Hale, E. A.
Banta, K. W.
Drorbaugh, W.
Amberg, P. G.
Huntington, F. S.
Anderson, E. E.
Kallman, W. L.
Tanner, W. F.
Beverly, D. C.
Fox, L. W.
Daisy, G. D.
Bierwirth, J. E.
Tillinghast, C. W.
Wittenberg, C. H.
Frederiksen, F. M.
Bakeman, F. V.
Sutherland, H. M.
Behnken, J. F.
Chalmers, K. H.
Norris, J. K.
Tryon, A. L.
Griffith, W. D.
Hannah, M. C.
Milliman, R. L.
Coon, A. R.
Johnson, H. S.
McLean, H. A.
Falk, F. H.
Cohn, M. H.
Morison, R. G.
Moore, L.
Hopkins, E. E.
Saltus, R. S., Jr.
Macomber, W. B.
St. Clair, M. H.
Mason, J. L.
Summerville, O. R.
Williams, R. L.
Mumper, N. M.
Barr, J. H., Jr.
Baird, G.
Lewis, J. H.
Ball, R. N.
Neff, J. C.
Otis, D. B.
Westfall, C. C.
Gilman, E. H.
McDonnell, A. V.
Stephenson, G. B.
Wright, C. H.
Wells, A. B.
Kerr, E. C.
Frey, H. J.
Lambert, R. S.
Davison, C. W.
Cotter, J. P.
Soule, M. J.
McCallum, W. H.
Davis, R. E.
Runyon, F. B.
Wheeler, T. B.
Dwyer, J. P.
Tolley, H. S.
Lidell, D. A.
Pullis, S. F.
Kosloske, R.
Karn, J.
Hyland, J. J.
Morrow, G. C.
Freck, S. G.
Liddle, J.
Rosekraus, W. M.
Freeman, A. M.
Shuart, K. P.
Henderson, A. D., Jr.
Peverill, N. S.
Crawford, C.
Schauffer, L. R.
Carter, J. N.
Johnson, L. A.
Jones, J. A., Jr.
Charters, L. S.
Kearney, D. F.
McKelvey, F. E.
Shantz, M. B.
Prish, W. F.
Haupt, H.
Clear, R. L.
Wilson, J. B.
Bierck, W. H.
Waite, R. H.
Van Kleek, J. R.
Gregory, E. S., Jr.
Ennis, H. J.
Mitchell, J. C.
Scott, A. B.
Young, H. R.
Foster, D. C.
Corby, G. B.
Moonan, J. B.
Kennedy, C. C.
Walsh, L.
Scanton, W. B.
O'Connor, W. H., Jr.
Bacon, H. R.
Breslin, W. W.
Renner, H. W.
Wood, H. A.
Dorlon, P. H., Jr.
Brewster, F. E.
Crouse, A. D.
Hoak, G. M.
Livingston, B.
Baird, G. W.
McIntyre, J. R.
Hamlin, C. A.
Lindsay, J. R.
Rooth, C. W.
Steward, J. B.
Roberts, S. L.
Ellmaker, C. F.
Robinson, M. B.
Schnackenberg, G. H.
Patchen, R.
Gillette, P. W.
Wiley, C. W.
Poole, E. S.
Underhill, R. M.
Peters, C. H.
Anderson, W.
Vanarnam, P. E.
Barrett, R. F.
Blauvelt, C. A.
Burch, C. C.
West, A. M.
Dowd, J. D.
Kennedy, J. F.
Robinson, L. F.
Hamlin, C. H.
Barden, C. L.
Brennan, J. R.
Pickard, G. L.
Arnold, T. J.
Edwards, J. S.
Adler, W.
Robinson, T. H.
Holmes, G. R.

Following promoted to be Majs. in 84th N.A. Div.:

CAPTAINS.

Froyd, E. A.
Eggeman, F. W.
Campbell, M. C.
Branson, D. P.
Karkoff, H. B.
Braden, F. C.
Ewald, G. R.
Luedke, A. F.

Following promoted to be Capts. in 84th N.A. Div.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas, H. J.
Webb, W. S.
Montieth, L. G.
Huckleberry, R.
Robinson, A. R.
Isaac, M. J.
Shaw, J. E.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 84th N.A. Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ruby, C. E.
Echolds, E. F.
Vance, C. H.
Huffman, S. I.
Griest, H. J.
Fields, M.
Jellison, F. O.
Woosley, J. T.
Huber, L.
Farns, F. B.
Buckingham, W. S.
Payne, F. W.
Carmony, H. L.
Ferguson, E. H.
Doggett, D.
Harley, H. B.
Rogers, A. J.
Childs, L.
Moshenrose, H. E.
Bucher, E. E.
Acree, M. S.
Evans, W. H.
Johnston, C. W.
Wilson, W. C.
Corey, L. O.
Huhlein, F. E.
Griffith, W. C.
Dean, W.
Browder, L. E.
Cochran, R.
Miller, S., Jr.
Stainaker, C. E.
Haymond, F. C.
Eshelman, F. P.
Buell, H. E.
Prass, P. N.
Batt, G. K.
Coffing, E. O.
Lee, A. W.
Fenters, C. E.
Ginn, D. C.
Schroeder, P. F.
Winnie, H. D.
Tribble, D. O.
Cook, S. W., Jr.
Howard, R. R.
Batterton, D. A.
McDaniel, W. J.
Davis, P. H.
Miller, C. I.
Sims, C. N.
Kooken, D. L.
Scott, J. E.
Swigart, I. B.
Babcock, G. D.
Blick, R. F.
Schabacker, H. W.
Waterfield, W.
Englehart, O. T.
Heyman, L. J.
Reeves, W. W.
Drubbs, T. D.
Barbee, T. L.
Ramsey, J. K.
Williams, C. P.
Dodd, J. L.
Shelhorn, R. H.
Wilson, P. O.
Hummel, M. J.
Maher, T. F.
Reitz, F. A.
Andrew, J. M., Jr.
Watt, B. H.
Rubush, R.
Mansfield, O. W.
Dall, W. S.
Farris, J. M.
Manuel, P.
Ruddell, N. C.
Bergman, A. J.
Patton, M. C.
Hurves, G. T.
Gover, F. C.
Clark, G. L.
Conlon, W. T.
Morgan, H.
Martin, C. C.
Holleman, A. G.
Squire, D. W.
Quear, E. W.
Beatty, W. M.
Levengood, W. B.
Allen, C. H.
Sutton, F. C.
Walton, W.
Ellsworth, C. H.
Wilson, W. D.
Mason, H. W.
Hodge, W. G.
Perkins, E. C.
Groat, H. R.
Giffels, B.
Terry, R. V. D.
MacNeill, W. J.
Jameson, H. M.
Barclay, J.
Robertson, W. T.
Gibson, J. M.
Aikman, R. W.
Shaw, N. R.
Lewis, E. R.
Haley, A. T.
Fenne, H. S.
Sharp, W. R.
Nickell, I. M.
Kelly, K. D.
Strawn, J. A.
Foster, A. G.
Martin, I. L.
Dresser, H. L.
Cavanagh, F. E.
Muckenhirn, F. C.
Rogers, H. T.
Chaffee, F. M.
Loy, G. D.
Hitzeman, A. P.
Boston, F. H.
Lemar, G. H.
Van Bokern, F.
McFerran, W. L.
Jones, M. H.
Robinson, A.
Hargrave, W. B.
Davy, O. D.
Gerberding, F. E.
Hinton, H. N.
Davidson, P. L.
Wright, R. L.
Wilson, L. N.
Landreth, A.
McNabb, C. R.
McCarty, G.
Hunter, A. B.
Shoptaugh, A. G.
Bronaugh, R. L.
Eninger, P. C.
Wible, R. R.
Sutton, G. W.
Strack, W. N.
Seifres, B. M.
Joplin, W. F.
Auman, W. C.
Evans, T. D., Jr.
Jones, W. L.
Rhoton, P.
Halstead, J. N.
Maddox, H. E.
Brower, G. L.
Hurlbut, H. J.
Savage, J. P.
Ball, D. P.
Elrick, G. W.
Colehower, L. J.
McVey, C. O.
Erdman, J. K.
Draffon, E. W.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 35th N. G. Div. at Camp Doniphan:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Bottger, A. W.
Moll, J. R.
Hagee, G. M.
Venable, H. C.
Spencer, O. W.
Hamilton, A. E.
Smith, D. C.
Rauschkalb, G. H. W.
Anderson, S. H.
Kohlberg, G. P., Jr.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 33d N. G. Div. at Camp Logan:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Melzer, W. R.
Mathews, R. C.
Stureman, R. V.
Duplessis, M. P.
Heath, J. M.
Raynor, T. I.
Hiland, J. E.
Sloch, J. W.

Meyer, Sergt. N. A.; Neubert, Sergt. F. W.; Wilbur, Sergt. F. S., and Collins, Private J. J., promoted to be 1st Lts. in 33d N.G. Div. at Camp Logan.
Zust, Sergt. E. A.; Edwards, Sergt. J., and Goodman, Sergt. A. R., promoted to be 2d Lts. in 33d N.G. Div. at Camp Logan.
Holden, Sergt. T. A., 107th Mach. Gun Bat. N.G., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Camp Hancock.
Woods, 1st Lt. A. A., promoted to be Capt. in N.G. Div. at Camp McClellan.
Hawkins, Sergt. O. G., promoted to be 2d Lt. in N.G. Div. at Camp McClellan.
Shor, 1st Lt. G. G., and Baackes, 1st Lt. F., Jr., promoted to be Capts. in N.G. Div. at Camp Logan.
Biederman, Sergt. Maj. F. A., promoted to be 2d Lt. in N.G. Div. at Camp Logan.
Cathey, G. A.; Quevli, O., and Wallace, B. R., Cont. Surgs., previous orders revoked.
Cole, Cont. Curg. R. I., and MacCallum, Cont Surg. W. G., to Southern Dept.
Hafner, Temp. 2d Lt. J. B. R., U.S.A., to Hoboken, N. J., reporting Cmdg. Gen., por tof embarkation for assignment.
Frothingham, 1st Lt. H. W., N.G.U.S., previous orders amended to read that he will report to Cmdg. Gen. 26th Div. for assignment.
Sellinger, Rev. J. M., Jr., appointment 1st Lt. (Chaplain) in N.G. and assigned to Camp Sheridan.
McGinn, Rev. J. C., appointment as 1st Lt. (Chaplain) in N.G. and assigned to Camp Shelby.
Flash, Sergt. E. S., promoted to be 2d Lt. in N.G. Div. at Camp Wadsworth.
Farrell, Lt. Col. L. M., N.G., promoted to be Col. and assigned to Camp Kearny.
Girard, Rev. A. L., promoted to be 1st Lt. (Chaplain) in N.G. and assigned to Camp Logan.
Montgomery, 2d Lt. W. S., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Bowie.
McFarland, 2d Lt. F., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Logan.
Muller, 1st Lt. A. B., promoted to be Capt. in N.G. and assigned to Camp Bowie.
Shepard, Con.Surg. B. A., U.S.A., to home.
Goodwin, 2d Lt. G. C., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G. and assigned to Camp Beauregard.
Church, Maj. C. V., Judge Adv., N.G., to Camp Lee.
Graham, 1st Lt. J. D.; Urban, 2d Lt. W. P., and Churchill, 2d Lt. E. R., of O. R. C., assigned to N.G. Div. at Camp Hancock.

Resignations.

Nordine, Capt. C. A., N.J.N.G.
Cagle, 2d Lt. H. B., Inft.
Hynde, 2d Lt. G. P., Inst.
Schindler, Capt. J. C., Cal. N.G.
Rickert, 2d Lt. T. L., Wis. N.G.
Campbell, Capt. G. F., Sig.C.
Fairall, 2d Lt. W. V., W. Va. N.G.
Stine, Capt. H. M., Penn. N.G.
Crow, Capt. T. L., Kan. N.G.
Mackenzie, Prov. 2d Lt. J. V. A., C.A.C.
Eickenroht, 2d Lt. R. A., Texas N.G.

Coast Guard.

Reed-Hill, 2d Lt. of Engs. E., from ship to shore.
Palmer, 2d Lt. of Engs. E. F., shore to ship.

Following cadets and cadet engineers appointed in Coast Guard:

CADETS.

Zoole, E.
West, C. F.
Noven, A. C.
Bradbury, H. G.
Buckalew, I. W.
Perry, P. K.
Ricketts, N. G.
Hall, A. G.
Nicholson, R. C.
Gerwert, E. R.
Wright, R. C.

CADET ENGINEERS.

Krasnoff, N.
Kunz, H. G.
Bean, L. G.
Kossler, W. J.
Walker, J. S.
Henderson, U. V.
Olsen, L.
Wells, L. E.
Heimer, R. C.
Seymour, J. H.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Maj. Gen. McCain announced today an additional list of appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and national army under date of Jan. 30. The officers should telegraph acceptance of commissions to the Adjutant General. The appointments follow:

Rosensohn, S. J., Maj. in Judge Adv. Gens. R.C.
Widdicombe, R. A., Maj. in Eng. Res.
Sullivan, W. W., Capt. in Eng. Res.
Warren, H. M., 1st Lt. in Eng. Res.
Warren, L. G., 2d Lt. in Eng. Res.
Mason, C., Maj. in Ord. Res.

CAPTS. IN ORD. RES.

Nolan, D. J.
Parks, J. L.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN ORD. RES.

Allen, R. A.
Anderson, C. A., Jr.
Bates, W. C., Jr.
Campbell, P. B.
Cooper, J. H.
Fowler, G. W.
Jaynes, L. C.
McLundie, A. S.
O'Brien, W. F.
Peters, R.
Smith, A. V.
Sullivan, E. L.
Williams, P.
Wood, A. A.

SECOND LIEUTS. IN ORD. RES.

Barber, M. C.
Beakes, H. L.
Blaikie, H. M.
Bliss, R. R.
Harper, P. I.
Hertz, N.
Jacques, E. W.

Browning, L. D., 2d Lt. in Sig.Res.C.

CAPTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.

Carbine, W. L.
Chamberlaine, R. L.
Lausier, E. B.
McHatton, T. H.
Marquette, J. J.
Webb, E. P.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.

Kingsbury, E. F.
Livingston, S. D.
Meade, J. J.
Ong, D. G.
Orr, T. V.
Rogers, W. D.
Smith, C. H.
Wolfe, J. H.

2D LIEUTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.

Burr, H. C.
Davis, C. E.
Leidigh, J. T.
Milstrey, H. F. L.
Plush, J. B.
Rust, W. H.

Hornblower, G. S., Capt. in Qm. Res.

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.

Eve, R. O.
Herr, A. H.
Weaver, J. S.
Marsh, E. J.
White, L. M.
Hogan, T. A.
Levin, A. L.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN MED. RES.

Cochrane, W. A.
Coughlin, J. F.
Potter, L. C.
Delay, E. M.
Mussell, A. R.
Hubbard, S. M.
Mills, W. W.
Geraci, L. A.
Medalia, D. B.
Shamansky, H. S.
Hinton, C. C.

SECOND LIEUTS. IN VET. RES.

Bigwood, F.
Hastings, C. C.
Laird, H. D.
Miller, L. E.
Van Sickle, R. L.

Hinkle, C. L., Maj. in Railroad Transportation Corps.
Platt, C. S., Capt. in Railroad Transportation Corps.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Cox, H. F.
Heston, H.

Ridgway, C. S., Jr., 2d Lt. in Qm. Corps.

CAPTS. IN SAN. CORPS.

Basset, G. C.
Mark, K. L.
Patterson, R. S.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN SAN. CORPS.

Andrus, L. A.
Archer, S. D.
Bingham, H. C.
Couleman, R. H.
Cowan, H. D.
Crampton, W. E.
Cushman, G.
Kroger, H. A. R.
Lynch, F. E.
Miller, L. J.
Owen, R. B.
Smith, F. J., Jr.
Winter, E. M.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required,
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

FRENCH AND SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students; ask for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed; men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced. City or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n. Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted $20,000 as loan with good security or as investment; exceptional opportunity for large returns; full particulars in personal interview only; we are not promoters and will only deal with responsible principals direct. Write Room 1416, Hotel Robert Fulton, city.

NO ICE THIS YEAR.

I control a device that will put ice in every home where there is electricity at less than 5 cents a day; will show you enormous possibilities with a small investment for organization expense; full information on request. R 153 Times.

An export house offers a limited amount of its 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par $100. N 224 Times Downtown.

Best-known retail business downtown district, finest trade, annual sales $35,000; must dispose of immediately; price, $14,000. Going Abroad. A 427 Times Annex.

Will invest $2,000 in established business. Call 10 to 2, personally, 126 West 49th St. No correspondence accepted. Diniar.

Motor transportation man wishes hauling contracts or will accept responsible position with large firm. Box H 26 Times.

Business Notices.

Juan de Juan, commission agent, P. O. Box 364, Santiago de Cuba, desires correspondence with manufacturers and farmers to represent them in the sale of their products in this territory; can give sound references. J. J., 364 Times.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 432 Broadway.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Universal cutting machine, good condition; moderate. Phone Franklin 805.

Purchase and Exchange.

WANTED, for Greenwich Settlement House sun parlor, Barrow Street, from people who are closing their greenhouses, plants of all kinds, hardy palms, ivy, bulbs, Christmas ferns; kindly communicate with Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, 11 East 65th Street.

WANTED, for Greenwich Settlement House, Barrow Street, wood, old fence rails, packing cases, anything; kindly communicate with Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, 11 East 65th Street.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

Wanted.

Wanted, one small-size Emerson sinking pump, complete, with foot valve. X 207 Times Annex.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Well defined disturbances appeared over New Mexico and Alberta, and a moderate one off the North Pacific Coast Thursday. Elsewhere pressure was high, with low temperatures, except in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Scattered snows fell in the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Central West, and local rains in the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Except for snow Saturday in the north upper lake region and rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley, the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be colder Friday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and somewhat warmer Saturday in the upper lake and west lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to north, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, occasional rains.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, somewhat colder Friday. Saturday fair.

Western New York and Northern New England—Fair Friday and Saturday, little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	38	21	4 P. M.	39	29
6 A. M.	36	22	6 P. M.	39	26
9 A. M.	42	21	9 P. M.	36	23
12 M.	42	24	11 P. M.	36	25

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22; at 8 P. M. it was 25. Maximum temperature 31 degrees at 8:30 P. M. Minimum, 21 degrees at 9:15 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.28 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.24 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:08|Sun sets..5:12|Moon rises..10:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:45	11:18	4:57	5:10
Governors Island	10:57	11:32	5:39	5:47
Hell Gate	12:47	1:05	7:20	7:21

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during twenty-four hours ended Jan. 30:

STEAMSHIPS.

Alla, (Swed.)
Anvers, (Belg.)
America, (Ital.)
Advance, (Am.)
Arraiz, (Span.)
Agapener, (Br.)
City of Corinth, (Br.)
City of Shanghai, (Br.)
C. W. Mills, (Am.schr.)
Duca Degli Abruzzi, (Ital.)
Fede, (Ital.)
Leroy, (Am.)
Niles R. Finsen, (Dan.)
Nevada, (Br.)
Noruega, (Nor.)
Oregon, (Am.)
Saramacca, (Am.)
Sangstad, (Nor.)
Thyra, (Dan.)
T. M. Werner, (Dan.)
Yucca, (Am.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Asulf, (Nor.)
C. W. Mills, (Am.)
Winifred, (Br.)

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—70 W. 134 St.; Clara Parker	Slight
12:25—220 E. 81 St.; not given	Slight
8:15—250 W. 148 St.; Mary Boyle	Slight
8:30—418 E. 10 St.; not given	Slight
8:35—11½ Scammel St.; Ida Cohen	Slight
9:20—122 W. 26 St.; Seligman & Friedman	Slight
9:24—147 Lenox Av.; Charles Freiberg	Slight
9:30—1,902 Broadway; Sumner Sawyer	None
10:00—358 West St.; Louis Katzenstein	Slight
11:10—1,605 2 Av.; Thomas Shelly	Slight
11:20—234-236 E. 4 St.; Louis Fishman	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—21 Cherry St.; not given	None
2:50—328 W. 91 St.; Mary Mantella	Slight
4:45—26 Whitehall St.; not given	Slight
5:40—467 W. 23 St.; Tillie Atkenson	Slight
5:40—227 W. 106 St.; Edward Jeff	Slight
7:45—56 1. Av., (auto;) Albert Schnobel	$500
8:00—781 Claremont Parkway; Barnet Ginsberg	Slight
8:35—34 W. 27 St.; not given	Slight
11:05—56 Charlton St.; Henry Vetta	Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. J. P. Donohue, 172, to C. O. Squad for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 4, 1918.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. W. J. Rohrback, 4, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Feb. 3; C. A. J. Kaltenmeier, for 1 day, from 12 P. M., Feb. 4; John Daly, 7, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Feb. 3; J. J. O'Neill, 21, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Feb. 3; E. M. Sutting, 23, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Feb. 2; Frank McGahey, 43, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Feb. 4; Florence McCrohan, 43, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Feb. 2; Gaetano Christiano, 143, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Feb. 2; Charles Mulcahy, 152, 1 day from 12:01 A. M., Feb. 1.

Sick leave: Patrol. Patrick Hanley, 153, 90 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 10, 1918.

Fire Department.

The following having completed their probationary period are hereby appointed fourth grade firemen at the rate of $1,050 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 1: J. A. Walsh, Eng. 5; Nathan Perlman, Eng. 5; P. J. Sullivan, No. 6, Eng. 6; Antonio Mancinelli, Eng. 9; R. D. Lynt, Eng. 13; J. G. Klett, Eng. 13; J. E. Quirk, Eng. 15; William Grau, Eng. 15; J. A. Phelan, Eng. 16; J. J. Connors, Eng. 19; C. T. Schroff, Eng. 22; T. J. Hughes, Jr., Eng. 22; Clarence Bolte, Eng. 24; W. W. Youngs, Eng. 26; T. F. O'Brien, Eng. 27; W. H. Sullivan, Eng. 27; Fred Bactheler, Eng. 28; J. J. Bain, Eng. 28; D. J. Brennan, Eng. 29; B. H. J. Million, Eng. 31; D. B. Casterlin, Eng. 33; W. E. Heffernan, Eng. 73; W. E. Lynch, Eng. 76; H. J. McCabe, Eng. 91; Charles Laxar, Eng. 91; E. R. Johnson, Eng. 202; Wesley Dunlap, Eng. 208; J. J. Delaney, No. 2, Eng. 209; W. L. Horton, Eng. 226; C. F. Hornberger, Eng. 257; W. C. Klein, Eng. 229; J. A. Loughran, Eng. 234; J. W. Kelly, Eng. 235; J. W. Ryall, Eng. 251; J. J. Carlson, Eng. 256; A. B. Carlson, Eng. 278; J. A. Matthews, Eng. 279; Frank Bressel, Eng. 279; J. L. Doscher, Eng. 282; P. P. A. Hick, H. & L. 4; J. P. Going, H. & L. 4; J. T. Walsh, H. & L. 5; F. H. Dwyer, H. & L. 6; A. R. Kienzle, H. & L. 6; J. E. J. Torpey, H. & L. 7; William Wichtendahl, H. & L. 9; J. V. McHugh, H. & L. 18; W. B. Hitz, H. & L. 18; J. F. Graham, H. & L. 21; Patrick Comer, H. & L. 22; P. S. McDermott, H. & L. 23; Charles Post, H. & L. 24; C. F. Wurtz, H. & L. 24; J. B. Dunbar, H. & L. 26; W. J. M. Stafford, Jr., H. & L. 40; G. C. Pierrepont, H. & L. 42; Edward Gunnigle, H. & L. 43; G. J. Lorch, H. & L. 102; B. A. Murphy, H. & L. 103; M. J. F. Kealty, H. & L. 105; Charles Muller, H. & L. 110; Otto Seibert, H. & L. 111; A. J. Barry, H. & L. 131; W. A. E. Joos, H. & L. 131. To take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 2: E. J. Eckert, H. & L. 20. To take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 4: W. C. Fleisch, H. & L. 2.

Retired: Lieut. R. J. Weishaupt of H. & L. Co. 132, on annual pension of $1,175, to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 1; Fireman first grade J. E. Murray of H. & L. Co. 15, on annual pension of $500, to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 1.

Estates Appraised.

APPELL, JACOB, (Dec. 26, 1915.) Total assets $409,855. Assets: Real estate, $310,641; thirty-six holdings on the lower west side, none being over $10,000; cash, $4,841; personal, $13,385; stocks and bonds, $80,986, the largest item being 100 shares of Consolidated Gas Company. Beneficiaries: Sons and daughters Albert J., Robert W., Anna T., Matilda, Amanda Appell, Emelia A. Sauer, $18,266 each. The decedent created a trust fund of $243,734, the income of which is divided equally among his sons and daughters until Amanda, who is now 39 years old, is 45 years old, when they receive the principal, share and share alike.

JONES, CHARLES LANDON, (Jan. 1, 1916.) Total assets $74,596, consisting of cash $4,591 and personalty $51,108. Of this sum $49,445 is life insurance; stocks and bonds, $17,935; a half interest in Nash & Jones, $959. Beneficiaries: His sisters, Elizabeth Buford of Chicago, Ann S., Mary Davis of Grand Rapids, Jenny C. Taylor of Denver, $16,117 each. Five other relatives and friends receive bequests.

MILIUS EDWARD, (May 17, 1917.) Total assets $568,088. Assets: Real estate, 28 East Seventy-fourth Street, $35,000; cash, $41,860; personal, $169,757; stocks and bonds, $321,468.

STROBEL, EMIL L., (Oct. 2, 1916.) Total assets, $186,943. His wife, Elise Strobel, of 307 West 103d Street, has a life interest in the entire estate. Assets: Real estate, $20,000, which is the value of the home, 307 West 103d Street; personal, $10,886; stocks and bonds, $156,056, the largest item being 110 shares of Strobel & Wilken Co., 61 West Twenty-third Street, $102,543.

BIGGEST GUN IN FRANCE.

Reproduction of France's great gun, bigger than the German 42 centimeter, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for telephone operator, male, Grade 1, will be received until 4 P. M. on Feb. 11. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 7; duties, 3. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be familiar with the operation of the private switchboards used by the New York Telephone Company. They must be at least 16 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. Persons who filed applications for the examination between Jan. 11 and 25 need not file them again.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 13, at the New York Custom House, examinations for fish culturist and apprentice fish culturist, for men. Vacancies in the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, for duty throughout the United States, will be filled from these examinations. For fish culturist, $900 to $1,200 a year, the subjects of examination and relative weights of subjects are: Arithmetic, 20; penmanship, 15; letter writing, 25; practical questions in fish culture, aquatic biology, and physics, 30; training and experience, 10. Persons appointed as a result of the fish culturist examination are, after satisfactory service, eligible to promotion without further examination to the following positions in the Bureau of Fisheries: Car captain, $1,200 a year; superintendent of station, $1,500 a year, and field superintendent, $1,800 a year. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of examination. For apprentice fish culturist, $600 to $960 a year, the subjects of examination and relative weights of subjects are: Spelling, 10; arithmetic, 20; letter writing, 20; penmanship, 15; copying from plain copy, 15; training and experience, 20. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Education Notes.

Owing to the closing of high school buildings throughout the city the teachers of Morris High School cannot receive the alumnae as usual today. The next tea will be held on the afternoon of March 1.

There will be a meeting of the Washington Irving High School alumnae in the basement gymnasium of the school at 8 P. M. on Feb. 4. The graduating class of Washington Irving is invited to join the alumnae by enrolling at the close of the meeting.

The Board of Education will take up at its next meeting the matter of amendments to the compulsory education law and the labor law. The Board will consider the bill introduced in the Legislature repealing the Slater military training bill.

A recommendation that Miss Bertha Bass, a teacher in Wadleigh High School, be certified to the Medical Board of the Board of Retirement has been laid over.

The continuation class at 80 East 110th Street has been transferred to the Aguilar branch of the Public Library, 174 East 110th Street.

Permission has been granted to Associate Superintendent Edson to attend the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Department at Atlantic City on Feb. 25.

Leaves of absence with part pay to teachers eligible for retirement have been continued while their cases are pending before the Retirement Board.

John F. Waters, Principal of P. S. 24, Manhattan, has applied for retirement to take effect today. His application has been approved. He has served more than thirty-five years. He will be succeeded as Principal by John J. O'Reilly, Principal of P. S. 30.

HITS AT LABOR SLACKERS.

McComber Demands That Every Man Do an Honest Day's Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator McCumber of North Dakota, discussing the labor situation and the nation's need of ships, mentioned that steel riveters employed in the shipbuilding yards were refusing to accomplish as much work as formerly at higher wage scales.

"It is about time," he said, "that we asked every American citizen to do an honest day's work for an honest day's wage."

Riveters who formerly drove about 850 rivets a day, he said, now complain about driving more than 200 to 250 and thus impede ship construction. He also contended that all Americans between 18 and 62 should do some kind of war work, along lines proposed in a bill he recently introduced.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Monday night, Jan. 28, either at Maxine Elliott Theatre or between theatre and McAlpin Hotel, open-face gold watch and platinum link chain with pearls, made by "Gubelin," Lucerne, Switzerland; monogram M. V. J. on back of watch; very liberal reward if returned to Alfred Fante, 120 West 82d St.

LOST—Lady's small black silk bag, containing four rings, with diamonds, and $10, dropped from taxicab in Central Park, between 59th St. and 5th Av. and 72d St. and 8th Av. Reward if returned to Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.

LOST—Wednesday night, on Amsterdam Av., between 108th and 120th Sts., or in Amsterdam Av. car, a lady's black leather purse, containing money, thrift stamps, subway tickets, and visiting cards. Suitable reward will be paid if returned at once to Miss Mary Donley, 434 West 120th St., Apt. 5F.

LOST.—Skunk muff on Dyckman St. subway train at about 5:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 30, between 96th and Manhattan Sts., or the latter station; liberal reward will be paid on return. Communicate N 204 Times Downtown.

LOST.—January 29, either at Vanderbilt Hotel or Healy's, Columbus Ave., half pair earrings; pearl and diamond, one pearl and two diamonds; $100 reward return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Small solitaire diamond ring, left in wash room of Mirror Tea Room, 5th Av. and 45th St.; liberal reward; greatly valued for sentiment. Call or address M. P. Mills, 2 West 45th St., 7th floor.

LOST.—Certificate No. S141997 for ten shares common stock Erie Railroad Company in name of Stanley W. Spear; transfer stopped. Return to Johnson & Wood, 111 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Small black purse, containing diamond ring, $100, and papers, Thursday evening, at Liberty Theatre; finder may keep money. Return ring and purse to Miss Murray, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST.—A lady's five-stone diamond ring, old English setting, either in the Wall St. section or between Mouquin's and Washington Heights; suitable reward. St. Nicholas 9144.

LOST.—At Altman's store, Tuesday, diamond horseshoe brooch containing 32 diamonds, platinum setting. Liberal reward if returned to the Gorham Co., 17 Maiden Lane.

LOST—At Grand Central Station, or on Park Av., yellow leather handbag, marked J. R., containing toilet articles and private papers. $5 reward on return to 42 East 49th St. J. R.

LOST—Wednesday, melon-shaped seal muff, between 3 and 4 o'clock, 10th Av. car, going south, or corner 85th St. and Broadway; reward. Apt. 32, 21 Claremont Av.

LOST.—Platinum barpin, diamond centre, 187th St. and St. Nicholas Av. to Wadsworth Av., 178th St.; liberal reward. Apt. 40, 612 West 178th St.

LOST.—A platinum bar pin with sapphires and pearls, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, between 33th St. and 5th Av. and Grand Central. Reward given if found. Z 393 Times Annex.

LOST.—On Jan. 24, between 125th St. and Englewood, N. J., one large black fur driving glove. Reward if returned to Lieutenant N. B. Hall, Keyport, N. J.

LOST—Ruby, sapphire, and diamond ring, solid setting, large diamond in centre; suitable reward offered. Fiske American Lithographic Co., 19th St. and 4th Av.

LOST.—Blue fox neckpiece, from Yale Red Cross cloakrooms, Friday, Jan. 25, between 8 and 4 P. M.; liberal reward; no questions asked. 15 East 78th St.

LOST—Pearl earring, with diamond, Friday, between Hotel Plaza and Metropolitan Opera House. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. James Steel, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—In vicinity of 156th St. and Amsterdam Av., gold hoop earring, set with pearls; reward. Gorman, 545 West 156th St.

LOST—Wednesday morning, a lady's gold bracelet watch, monogramed F. D. on back; reward. F. Davidson, 436 West 27th St.

LOST—Watch, chain, and Cornell fob, at Bronx Lake, Sunday. Reward if returned to L. C. Ryder, 74 Elliott Av., Yonkers.

LOST—Billfold, $20 currency, citizen's papers; return and receive reward. F. K. Moll, 110 Garrison Av., Jersey City.

LOST—Black seal stole, in Knickerbocker Theatre, Monday night; reward. Academy 753.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, with initials "C. B. H." on inside; reward if returned to 22 East 47th.

LOST.—Jan. 24, in Lyceum Theatre, gold mesh bag marked H. D. Geer. Liberal reward if returned to 246 West 72d St.

LOST. — Long Island waiting room, black handbag marked L. J. Owen. Reward, no questions. Telephone Great Neck 577.

LOST—Highland Glengarry cap, with Black Watch badge. Reward $5 if returned British Mission, 280 Broadway, Room 29.

LOST—Lady's double case gold watch; maker, Patek Philippe; Number 72,367. Reward. 833 Madison Av.

LOST—Skunk barrel muff, Wall St. section; reward. E. A. G., 460 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn

LOST.—Wednesday afternoon moleskin muff; reward if returned to 120 West 86th St., Apt. 4B.

LOST.—Mink fur coat, 44th St. and 5th Av.; liberal reward; no questions asked. N 6 Times.

LOST—Gold rosary beads. Reward if returned to Helene Simon, 95 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Black pansy brooch, diamond centre; reward. Block, 10 West 93d St.

LOST.—Sunday night, fur neckpiece; reward return 63 East 74th.

LOST.—Black purse, gold monogram J. O. K. Return Room 1069, McAlpin Hotel.

$500 REWARD

for platinum wedding ring set all round with diamonds; also diamond solitaire engagement ring mounted in gold, platinum lined, lost in Shanley's washroom Jan. 3; finder to be paid upon delivery to Mrs. Jas. M. Hines, (owner,) Greenville, N. C.

$100 REWARD

for gold mesh bag containing a turquoise rosary and a diamond cross, lost Sunday, Jan. 13, French church, 23d St. to 5th Av., in the 60s; return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$1,000 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for return of jewelry stolen from apartment, West 46th St., evening of Jan. 30. Sheldon Detective Bureau, 35 West 42d St. Telephone 461 Vanderbilt. Night telephone 5992 Lenox.

$150 REWARD

for flexible platinum diamond bracelet, lost Jan. 29, between Madison Av., 61st and 38th Sts.

Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD.

Emerald and diamond ring, Wednesday evening, in or near Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Communicate with Mrs. A. K. Nimick, care Mrs. Sierck, 5 Park Av.

Found.

FOUND—Sum of money, Saturday, Jan. 26, in cafe. Claimant please apply at office R. M. Haan & Co., 18 Park Row.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$50 REWARD for return black Scotch terrier, lost near Biograph Studio, Wednesday; green collar, with name Leonce Perret. Communicate with Mrs. Perret, 368 Riverside Drive. Academy 358.

$150 REWARD.—Lost, small white West Highland terrier dog; long hair and pointed ears; answers to name of "Mac"; no questions asked. Return Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Murray Hill 1484.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian, near Hotel Lafayette, Sunday night; answers to name of Fifi; suitable reward. Phone Schaefer, 4 Bay Ridge.

LOST.—Irish terrier, name "Barney" on collar, vicinity [illegible] St. and Park Av.; liberal reward. Return [illegible] Park Av.

SOME NEWSDEALERS RESUME DELIVERIES

Say They Were Misled by Strike Leaders as to the New Return Privilege.

BOYS ATTACKED IN STREETS

Successful Distribution of The Times—The New United Delivery Company Organized.

After reading yesterday morning the announcement that unsold newspapers were returnable, a number of city newsdealers broke away from the ranks of the strikers who organized a boycott last Saturday, and began selling again.

Several fights were reported yesterday between strikers and independent newsdealers who insisted on offering copies of the newspapers in opposition to the Socialist and Brooklyn papers which the strikers were trying to sell. In one instance a crowd of strikers at Times Square chased a boy, who was offering evening newspapers for sale, down Broadway to Forty-first Street where they cornered him.

A policeman dispersed the crowd. At the Brooklyn Bridge an independent was badly beaten by two or three strikers. Notwithstanding the threats of the strikers, however, many independent dealers circulated through the city, and in the business districts especially a man could buy any paper he wanted.

John Martin of 222 West Thirty-eighth Street and Martin Baritz, a newsdealer of 271 West 124th Street, were arrested yesterday at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue by Patrolman John Kimey of the West 125th Street Station, charged with assault. Arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Men's Night Court last night, Martin asserted that he had been attacked by Baritz for selling papers. Baritz contended that he had been hit first. Magistrate Krotel suspended sentence in each case, with a word of warning against violence.

"I will not tolerate any violence on the part of strikers," he said. "Martin has a perfect right to sell papers if he so desires, as has any other person. Severe punishment awaits any striker who resorts to violence."

The management of the Hippodrome yesterday opened stands on the various floors from which New York papers were offered for sale. These stands were largely patronized, and the plan will be continued so long as there is difficulty in obtaining the papers in the streets.

The distribution of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was thorough, and comparatively few of its regular readers found it necessary to go without the paper. The sales of this newspaper at the stands of the subway and elevated roads were nearly thirty times the total number sold at these stands before the strike. At some of the stands the sales ran into thousands. Many times the usual number were sold at hotels and other centres. THE TIMES also widely extended its deliveries to apartment houses, having now more than 400 of them on its list.

The delivery to apartment houses will constitute a convenient means of obtaining THE SUNDAY TIMES, orders for which may be telephoned to Bryant 1000. In addition a joint agency for the distribution of copies of any New York newspaper of next Sunday has been established, with the telephone call Columbus 7000. Residents of apartment houses in the Borough of Manhattan desiring Sunday newspapers are requested to notify the superintendent of the apartment house and ask him to call up Columbus 7000, giving the name of the papers and the number of copies of each required. The newspapers will deliver the papers thus ordered direct to the apartment.

The Board of Directors of the newly formed United Newspaper Delivery Company organized yesterday afternoon, and elected this Executive Committee: Bradford Merrill, The New York American, Chairman; Don C. Seitz, The World; Louis Wiley, THE NEW YORK TIMES; Ervin Wardman, The Sun; Frank B. Flaherty, The New York Herald; George H. Larke, The Evening Mail.

A special committee on evening newspaper circulation, with Arthur B. Chivers of The Globe as Chairman, was appointed. A carrier or zone system for the distribution of morning and evening newspapers was determined upon. Stations will be established throughout the city and territory allotted.

Herbert F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle announced yesterday that the inclusion of his name among the incorporators of the United Newspaper Delivery Company was an error. The Brooklyn Eagle has its own delivery system.

Special—
Pure Silk
Sox

45c

Friday and Saturday Only

Rare value even for one of our Specials.

Black, white and gray only.

Wallach
Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

SKIN TROUBLE

If your system were not full of poison, the regular organs of elimination would be able to get rid of the undigested, fermenting foods. Skin trouble indicates that your whole system needs cleaning out.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

Eat BOAL'S LAXATIVE FRUIT ROLLS, and your mirror will show you how your system is clearing up and your skin becoming smooth and healthy looking. 6 rolls 15c. Druggists.

Copyright
Hart
Schaffner
& Marx

Here Indeed Is Good News

There is still time to get that new Winter Suit or Overcoat you perhaps neglected to buy.

CONTINUING
Our Sale of
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Winter Overcoats and
Fancy Winter Suits

Suits & Overcoats $22.50 and Less........	$19.50
$28.00 and $25.00 Suits & Overcoats........	$23.00
$32.50 and $30.00 Suits & Overcoats........	$28.00
$40.00 and $35.00 Suits & Overcoats........	$33.00
Suits & Overcoats formerly $45.00........	$38 00
Suits & Overcoats formerly $50.00........	$43.00

Our higher priced Overcoats are correspondingly reduced.

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Announcement

Effective on and after February 6th, 1918, the Chassis price of

"The Autocar Motor Truck"

Will Be $2050

Orders placed before February 6th, 1918, will be accepted at the present price of $1815, only for delivery as soon as we can possibly deliver.

In order to protect our 6000 customers, and others who are in the market for Autocars, we must reserve the privilege of limiting the number of Autocars that we will sell at the present price to any one business house.

The Autocar Company
Ardmore, Pa.

January 24th, 1918

New York: 553-557 West 23rd Street

Unclaimed

Over a desk in our Executive Offices hangs a framed Dollar Bill.

It is the first Dollar, from our first Customer, in our first Store.

Yet its framed presence is not a matter of just pure sentiment; it symbolizes the fundamental idea that brought this business from a small beginning to its present size.

Briefly, it is best expressed by the Wallach Guarantee of satisfaction or money back that goes with every purchase.

For what is the rule to-day was the policy then—when our first Customer left that first Dollar with us.

Every dollar that you spend in a Wallach Store becomes our dollar only when you have indicated by continued patronage your faith in Wallach value and your appreciation of Wallach Service.

Our first dollar and your dollar are framed by the Wallach policy, "a sale is made only when the customer is satisfied."

Wallach Bros.

Broadway below Chambers
Broadway cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave. cor. 122d } Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Educational and Welfare Work
That Benefits YOU

WITH the Food Administration calling upon producers to raise more foods and upon consumers to eat less, it is in keeping that Armour should aid growers to increase their outputs and educate users to employ the supply most advantageously.

FOR, as the American farmer's biggest customer and the greatest purveyor of pure food products to the housewives of the nation, to render service in both directions is a part of the Armour policy and has been for years. Doing so has proved to be good business.

Greater Supply Better Used

THE Armour Bureau of Agriculture is continually working with the farmers on such problems as better breeding, disease-preventing serums, scientific feeding and many other factors to increase producer's qualities and revenue. The stimulation of clubs for boys on the farm, the proper use of fertilizer to bring about increased productivity through added pasturage, cheaper feeding, and the development of by-products from the cereal end of the business for cattle feeds are all properly a part of this work.

Again, through the Armour Domestic Science Division, housewives are being shown greater efficiency in the use of foods. With staffs of lecturers covering the country, booklets, standardized recipes, special analytical articles for magazines and newspapers and a daily flood of correspondence with women in every State, Armour is giving real aid to the prevention of waste in the kitchen and to assuring better balanced, more nutritious meals on the national table.

And to both consumer and producer, such service is offered without charge—simply as a part of Armour's efforts to bring grower and user closer together.

Nor is the Armour organization itself forgotten. Through Welfare Work which embraces all the ordinary activities of its kind in regard to the health and comfort of employees, and by means of the plan of "Hiring and Fitting" instead of the old way of "Hiring and Firing," the labor investment is minimized and cost of handling foods reduced, thereby aiding in keeping down the price.

Aids Food Conservation

WHILE it is true that to do business thus on a broad, public-spirited scale demands a considerable initial investment and very definite upkeep charges, nevertheless, the value of the benefits to the country, as well as Armour, is incalculable. For, today, the results of years of this work are showing as a real assistance in the now necessary food conservation.

When you think over this work which though done in self-interest, assures you full supply and constant value, you must realize why it is to your own advantage to always ask for Armour Products.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

2200